

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.