THE ROLE OF SSRIs IN THE TREATMENT OF COCAINE DEPENDENCE. Alan S. Wikler, New York University, New York, NY, New York VA Medical Center, New York, NY.

While there is considerable evidence suggesting that the highly addicting effects of cocaine are due to dopamine reuptake and binding in reward-mediating systems in the brain, psychopharmacological treatment approaches with dopaminergic agents have largely failed to be effective. Recent studies suggest that cocaine binding is dose-dependent, with higher doses binding selectively to cortical sites. Competition studies with serotonergic agents indicate that displacement of cocaine is highly correlated with 5-HT inhibition values at these sites. Preliminary studies suggest that the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) fluoxetine and sertraline may be effective in treating cocaine. A pilot study of the efficacy of clomipramine and paroxetine is described.

ENHANCED METHADONE MAINTENANCE TO REDUCE HIV RISK AMONG HEROIN ADDICTS. Christine E. Grella and M. Douglas Anglin. UCLA Drug Abuse Research Center, Los Angeles, CA.

This paper will present the results of an evaluation of a research demonstration project funded by NIDA with the goal of reducing high-risk behavior for HIV infection/transmission among heroin addicts. Subjects (n = 500) were randomly assigned to receive either enhanced or standard methadone treatment. Data will be presented on drug use and HIV-risk behavior at follow-up 18 months after admission. The presentation will conclude with an analysis of the effectiveness of an enhanced methadone treatment protocol and the role of methadone treatment in reducing high-risk HIV behaviors among injecting heroin addicts.

BENZODIAZEPINE-HYPNOTIC PREFERENCE: DAYTIME VERSUS NIGHTTIME. Timothy A. Roehrs, Bonita M. Pedrosi, Frank J. Zorick, and Thomas Roth. Henry Ford Hospital Sleep Disorders and Research Center, Detroit, MI.

Nineteen healthy adults, aged 21–45 yrs, with insomnia (n = 9) or normal sleep (n = 10) were studied to determine whether the benzodiazepine-hypnotic preferences of insomniacs would generalize to the daytime. All underwent a night and a day phase, which each consisted of 2 sampling nights (or days) and 5 forced-choice nights (or days) with color-coded placebo or triazolam pills administered (or chosen) at 2300 or 0900 h. Triazolam was preferred to placebo by both groups at night, but insomniacs preferred triazolam during the day, while normals did not. Some subjects showed an exclusive triazolam preference and they rated themselves as more fatigued on the POMS, while being physiologically hyperalert, compared to those subjects with an exclusive placebo preference.

TREATMENT REGIMEN AND SUBSEQUENT SELF-ADMINISTRATION OF BENZODIAZEPINE-HYPNOTICS. Bonita M. Pedrosi, Timothy A. Roehrs, Leon D. Rosenthal, and Thomas Roth. Henry Ford Hospital Sleep Disorders and Research Center, Detroit, MI.

Twenty-four healthy adults, aged 21–45 yrs, with insomnia (n = 9) or normal sleep (n = 15) were randomly assigned to a hs, prn, or intermittent (every third night) treatment regimen to assess the role of that regimen in subsequent nightly self-administration of benzodiazepine-hypnotics. Each, as an outpatient, underwent 1 sampling, 10 treatment, and 7 choice nights, once with triazolam (0.25 mg) and once with placebo, randomized in order. The number of triazolam and placebo choices did not differ, but there was a higher number of pill choices among the insomniacs. The intermittent regimen lead to the fewest subsequent pill choices.

POSTER SESSION

Psychopharmacology and Substance Abuse.
Chair: *Marilyn E. Carroll,* University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN.

PRENATAL COCAINE AFFECTS STEREOTYPY FOLLOWING ACUTE SKF-38393 IN WEANLING RATS. Alissa B. Gilde* and Diana L. Dow-Edwards.† *Hofstra University, Hempstead, NY, †SUNY Health Science Center at Brooklyn, Brooklyn, NY.

This study examined the effects of prenatal cocaine exposure on stereotypic behaviors following SKF-38393 challenge in weanling rats. Pregnant rats received 30 or 60 mg/kg/day cocaine HCl orally during gestational days 8–22. A vehicle-intubated control group pair-fed to rats receiving the higher dose of cocaine was also maintained. At 21–22 days of age, pups received 0, 1.0, 10.0, or 30.0 mg/kg of the D_1 agonist SKF-38393 sc followed immediately by 60 minutes of activity monitoring. Results indicated SKF-38393 caused dose-dependent increases in head grooming. C60 female offspring head-groomed significantly less than C30 and pair-fed control female offspring. Although no effect of prenatal treatment was found for sniffing, body grooming, or pellet-directed behavior, dose-dependent differences were observed.

RETENTION AND EXTINCTION OF CONTEXT-SPECIFIC MORPHINE WITHDRAWAL. Julian L. Azorlosa and Cheryl Deffner-Rappold. Southeastern Louisiana University, Hammond, LA.

In Exp. 1, four groups of rats were given 11 injections of morphine either paired or unpaired with distinctive environmental cues (DE). One paired and one unpaired group received a low dose (10 mg/kg) and the other two received a high dose (75 mg/kg). A fifth group received saline. Twenty-four hours after the final session, all groups were given a saline injection in the DE and observed for withdrawal. Context-specific rearing was observed in both dose conditions and wet dog shakes were contextually controlled in the high dose group. Context-specific rearing was retained during a 10 day period of morphine abstinence. In Experiment 2, four groups of rats were given 11 injections of morphine in the DE followed by either extinction (exposure to the DE, with or without a saline injection) or rest (remain in home cage with or without injection). The results show that exposure to the DE resulted in substantially less rearing compared to groups which remained in the home cage or the saline control. Injection cues had no effect on context-specific withdrawal.