PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY NEWSLETTER

(Division 28 - The American Psychological Association)

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DIVISION 28 MEMBERSHIP

Do you like a bargain--high quality at low price? If so, you should consider membership in Division 28. For the low price of only $2 you can become a member of one of the more active, research-based divisions of the American Psychological Association. Then, if you are willing to contribute some effort, you can end up helping to plan and run the programs of the Division--a good thing if you presently suffer from feelings of anomie while attending APA.

Many of your colleagues already enjoy the benefits of membership in Division 28--the table below tells the story. A major membership drive in the early 1970's boosted the membership to about 1500. Some of these new members dropped out during the ensuing years. But, since 1976, membership in the Division has been essentially constant. Each year about 50 individuals drop their membership in the Division for various reasons, and about an equal number of new members join. This may seem like a high turnover rate, but expressed as a percentage, it is only 5% per year, indicating that the average Division 28 member maintains membership for 20 years.

The number of Fellows in the Division has increased substantially in recent years, but is still lower than it should be in view of the relatively high percentage of our members who are active contributors to the field. The major reason for the "Fellow gap" is the difficulty in identifying which of our members really should be Fellows instead of members.

Division 28 needs more members since its ability to influence new policies of APA's central office is directly related to the size of the Division's membership. If you have a colleague who works in psychopharmacology, behavioral pharmacology, neurochemistry, neuropharmacology, or drug abuse, do him/her the favor of suggesting that he/she join Division 28.

There should also be more Fellows in Division 28. Many of our members work very hard and make substantial contributions to the field, but are not Fellows. If you sincerely believe that reinforcement contingencies influence behavior, then recommend them for Fellow status in the Division. Achievement of Fellow status may not be a primary reinforcer, but it still feels good. Additionally, if you are feeling unreinforced yourself and think that you might qualify for Fellow status in APA, nominate yourself--it is perfectly kosher.

To suggest that an individual be considered for Fellow status in the Division, send that person's name and/or vitae to me. Also, individuals who wish to become members in the Division should write to me to obtain the appropriate forms:

Donald A. Overton
Membership Chairperson, Division 28, APA
Department of Psychology, Weiss Hall
Temple University
13th Street & Columbia Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19122
Telephone (215) 787-1534

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MEMBERSHIP TRENDS IN DIVISION 28

Year	Number Fellows	Number Members	Number Associates	Total
1973	63	1182	216	1461
1975	68	955	147	1170
1976	68	907	124	1099
1977	68	875	113	1056
1978	68	1006	120	1194
1979	72	971	109	1152
1980	79	915	102	1096
1981	85	869	93	1037
1982	87	823	99	1009
1983	93	841	89	1023
1984	100	838	98	1036

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THE ADDICTIVE BEHAVIORS RESEARCH CENTER UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

The Addictive Behaviors Research Center (ABRC) is located in an annex of the Psychology Department at the University of Washington in Seattle. The ABRC, under the direction of G. Alan Marlatt, currently provides office and laboratory space for several ongoing research projects and for postdoctoral fellows in our NIAAA research training grant. The Center also serves as a meeting place for other faculty in the Psychology Department who are actively involved in addiction research. In addition to laboratory, classroom, and group treatment facilities located at ABRC itself, we have access to BARLAB (Behavioral Alcohol Research Laboratory), a simulated tavern or cocktail lounge, complete with wet-bar and audio-video recording facilities, offering an opportunity for the study of drinking and social interaction in a semi-naturalistic environment.

Core faculty members of the ABRC include Professors Marlatt, Woods, Steele, and Samson, all faculty members in the Psychology Department. Professor Marlatt, current director of ABRC, is a clinical psychologist who specializes in behavioral and psychosocial research and treatment with addictive behavior problems. His research includes: (a) Studies of the role of psychological beliefs and expectancies in alcohol use and the effects of alcohol in humans (e.g., studies employing the balanced placebo design); (b) Investigations of cognitive-behavioral intervention techniques in the prevention and treatment of alcohol dependency (e.g., relapse prevention, lifestyle change, secondary prevention of alcohol problems in college students); and (c) Studies of self-initiated habit change (e.g., studies of unaided smoking cessation compared to treatment).

Professor Stephen Woods, currently the chair of the Psychology Department, is a physiological psychologist who is involved in a variety of biobehavioral research projects, including: (a) Studies of behavioral tolerance to ethanol in animals and humans; and (b) Biomedical and behavioral factors in diabetes and in obesity.

Professor Claude Steele is a social psychologist on our faculty who is actively involved in alcohol research, including: (a) Studies of the role of conflict in mediating the effects of alcohol on human social behavior; (b) Alcohol's effect on stress and affect; and (c) Effects of differing attributions about the causes of alcoholism on the drinking of high-risk populations.

Professor Herman Samson's major research interests are in animal models of addiction and operant models of addiction in both animals and humans. His current research interests include: (a) Studies of ethanol dependence produced by psychogenic polydipsia in animals; (b) Development of ethanol reinforcement in the rat as studied by the use of concurrent operant procedures; and (c) Studies of the effects of ethanol upon neonatal brain development. Dr. Samson is also the current acting director of the University of Washington's Alcohol and Drug Abuse Institute (ADAI). The ADAI, established in 1973 by state tax monies, is a university-wide facility administered by the Division of Health Sciences. In addition to providing seed money for campus investigations interested in addiction research, ADAI resources include a well-equipped library, consultation on research design, and collaboration with state agencies involved in addiction policy and treatment issues.

In addition to predoctoral psychology training in the addiction field, the ABRC welcomes applications for postdoctoral training in alcohol research. The primary focus of the postdoctoral training grant is to provide fellows with a broad-based orientation in the etiology, prevention, and treatment of alcohol dependency. Since the program attempts to combine psychosocial and biobehavioral research in an integrated approach to alcohol problems, psychologists with training in any field of psychology are welcome to apply (experimental, physiological, social, animal, clinical, developmental, cognitive, etc.). Fellowships are awarded for a two-year period and applications are reviewed annually. ABRC faculty are all currently supported in their research (both basic and applied studies) by grants from both NIAAA and NIDA.

Further information on the ABRC and/or the postdoctoral fellowship program is available from:

Dr. Alan Marlatt
Addictive Behaviors Research Center
NI-25
Department of Psychology
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195

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RESEARCH IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Minneapolis, Minnesota

ANIMAL RESEARCH

Marilyn Carroll:

The primary focus of research in the animal laboratories is self-administration via both the intravenous and oral routes in rodents and rhesus monkeys. The study of behavior reinforced by orally-delivered drugs in rhesus monkeys is unique to this laboratory. Ongoing projects involve the adaptation of oral procedures developed with ethanol to study variables controlling behavior reinforced by other drugs such as amphetamine, benzodiazepines, etonitazene, methohexital, phencyclidine and its analogs. One project concerns a behavioral profile of phencyclidine (PCP) in rhesus monkeys. Tolerance and physical dependence have been demonstrated in monkeys for whom the drug is functioning as a reinforcer. Food deprivation and second-order schedules have been shown to markedly increase PCP-reinforced behavior, while the presentation of alternative reinforcers (noncontingent upon drug intake) reduced PCP intake. Drug and food deprivation history have also been shown to affect the acquisition and magnitude of drug-reinforced behavior. A second project concerns the effects of food deprivation on intravenous drug self-administration behavior in rats. Variables such as type of drug, reinforcing properties, dose, and schedule of reinforcement are being evaluated with respect to the large increases in drug reinforced behavior produced by food deprivation. Also of interest are the conditioned effects produced when a drug is introduced during food deprivation. Increased drug-seeking behavior persists long after drug access has terminated when food deprivation is reinstated.

This research is supported by NIDA Research Grants DA 02486 and DA 03240.

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Richard Meisch:

Principal interests concern factors that control ethanol- and pentobarbital-reinforced behavior in rats, mice and rhesus monkeys. Ongoing research examines variables such as schedule parameters, drug concentration and reinforcer magnitude. Interactions among these variables are also being studied. Use of the oral route in rhesus monkeys permits long-term parametric studies. Related research interests include refinements of procedures for establishing orally delivered drugs as reinforcers, and the consequences of continuous drug access such as physiological dependence and withdrawal. Recent studies in different rat and mouse strains focus upon the contribution of genetic variables to behavior reinforced by orally-delivered ethanol.

This research is supported by NIDA Research Grant DA 00944.

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HUMAN RESEARCH

Roy Pickens

(Alcoholism Twin Study):

Research with twins allows estimation of the relative contribution of genetic and environmental factors to the etiology of a disorder. Since monozygotic (MZ) twins have 100% genes in common and dizygotic (DZ) twins have (on the average) only 50% genes in common, finding concordance rates of 2:1 for MZ and DZ twins would suggest genetic factors in the etiology of the disorder. In our research, we are screening 15,000 patients from alcoholism treatment programs each year to find alcoholics who are members of a twin pair. Attempts are then made to locate their cotwins to determine if they are also alcoholic. Once located, the twins are being interviewed to determine alcohol and drug-use history, etc. Preliminary results show alcoholism concordance rates of .50 for MZ and .26 for same-sex DZ twins. This 2:1 ratio suggests genetic factors in the etiology of the disorder. However, since approximately half of the MZ twins were discordant for alcoholism, environmental factors are implicated as well. The nature of the genetic and environmental factors in the etiology are currently not known but hopefuly can be determined in future research comparing alcoholic MZ and DZ twins on a variety of behavioral, physiological, and clinical measures. This research is also expected to shed light on possible means for preventing alcoholism, since discordance for alcoholism in MZ twins can only be explained by environmental factors that either contribute to the development of alcoholism in one twin or protect from the development of alcoholism in the other twin.

This research is supported by NIAAA Research Grant AA 06500.

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Roy Pickens and Steven Gust

(Topographical) Aspects of Smoking):

Tobacco smoking is one of the most prevalent forms of drug dependence. It is also one of the most difficult to study because smokers have distinct patterns of puffing and inhaling. These topographical aspects of smoking determine the actual amount of smoke exposure and nicotine uptake during smoking. Because of the complexity of smoking behavior, its experimental analysis has been confined largely to laboratory environments. Recently, we developed a small electronic device that will permit measurement of several aspects of smoking behavior in the natural environment. These include number of puffs per cigarette and number of cigarettes per day, as well as individual puff durations and intercigarette intervals. In one study, topographical aspects of smoking behavior are being obtained as subjects smoke all of their cigarettes in the natural environment. At the same time each day, subjects return to the laboratory where identical topography measures are obtained while they are seated alone in a human test chamber. A comparison of topography values from the laboratory and natural environments will be made to determine the representativeness of the laboratory smoking to smoking behavior in the natural environment. In another study, across-subject differences in smoking history are being controlled to reduce individual differences in smoking behavior. Only subjects who have smoked the same brand (and nicotine content) of cigarettes for at least the past five years are being employed in the research. After a baseline measure is obtained, the subjects are exposed to systematic increases and decreases in nicotine content of cigarettes to assess the role of nicotine in the control of smoking behavior. Studies are also being conducted to determine smoking patterns that characterize different situational and mood states in the natural environment. In addition, studies are being performed to examine the relationship between behavioral measures of smoking pattern and actual levels of smoke exposure as measured biochemically.

This research is supported by NIDA Research Grant DA 02413.

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Dorothy Hatsukami:

There are three major areas of research. The first area involves examining tobacco withdrawal symptoms. During the past four years, we have examined the occurrence of tobacco withdrawal symptoms, conditioned tobacco withdrawal responses, the effects of nicotine gum on tobacco withdrawal, and the effects of different behavioral treatments (gradual vs. abrupt smoking cessation) on tobacco withdrawal. We have also examined factors which might influence the severity of tobacco withdrawal symptoms such as smoking topography and blood nicotine levels. Presently, we are examining how different amounts of alcohol consumption affects cognitive and psychological functioning. We also plan to examine the chronic effects of alcohol abuse among the elderly. The third area of research is the examination of the relationship between bulimia (an eating disorder) and substance abuse. This area is of particular interest because of the behavioral similarities between the two disorders, the high rate of substance abuse among individuals with bulimia, and the high prevalence of alcohol abuse among the first degree relatives of bulimics.

This research is supported by NIDA Research Grant DA 02988.

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POSTDOCTORAL POSITION AVAILABLE

A postdoctoral position will be available beginning this summer in the Programmed Environment Research Center of the Johns Hopkins Medical School. The Programmed Environment is a residential laboratory for human volunteer research subjects and is supported by NIDA and NASA funds. The research focus is behavioral and is currently concentrating on the effects of marijuana, caffeine and nicotine. Training in behavioral pharamcology is essential and some computer skills are desireable. Please send a curriculum vitae to:

Dr. Marian W. Fischman
Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences
Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine
Old Phipps Building, East 2
600 North Wolfe Street
Baltimore, MD 21205

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POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP IN ALCOHOLISM SERVICES & RESEARCH

The Alcoholism Treatment Services program on the Francis Scott Key Medical Center campus is seeking a behaviorally oriented clinical postdoctoral fellow to serve as clinical services supervisor. Facilities include a 24-bed residential unit and a 250-census outpatient program within a teaching hospital psychiatry department with strong research resources. The fellow will direct a staff of 16-18 counselors and will be responsible for program development and implementation. Stipend approx. $17,000/yr. Applications must be received by June 1, 1985; position available August 1, 1985. Send letter, vitae, and names and phone numbers of references to:

Mary E. McCaul, Ph.D.
Alcoholism Treatment Service DSC
Francis Scott Key Medical Center
4940 Eastern Avenue
Baltimore, MD 21224

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POSTDOCTORAL POSITION

IN CHICAGO

A postdoctoral position is available immediately for research in behavioral pharmacology at the Drug Abuse Research Center, University of Chicago. The position involves the use of behavioral methods to investigate neurotransmitter receptors in the CNS in rats. Experience with central administration of drugs is essential and knowledge of the experimental analysis of behavior is desirable. Send curriculum vitae and up to two publications or manuscripts to:

Dr. William L. Woolverton
Department of Pharmacological &
Physiological Sciences
The University of Chicago
947 East 58th Street
Chicago, IL 60637

Applications will be accepted until the position is filled.

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POSTDOCTORAL POSITION

IN ATLANTA

Applications are invited for a postdoctoral position in behavioral pharmacology at the Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center of Emory University. Applicants will be expected to participate actively in laboratory studies with non-human primates involving the effects of drugs on behavior and on cardiovascular activity. A strong background in the experimental analysis of behavior is essential; laboratory experience in behavioral pharmacology or with behavioral-cardiovascular interactions is desireable. Applicants should send a letter describing career objectives and a curriculum vitae to:

Larry D. Byrd, Ph.D.
Chief
Division of Behavioral Biology
Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center
Emory University
Atlanta, GA 30322

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FACULTY POSITIONS IN

PHARMACOLOGY/TOXICOLOGY

The University of Kentucky College of Pharmacy announces the availability of two tenure track positions in its Pharmacology and Toxicology Division. The level of these positions is open and all interested and qualified applicants are encouraged to apply. Candidates for full professorships must be recognized leaders in their field and must have an ongoing research program that has achieved national prominence. Candidates for assistant professorships must have two or more years of postdoctoral training and provide evidence of a commitment to a career in independent research. The Division presently consists of seven full-time faculty each engaged in one or more funded research projects. Teaching loads of Division faculty are not excessive but each member is expected to participate in both undergraduate and graduate teaching. In the summer of 1985, the Division will move into a new building constructed within the University of Kentucky Medical Center complex. The building will have spacious research laboratories and modern, fully equipped and staffed animal care facilities. Interested persons should send their curriculum vitae, a statement of research interests and the names and addresses of three references to:

Dr. Louis Diamond
Director, Pharmacology & Toxicology Division
University of Kentucky
College of Pharmacy
Lexington, Kentucky 40536-0053

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Members wishing to submit information or articles for inclusion in the Division 28 Newsletter, should send them to:

Don R. Cherek
Department of Psychiatry
LSU Medical Center
1510 Kings Highway
Shreveport, LA 71130

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