

Two New NIAAA Awards at RIA

Dissemination of a MI-based Preparatory Procedure and Neurocognitive Rehabilitation in Alcohol Treatment

The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) has awarded RIA Deputy Director Kimberly S. Walitzer, Ph.D., a \$2,670,633 grant to investigate how to best translate alcoholism research findings into the 'real world' of community-based treatment clinics. Almost simultaneously, Kerry Grohman, Ph.D., received a \$601,960 career development award to study neuro-cognitive rehabilitation in alcohol treatment.

"The gap between research and practice in addictions treatment has drawn considerable attention," Dr. Walitzer said. "In this program, we hope to transfer results from a structured research setting to a practical real-world treatment setting. In previous research we prepared clients for treatment with a ninety-minute motivational counseling session. It proved to reduce early termination from treatment in the research setting. We want to see if it has the same beneficial effects in real clinics."

Dr. Walitzer's research team will examine rates of treatment attrition and treatment duration in 150 New York State outpatient clinics participating in the study. Retention in treatment will be studied both before and after clinics receive materials and training in the MI-based preparatory intervention.

Outpatient clinics will be randomly assigned to three dissemination strategies: on-site delivery of the training manuals, the manuals with a four-hour basic workshop, or a four-hour MI-technique specific training with a one-hour follow-up telephone consultation.

In addition, the costs of delivering the disseminations will be determined. Cost-effectiveness figures will be calculated by associating dissemination costs with clinic outcomes and will be compared and contrasted among the three strategies.

Co-investigators on this study include RIA Director Gerard J. Connors, Ph.D. and Senior Research Scientist Kurt H. Dermen, Ph.D.. The researchers hope to provide valuable information to health care organizations interested in using the MI-preparatory technique.

Dr. Grohman's study is considering behavioral, structural, and functional measures of the brain and how they relate to addiction treatment and posttreatment functioning.

One hundred and sixteen alcohol-dependent participants will be recruited from a local alcohol treatment center for the study. They will be assessed for cognitive and behavioral functioning. Positron emission tomography (PET) scans will provide researchers with an understanding of the neurological impact of alcohol abuse.

"Half of the participants will receive standard treatment for alcohol addiction and the other half will also receive cognitive rehabilitation," Dr. Grohman said. "Both groups will undergo pre- and post-testing to understand what conditions and factors may affect the recovery process." Preliminary data have suggested that cognitive or brain rehabilitation accelerates recovery and improves outcomes in substance abuse treatment.

This is a Patient-Oriented Research Scientist Career Development Award to Dr. Grohman, a former member of RIA's postdoctoral training program, which was also funded by NIAAA. The two stages of the award period (2004-2009) will allow Dr. Grohman to utilize existing and newly-developed skills for conducting research. The first stage includes secondary analysis of an existing data set to examine post-treatment functioning. In the second stage, original data collection will provide the first extensive examination of the effect of neurocognitive rehabilitation on treatment and post-treatment functioning in alcohol-dependent participants. This study is the first to consider outcomes in relation to neurofunctional examination. *

Director's Message



Two new research projects, both funded by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, have been initiated since our last *RIA Report*. The first was awarded to Dr. Kimberly Walitzer, who will be

studying how to best translate alcoholism research findings into community-based treatment programs. The second project, awarded to Dr. Kerry Grohman, is studying the impact of neuro-cognitive rehabilitation in alcohol treatment. Dr. Grohman's research is being conducted in the context of a career development award. Both of these projects are described in more detail in the *Report*.

Our Fall Seminar Series included presentations by Drs. Kenneth Winters, Peter Giancola, Anthony Caggiula, and Lorraine Collins. Dr. Winters spoke on gambling behavior among youth. Dr. Giancola's presentation focused on individual differences in alcohol-related aggression. Dr. Caggiula presented a dual reinforcement model of nicotine self-administration and smoking. Finally, Dr. Collins described her program of research on drinking restraint and risk for alcohol abuse. We were honored to have hosted all four of these distinguished speakers. Information on the Spring Seminar Series is provided later in the *Report* and is available at our website (www.ria.buffalo.edu).

We recently held our annual Employee Recognition Gathering. The event honors employees who have reached milestone points of service at RIA. Their names are listed

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elsewhere in the Report. Congratulations to them all!

Finally, we are pleased to welcome Dr. Vivian Gonzalez into our NIAAA postdoctoral training program. Among her research interests are suicide and severe mental illness, cognitive behavioral therapies for substance abuse and severe mental illness, and co-occurring substance abuse and mental illness.



Free Alcohol Screening at CRC

RIA will be participating in National Alcohol Screening Day on April 7, 2005 from 10:00 a.m. until 6:00 p.m. with screening and counseling services available in the Clinical Research Center (CRC) on the Institute's first floor. Educational information as well as free, anonymous screenings for alcohol-use disorders will be offered. This year's theme is "Alcohol and health: Where do you draw the line?" The event contains a broad health message which is applicable to anyone who drinks or who may be concerned about someone who drinks.

For most adults, moderate alcohol use causes few, if any, problems. But if you have a family history of alcohol abuse, are taking certain over-the-counter or prescription medications, are pregnant or trying to become pregnant, or have medical conditions that can be made worse by drinking, alcohol use may lead to significant health problems. Education, awareness, and understanding – as provided by National Alcohol Screening Day – are key factors to reducing problem drinking.

This is the Institute's fifth year of participation in the national program, the largest screening and education program of its kind. National Alcohol Screening Day is implemented at the community level by health care, social service, mental health, prevention, faith-based and advocacy organizations, workplace Employee Assistance Programs, and on college campuses through health centers, student activity programs or counseling centers.

The national event is funded by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *

May We Introduce...



the newest member of the Institute's NIAAA-funded postdoctoral program, Vivian Gonzalez, Ph.D. Dr. Gonzalez arrived at RIA this winter by way of the clinical psychology doctoral program at the University of Hawaii. She noted with a smile the number of Buffalonians who have mentioned the weather exchange she's made! Originally from the San Francisco Bay area, Dr. Gonzalez earned her undergraduate degree in psychology from the University of Washington.

Dr. Gonzalez's research interests include suicide and severe mental illness, cognitive behavioral therapies for substance use disorders and severe mental illness, and co-occurring substance use disorder and mental illness. She is currently collaborating with Dr. Clara M. Bradizza on a project examining

the negative consequences associated with co-occurring severe mental illness and substance use disorders, and with Dr. R. Lorraine Collins on the relationships between bulimia and alcohol abuse.

Published research includes results about a study of feared foods in dieters and a validation of the Food Phobia Scale. She has also conducted research in the areas of the role of homework in cognitive behavioral therapy for cocaine dependence, hunger in anorexia nervosa, and the association between serious mental illness and suicide attempts.

Dr. Gonzalez stated that she is pleased to be able to be a part of a purely research postdoctoral program and looks forward to working at RIA. Other current members of the program are Dr. Amy Hequembourg and Dr. Brady Reynolds. For more information, visit the postdoctoral program page of RIA's website at <http://www.ria.buffalo.edu/postdocs.html>. *

Sixth Annual Employee Recognition a Hit!

Fifteen employees were recognized for their contributions to the Institute at the Employee Recognition Gathering held on October 14, 2004.

Staff came together to honor their colleagues for five years of service: Research Assistant Jennifer Adams, Project Assistant Margaret Birke, Library Assistant Edward Ciszek, Research Assistant Christopher Edwards, Senior Research Scientist Samir Haj-Dahmane, Research Assistant Dawn Keogh, Research Assistant Michael Sacilowski, Senior Research Scientist Roh-Yu Shen, Research Interviewer Jason Welborn, and Research Assistant Elizabeth Young. Each

received a RIA coffee mug, designed for just this occasion.

Celebrating 10 years of service were Therapist Joan Duquette and RF Business Office Manager Linda Ritzman. Each received an engraved RIA pen in recognition of their service.

Celebrating 15 years at RIA was Senior Research Scientist Maria Testa and 20 years of service, General Mechanic Donald Giardina and Plant Utilities Assistant Raymond Wagner. Each was awarded a framed certificate for long-term contributions and dedication to the work of the Institute. *



Don Giardina (right) receiving his Certificate of Recognition from Gerard Connors.

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We welcome comments from readers.

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Research in Review

A Role-play Measure of Coping in Parents of Substance-using Adolescents

This article reported on the generalizability, reliability, and construct validity of the Parent Situation Inventory (PSI). The PSI is a role-play measure of coping skills in parents experiencing problems from an adolescent's drug and alcohol use. The PSI shows promise as a reliable and potentially valid measure of coping in this population, and it has direct implications for the development and evaluation of skill-based parent training programs.

Participants in this study included 200 parents and 75 adolescents who were on average, 16 years old. To participate, parents had to live with the adolescent and either the adolescent's substance use had to be causing family problems, or the adolescent had to be in substance use treatment or self-help. Adolescents were assessed on their substance use, whereas parents were assessed on their own and the adolescent's substance use.

In addition, parents were administered the PSI, consisting of 28 representative problem situation vignettes encountered by parents of substance-using adolescents. Parents were asked to imagine that the administrator was the adolescent and to say exactly what would be said and/or what would be done in the situation. Responses were subsequently scored for coping effectiveness using situation-specific scoring guidelines.

On its own, adolescent substance use and its consequences can produce family and parental stress, which in turn may result in ineffective parental coping and consequently exacerbate the adolescent's substance use. Authors McGillicuddy and colleagues found some support for a relationship between parental coping, and parent and adolescent functioning.

PSI coping effectiveness was inversely related to the parent's own substance use, suggesting that parents who used substances less frequently were more skillful in handling

the adolescent's substance use. PSI coping effectiveness also was inversely related to adolescent alcohol use; parents who were more skillful on the PSI had adolescents who reported less frequent alcohol use.

Ongoing research suggests that PSI coping effectiveness may improve through skill training interventions, which may then directly impact parent and adolescent functioning. Though more evaluation is needed, the PSI holds promise as both a process and outcome measure of the effects of interventions for parents of substance-using adolescents.

For more on this subject, see:

McGillicuddy, N. B., Rychtarik, R. G., & Morsheimer, E. T. (2004). Psychometric evaluation of the Parent Situation Inventory: A role-play measure of coping in parents of substance-using adolescents. *Psychological Assessment, 16*, 386-390.



The research team of Drs. Bob Rychtarik (left) and Neil McGillicuddy (right).

The Role of Sexual Precedence in Verbal Sexual Coercion

Many women report unwanted or coerced sexual experiences in which they were not physically forced but rather chose to capitulate to avoid negative consequences. The current study used qualitative and descriptive statistics to examine verbal sexual coercion experiences among a community sample of 114 women and explored the role of sexual precedence in these experiences.

Analyses revealed that sexual precedence — history of sexual relations with the perpetrator — plays an important role in determining how these experiences come about and why women acquiesce to unwanted intercourse.

For comparison purposes, the sample was divided into two groups: those who had previously had sex with the perpetrator (74) and those who had not (40). Precedence status was determined by response to the question: "At any time prior to this incident had you ever had sexual intercourse with this person, with your consent?"

Perpetrators with sexual precedence and those without sexual precedence were equally likely to use verbal persuasion (i.e., nagging, begging, and persistent requests for sex). Those with sexual precedence typically used negative verbal persuasion to invoke feelings of guilt, obligation, concern for the relationship, or desire to avoid conflict or harassment. Perpetrators with no precedence tended to involve new dating partners begging for sex often accompanied by persistent sexual contact such as kissing or sexual touching.

Women who had previously had sex with the perpetrator and women who had not were equally likely to report use of physical aggression tactics, although they differed qualitatively. Women reporting sexual precedence indicated that they complied to avoid the escalation of violence or to diffuse a potentially violent situation.

In contrast, of women without sexual precedence, none expressed fear of physical abuse but seven expressed fear of progression to rape. Perpetrators with sexual precedence engaged in other aggressive behaviors including swearing, screaming, and throwing and breaking things and most were using alcohol or drugs at the time. When perpetrators without sexual precedence used physical aggression on the other hand, the physical force typically involved a man using his body weight or roughly holding a woman's arms.

In general, women attributed negative consequences to the verbally coercive incidents, including a negative impact on the relationship or general negative affect. Experiencing or fearing physical aggression was associated with long-term distress and relationship stress.

For more on this subject, see:

Livingston, J. A., Buddie, A. M., Testa, M., & VanZile-Tamsen, C. (2004). The role of sexual precedence in verbal sexual coercion. *Psychology of Women Quarterly, 28*, 287-297.

The RIA Report is also available electronically. To add/delete your address from either email or postal delivery, email webmaster@ria.buffalo.edu or call 716-887-2566.

Select Conference Presentations

July, 2004

American Psychological Association Annual Meeting, Honolulu, HI

Acierno, R., Ahren, J., Bedwell, W., Boscarino, J., Bucavalas, M., Carpenter, M., Coffey, S., Galea, S., Hopko, D., Kilpatrick, D., Merry, T., Resnick, H., Roffman, R., Rugerri, K., Ruscio, A., Stasiewicz, P. R., Stephens, R., Vlaohov, D. Internet-based intervention for mental health and substance use problems.

Bradizza, C. M., Collins, R. L., Kubiak, A. J., & Falco, D. Polysubstance use among malt liquor drinkers.

Collins, R. L., Bradizza, C. M., Kubiak, A. J., & Falco, D. Malt liquor drinkers: Prediction of psychological and physical aggression.

Fals-Stewart, W., & Grohman, K. Cognitive rehabilitation with substance abusers.

Grohman, K., Fals-Stewart, W., & Bates, M. Sharing substance-abusing patients' neuropsychological assessment results: Effects on treatment response.

Grohman, K., & Fals-Stewart, W. Neurocognitive impairment and therapeutic alliance in substance abuse treatment.

Quigley, B. M., Leonard, K. E., & Collins, R. L. Threatened egotism and physical aggression in bars.

Reynolds, B., & deWit, H. Measuring state changes in delay discounting: An experiential discounting task.

Richards, J. B. Animal models of impulsive decision making and behavior.

Rychtarik, R. G., & McGillicuddy, N. B. Skill training for those whose partner has a gambling problem.

August

Alcohol, Drugs, and Traffic Safety, Seventeenth International Conference, Glasgow, UK

Nochajski, T. H., & Stasiewicz, P. R. Men and women who drink and drive, how different are they?

Nochajski, T. H., & Stasiewicz, P. R. The role of family history for alcohol problems on alcohol use and recidivism risk following a brief intervention for DWI offenders.

September

Columbia University CASA Conference on Substance Abuse, Religion, and Spirituality, New York, NY

Connors, G. J. Panel on religion, spirituality, and substance abuse treatment

October

New York Council on Problem Gambling 6th Annual Conference, Albany, NY

Rychtarik, R. G. Development and preliminary evaluation of a skill training program for those with pathological-gambling partners

Society for Neuroscience Annual Meeting, San Diego, CA

Bakker, C. A., Kieres, A. K., Peterson, V. A., Farrar, A. M., Hausknecht, K. A., Acheson, A., Choi, S., Miller, D. B., Reynolds, B., Miczek, K. A., & Richards, J. B. Effects of chronic social-defeat stress on impulsive decision making in mice.

Baschnagel, J. S., Hawk, L. W., Colder, C. R., & Richards, J. B. Attentional modification of prepulse inhibition of acoustic startle in rats.

Farrar, A. M., Acheson, A., Choi, S., Hausknecht, K. A., Kieres, A. K., Ishiwari, K., Salamone, J. D., & Richards, J. B. Effort discounting: Effects of nucleus accumbens dopamine depletions.

Acheson, A., Farrar, A. M., Patak, M. R., Hausknecht, K. A., Kieres, A. K., Choi, S., deWit, H., & Richards, J. B. Effects of nucleus accumbens lesions on impulsive decision making in rats.

Hausknecht, K. A., Vakiener, K., Choi, S., Kieres, A. K., Farrar, A. M., Acheson, A., Zhuang, X., deWit, H., & Richards, J. B. Differential performance of two inbred mouse strains on three laboratory models of impulsive behavior.

(cont'd on p. 6, col. 1)

AABT/ABCT in the Big Easy

The Association for Advancement of Behavior Therapy held its 2004 annual meeting in New Orleans, La., November 18-21, where it was announced that members had elected to change the association's name to the Association for Behavioral and Cognitive Therapies (ABCT). Below are the presentations made by RIA scientists.

Bradizza, C. M., Paas, N. D., Vincent, P. C., & Stasiewicz, P. R. Coping styles, treatment attendance, and substance use in early treatment: Interrelationships among severely mentally ill substance abusers.

Bradizza, C. M., Paas, N. D., Stasiewicz, P. R., & Vincent, P. C. AA involvement among severely mentally ill substance abusers.

Coffey, S. F., & Stasiewicz, P. R. The relationship between PTSD-related negative emotion and alcohol craving: A laboratory-based study of trauma-focused prolonged imaginal exposure. In S. Coffey's (Chair) *PTSD and substance dependence: Symptom covariation, functional associations, and treatment implications*.

Dearing, R. L., & Walitzer, K. S. Comorbid depression in alcohol treatment: Relations to baseline characteristics, expectancies, and drinking outcome.

Kashdan, T., Collins, R. L., & Elhai, J. Social interaction anxiety and positive outcome expectancies on risk-taking behaviors.

McGillicuddy, N. B., Rychtarik, R. G., & Bossler-Kogut, B. Improvement from pretreatment to one-year follow-up in parent and adolescent functioning after parental participation in a program for adolescent substance abuse. *



Name: Brian M. Quigley, Ph.D.

Education: M.A. in Psychology, St. Bonaventure University, St. Bonaventure, NY

Ph.D. in Social Psychology, University at Albany, SUNY, Albany, NY

Professional Experience: Research Scientist, RIA, University at Buffalo (UB)

Lecturer, Daemen College and UB Department of Psychology, Buffalo, NY

Project Director, Alcohol and Bar Violence Project, Kenneth E. Leonard, Ph.D. and R. Lorraine Collins, Ph.D.

Research Interests: The impact of alcohol and alcohol expectancies on the decision-making processes involved in aggressive behavior. Interactional, self-presentational, and social cognitive motivations in anger and violence. The role of alcohol in marital violence.

Current Research: Principal Investigator, Alcohol and the Activation of Aggressive Thoughts, NIAAA Scientist Development Award

Selected Journal / Editorial Reviewing: *Psychology of Women Quarterly* (Consulting Editor), *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*

Publications: Author of over 25 peer reviewed articles as well as four book chapters including "Alcohol, drugs and violence," a chapter in *Aggression and Violence: An Introductory Text*.

Professional Affiliations: American Psychological Association, APA Division 50: Addictions, Society for Personality and Social Psychology, American Psychological Society, Research Society on Alcoholism.

In his spare time, Dr. Quigley plays guitar, octave mandolin, and sings in the local Celtic music band "The Dustmen."

Webpage: <http://www.ria.buffalo.edu/profiles/quigley.html>

Seminar Series Fall 2004

The Fall Seminar Series opened on September 24 with Kenneth Winters, Ph.D., presenting "Youth and Gambling." Dr. Winters discussed gambling from both the addiction and problem behavior models, suggesting that for young people, gambling may be part of an array of problems that manifest as risk-taking behaviors. He stated that most – 85 percent – of teenagers have tried gambling at least once but that most teenagers have not had problems. He also cited work by RIA's John W. Welte, Ph.D., Grace M. Barnes, Ph.D., and other colleagues on youth gambling and the roles of impulsivity, moral disengagement, and delinquency. Dr. Winters described processes within the adolescent brain that may favor the promotion of gambling. His conclusions were that youth gambling is a relevant public health issue due to its accessibility, the amount of gambling advertising, and general social approval for what is an inherently risky activity (e.g., bingo, cards, and sports wagers). Dr. Winters is director of the Center for Adolescent Substance Abuse Research and an associate professor in the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.



On October 15, Peter Giancola, Ph.D., presented "Individual Differences in Alcohol-related Aggression: So Who's the Violent Drunk?" Dr. Giancola outlined his short-term research goals as including the identification of individual differences and contextual risk factors for alcohol-related aggression. His long-term goal is the development of prevention and treatment interventions for alcohol-related aggression. His research is based on the theory that predisposing risk factors influence the relationship between lowered behavioral inhibition and aggression for some drinkers. These risk factors include

dispositional aggressivity, trait anger, dispositional empathy, and different temperaments and alcohol-aggression expectancies. Dr. Giancola's results suggest there is a greater tendency toward physical aggression in men drinkers when compared with women drinkers. His future research will examine ways in which women differ from men with regard to drinking and aggression. Dr. Giancola is an associate professor in the Department of Psychology at the University of Kentucky.



On November 12, 2004, Anthony Caggiula, Ph.D., chair of the University of Pittsburgh's Psychology Department and professor in the Psychiatry Department, presented "Dual Reinforcement Model of Nicotine Self-administration and Smoking; or What can a lab rat tell us about why people smoke?" Dr. Caggiula reported ways in which his animal research with self-administered nicotine and environmental stimuli might be applied to humans. His results demonstrate that nicotine reinforces smoking by acting as a weak primary reinforcer (a reward) and by enhancing the reinforcing power of other smoking-related environmental stimuli (secondary reinforcers). This suggests that as smoke (nicotine) is delivered to the brain through the lungs, smokers want more in large part because nicotine enhances the power of smoking-related stimuli as well as increasing craving. "The paired stimulus of nicotine and the smoking environment is more reinforcing than either nicotine or smoking alone," Dr. Caggiula concluded, "and over time, the reinforcement lasts." Twenty-two percent of Americans today smoke and 60 million use tobacco products weekly. Relapse rates are also high. Dr.

Caggiula's ongoing research is considering the development of smoking behavior as well as compulsive smoking behavior.



On December 10, the Series came to a close with a presentation by RIA Senior Scientist R. Lorraine Collins, Ph.D. entitled "Drinking Restraint and Risk for Alcohol Abuse." In her opening comments Dr. Collins included the subtitle, "How

I use PDAs to collect data to test a dynamic model of excessive drinking" and went on to explain just that. She has conducted four studies in which participants used PDAs and cell phones to intensively track drinking behavior in real time. Data collected in these studies were used to examine the processes that move moderate to heavy social drinkers into excessive drinking, particularly among young adults (age 18-30 years). Drinking restraint (i.e., the preoccupation with controlling alcohol intake) is one of a number of cognitive factors that may paradoxically contribute to excessive drinking. Dr. Collins examined the role of drinking restraint within the context of the Limit Violation Effect (LVE) model. The LVE involves a cycle of attempts to regulate/limit drinking and excessive drinking. The cycle involves self-imposed limits on alcohol intake, violation of the drinking limits, self-blame for violating limits, negative affective reactions to the violation, and excessive drinking to repair the negative mood caused by the self-blame. Behavioral training to enhance skills for regulating alcohol intake and handle negative moods can disrupt this cycle. Dr. Collins developed the 15-item Temptation and Restraint Inventory as a tool for this research. She described her research as important for understanding prevention and treatment programs. Dr. Collins' research on drinking restraint, psychosocial factors in substance use, women's issues, and smoking has received funding from both NIAAA and NIDA. In addition to her current research projects at RIA, she is a research professor in UB's department of psychology and has published and presented extensively. *

Presentations (cont'd from p. 4)

Choi, S., Hausknecht, K. A., Kieres, A. K., Farrar, A. M., Acheson, A., deWit, H., Zhuang, X., & Richards, J. B. Are hyperdopaminergic mutant mice more impulsive?

Kieres, A. K., Farrar, A. M., Hausknecht, K. A., Acheson, A., Choi, S., deWit, H., Winter, J. C., & Richards, J. B. Effects of chronic morphine and morphine withdrawal on impulsive decision making in rats.

Winter, J. C., Kieres, A. K., Hausknecht, K. A., Farrar, A. M., Acheson, A., Choi, S., Eckler, J. R., Rabin, R. A., & Richards, J. B. Discriminative stimulus effects of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) in mice.

November

American Public Health Association Conference, Washington, DC

Bradizza, C. M., Collins, R. L., & Kubiak, A. Malt, marijuana, and menthols: 30-day use frequency among regular malt liquor drinkers. In T. F. Babor (Chair): *Abuse of malt liquor: Epidemiology and prevention.* *

Spring 2005 Seminar Series Schedule

March 25, 2005

An Integrated Conceptual Model of Alcohol Abuse and Problems: Applications for Intervention

Kim Fromme, Ph.D., University of Texas, Austin

April 8, 2005

Offenders' Moral Emotions and Cognitions: Implications for Substance Abuse, HIV Risk, and Criminal Re-Offense

June Tangney, Ph.D., George Mason University, Virginia

May 6, 2005

Collegiate Alcohol Use and Misuse: The Interdependence of Etiology and Preventive Interventions

Mark Wood, Ph.D., University of Rhode Island

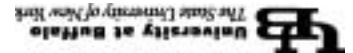
May 20, 2005

Longitudinal Research on Alcohol and Sexual Assault: The Women 2000 Study

Maria Testa, Ph.D., RIA, University at Buffalo

All seminars are held on Fridays from 10:00 – 11:30 a.m. and are free and open to the public.

John B. Simpson, Ph.D., President



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