

# ANNUAL INDEX: VOLUME 57, 1996

## Subjects

- \* Indicates book review
- \*\* Indicates correspondence
- † Indicates editor's corner
- ‡ Indicates guest editorial

- AA Involvement (AAI) scale, 615
- Abstinence
- adolescents, 27
  - commitment
    - impact on positive outcomes, 54, 61–62
  - full abstinence *versus* absence of problems, 469†
  - genetic *versus* environmental factors
    - about equal in influence, 508
  - highest among Hispanic females, 613–17
  - importance of AA attendance, 68, 450
  - "mere achievement," 461\*
  - necessary goal of treatment
    - contested, 103\*
  - subsequent recovery of cognitive function, 152
- Acamprosate
- GABA antagonist, 458\*
- Acceptance
- drinking as sign
    - of growing up, 289, 299
    - of masculinity, 81, 187, 426
  - self-acceptance, 218\*
- Acculturation Rating Scale for Mexican Americans (ARSMA), 615
- Achenbach Child Behavior Checklist. *See* Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL)
- Ad libitum* drinking, 565–66, 569
- Addiction
- clinical course, 322
  - data from animal models, 458\*
  - psychodynamic approach, 461\*
- Addiction Severity Index (ASI), 487–89, 491–92, 623
- Adjusted Evidence Index (AEI), 238–39
- Adolescent alcohol involvement, 314–23
- environmental factors, 7†, 19–27
    - alcohol supplies in home, 325–26
    - peer group alcohol involvement, 8, 16, 103\*
    - TV beer advertising
      - sports content programming, 425–31
  - familial influence, 103\*, 217\*
    - adoptive family setting, 7†, 8–17, 368
    - parental alcohol use, 15, 19–27
    - sibling alcohol use, 14, 16
  - genetic factors, 7†, 8–9, 19–27
  - predictive of adult-level ASPD, 321–22
  - self-reporting
    - prevalence of error rates, 273–81
  - temptation-coping factors, 40–45
  - typology, distinctive
    - multidimensional, 627–36
  - while driving, 193–201
- Adolescent drinking practices
- age of onset, 7†
  - differential beverage types, 80
  - students, 79–80
  - frequent binge drinking, 627–36
  - fraternities and sororities, 334\*
  - negotiating transition to young adulthood, 289–301
  - trajectories followed, 292–93
  - sources of alcohol, underage drinkers, 325–33, 419–24, 670–73
  - staging in onset
    - DSM-IV dependence symptoms, 549–58
- Adolescent Life Change Scales (ALCES), 630
- Adolescent Relapse Coping Questionnaire (ARCQ), 40–45
- Adoptive family studies, 9–17, 368
- adoptive family setting
    - adolescent alcohol involvement, 7†, 368
  - environmental *versus* genetic factors
    - nationally representative probability sample, 507–19
- Advertising
- brand-level spirits sales, 73–75
  - experience goods, 74
  - heavy drinking, 81
  - TV beer ads
    - sports content programming, 425–31
- African Americans. *See* Blacks
- Age differences
- alcohol-related mortality, 119, 122
  - drinking patterns, 381
    - heavy drinking, 423
    - quantity-frequency, 423
  - DUI/DWI (driving under the influence/driving while impaired)
    - convictions, 659–68
  - lying
    - self-reporting substance abuse, 280–81
  - older women, 675\*
  - perception of alcohol availability, 328
- Age of onset
- adolescent drinking practices, 7†
  - alcoholism typology theory, 249–52
  - substance abuse, 383–84
- Aged
- gender bias
    - drinking patterns, 120–21
  - household composition
    - drinking patterns, 121, 123
  - Native Americans, 117–18‡
    - drinking patterns, 120–21
  - nonalcoholics, right hemispheric impairment, 144–52
  - synergism with alcoholism, 144–52
- Aggression levels
- assessing
    - Buss aggression methodology, 79
    - differential beverage types, 79, 82
    - estradiol levels, serum (E2), 162–69
    - family history of alcoholism, 352–58
    - gonadectomy, 164
    - serotonergic activity, 167
    - tamoxifen (antiestrogen), 164
- Aging process
- accelerated by alcoholism, 144–52

- mimicked by alcohol use, 265
- Agonist therapy, 469–70†
- AIDS education and outreach, 476
- Akaike's Information Criterion (AIC), 23, 25, 36
- Alanon programs. *See* Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)
- Alcohol abuse
  - versus* alcoholism and dependence, 549–58
    - need for carefully defined concepts, 469†
  - fatal injury
    - regional differences, 244–48
  - impaired relationships
    - relating to chemicals instead of people, 461\*
  - physician intervention
    - early detection, 97–100
  - predictor
    - gay/lesbian/bisexual substance abusers, 475–85
- Alcohol availability
  - changing consumption levels, 434–46
    - privatization of wine sales, 572–76\*\*
  - underage drinkers, 325–33, 670–73
- Alcohol dehydrogenase gene
  - risk of alcohol dependence, 458\*
- Alcohol Dependency Scale (ADS), 450–52, 487–89, 605–6
- Alcohol dosage
  - aggressive responding, 180–85
  - validity of measuring
    - self-administered questionnaires *versus* structured interviews, 406–9
- Alcohol effects
  - calcium channel inhibition, 458\*
  - immunological, 344–47
  - increasing presynaptic dopamine (DA) release, 471
  - membrane disordering, 458\*
  - not entirely pharmacological, 603
  - teratogenic, 219\*
- Alcohol Expectancy Questionnaire (AEQ), 285–86, 403
  - for Adolescents (AEQ-A), 41, 43, 396–404
- Alcohol outcome expectancies. *See* Expectations
- Alcohol sensitivity
  - lower in children of alcoholics (COAs), 368–77
- Alcohol supplies in home
  - sources of alcohol, underage drinkers, 325–26
- Alcohol Treatment Practices Questionnaire (ATPQ), 559–62
- Alcohol treatment services
  - acceptance of moderate drinking
    - outpatient programs *versus* residential institutions, 559–62
- Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT), 614, 616
- Alcohol Use Inventory, 660
- Alcohol-focused behavioral marital therapy (ABMT), 604–11
- Alcoholic Beverage Warning Label, 171–76
  - message discounting, 171, 175
- Alcoholic hallucinosis
  - thiamine deficiencies, 581–83
- Alcoholic pedigrees
  - inheritance modes
    - polygenic disorder, 368–77
- "Alcoholic personality," 102\*, 335\*
- Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), 53–62, 207, 250, 335\*, 604–11
  - alternatives, 101\*
    - gay men's groups, 218\*, 475–85
  - Higher Power, surrender to, 54–55
  - importance of AA attendance, 68, 103–4\*, 476
    - not encouraged, 604, 611
  - membership rates
    - traffic fatalities, alcohol-related, 646–50
  - meta-analysis of literature, 65–69
    - nature of appeal, 449–56
    - spirituality, 334\*, 461\*
- Alcoholism
  - versus* alcohol abuse and dependence
    - need for carefully defined concepts, 469†
  - multidisciplinary approaches, 5‡
- Alcoholism typology theory
  - age of onset, 249–52
  - antisocial personality (ASP), 159
  - borderline personality disorders, 159
  - $\beta$ -phenylethylamine oxidation rate, 159
  - platelet monoamine oxidase (MAO) activity, 159
  - serotonergic activity, 159
- Alcohol-related birth defects (ARBDs)
  - prenatal drinking, 171
- ALDH2* genotype
  - predictor of alcoholism in Asian Americans, 267–71
- Allocentric orientation, *versus* egocentric orientation, 137–38, 140
- Allport-Vernon-Lindzey "Study of Values" instrument, 66
- Alternative treatment modalities
  - relative cost-effectiveness, 229–42
- Alzheimer's disease, 139
- American Association of Retired Persons "older twins" register, 507
- American Indians, 123n. *See also* Native Americans
- American Psychiatric Association, 41, 268, 469†
- Amnesic disorder, 125
- Androgen steroidogenesis, 162
- Anger
  - learning to express, 218\*
- Anterograde spatial memory, 138, 140
- Anthropological perspectives, 460\*
- Anti-Drug Abuse Act, 171–76
- Antisocial activity
  - linked to alcohol consumption
    - male-limited, 162
- Antisocial Personality Disorder (ASPD)
  - addiction, clinical course, 322
  - adolescent alcohol involvement, 314–23
    - predictive of adult-level ASPD, 320, 322–23
  - diagnosing, 370
  - poor global alcohol-related outcome, 619–25
  - relationship to alcoholism, 155–60, 384
    - Type 2, 159
- Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) scores, 380–81
- Asian Americans
  - adolescent alcohol involvement, 10–11
  - alcohol-related research
    - using *ALDH2* genotype, 267–71
  - drinking behaviors
    - psychosocial vulnerability, 521–28
    - susceptibility not a factor, 528
- ASPD. *See* Antisocial personality disorder (ASPD)
- Ativan. *See* Lorazepam effects
- Attention deficit disorders (ADD)
  - assessing, 137, 139
- Attentional deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), 629
  - executive cognitive functioning (ECF), 352
- Attentional problems
  - cognitive dysfunction, 137
- Attitude theory
  - self-generated expectancies
    - predicting alcohol use and problems, 286–87
- Australia
  - Aboriginal drinking, 460\*

- Driving Expectancy Questionnaire (DEQ), 193–201  
 effects of heavy social drinking (HSD), 125–33  
 parental alcohol-related problems  
   reliability of offspring self-reporting, 387–94  
 Australian National Health and Medical Research Council  
 (NH&MRC) twin registry, 388–89, 507, 516  
 “Author inflation,” 105\*\*  
 Availability. *See* Alcohol availability
- Bar setting  
   gay male socialization, 475, 481  
   heavy social drinking (HSD), 410–18, 563–70  
     Mexican Americans, 659–68  
     Native Americans, 119  
 “Barnum effect,” 38  
 Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), 137, 615–16  
 visual backward-masking laterality, 151
- Behavior  
   compensation  
     learned during repeated doses of alcohol, 591  
   monitoring  
     children of alcoholics (COAs)  
       parental buffering hypothesis, 305–12  
   tolerance  
     challenge dose of alcohol  
       development through prior drug-free history of performance, 591–97  
       enhanced by verbal feedback about performance, 592
- Bell Global Psychopathology Scale, 11  
 Bem sex-role inventory, 428  
 Benefits of moderate alcohol use, 460\*  
   lowered risk of coronary artery disease (CAD), 255, 536–41  
   perceptions, 523–24  
 Benton’s Line Orientation Test (LOT), 138, 141  
 Benzodiazepine effects. *See also* Lorazepam effects  
   GABA receptor complex binding, 132
- Binge drinking  
   adolescents, 627–36  
     alcohol availability, 330  
     negotiating transition to young adulthood, 289–301  
     trajectories followed, 292–93  
   college and university  
     fraternities and sororities, 334\*  
   older people, 122–23  
   precondition to problem drinking, 290–91
- Biologically oriented research, 7†, 458–59\*
- Blacks  
   generalizability of results, 176  
   pregnant females  
     Alcoholic Beverage Warning Label, 171–76  
   relative fatal injury rates  
     regional differences, 245–47  
   self-reporting  
     prevalence of error rates, 274–75, 280
- Blood alcohol concentrations (BACs)  
   depressing central nervous system (CNS)  
     suicide attempts  
       ability to complete the act, 543  
   differential beverage types, 82  
   effectiveness of punishment application, 85–95  
   higher with Native Americans, 659–68  
   indirectly estimating, 531–32  
   men attain higher than women  
     drinking levels controlled, 531–34  
   reporting  
     in *Journal of Studies on Alcohol (JSA)*, 342‡
- Borderline personality disorders  
   relationship to alcoholism, Type 2, 159
- Box-Jenkins Intervention Model, 173–74
- Box-score approach  
   research synthesis, 239–41
- Brain catecholamines  
   role in ethanol tolerance and withdrawal, 458\*
- Brain-imaging predictors of alcohol abuse  
   computed tomography (CAT) scans, 384
- Brazil  
   alcoholic beverage consumption, 253–58
- Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS), 471
- Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI), 35–38, 477
- Buffering by nonalcoholic parent  
   compensating for alcoholic parent, 305–12
- Buss aggression methodology, 79
- CAGE questionnaire, 204–7, 253–58, 653
- Canada  
   Alcohol Expectancy Questionnaire for Adolescents (AEQ-A)  
     predictive validity, 396–404  
   alcohol treatment services  
     acceptance of moderate drinking, 559–62  
     consequences of consuming different beverage types, 77–82  
     predicting intense impairment  
       mediating behavioral effect of alcohol, 598–603  
   sources of alcohol  
     wine in grocery stores, 434–46  
   sources of alcohol, underage drinkers, 419–24  
   tolerance development  
     challenge dose of alcohol  
       prior drug-free history of performance, 591–97  
   traffic fatalities, alcohol-related  
     per capita alcohol consumption, 646–50
- Cancer, alcohol-related  
   major cause of death, 543
- Capacity to relate  
   impaired by alcohol abuse, 461\*  
   impaired by childhood trauma  
     Thomas Wolfe, an example, 461\*
- Capital health model  
   earnings related to health-influencing behaviors, 537–40
- Categorical spatial processing  
   *versus* coordinate spatial processing, 138, 140
- Cattell’s Sixteen Personality Factor Questionnaire (16 PF), 67
- Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale (CES-D), 631
- Centers for Disease Control (CDC), 47–48, 51
- Central nervous system (CNS)  
   depressants, 125–33  
     blood alcohol concentrations (BACs)  
       inability to complete suicide attempt, 543–44  
   pathology, 126, 335\*
- Cerebral  
   damage, bilateral, 145  
   dysfunction, 132  
     interhemispheric collaborative, 144–52  
     left *versus* right hemispheric, 136–37, 141
- Chart for Responsible People, 531
- Child alcohol involvement  
   familial influence, parental alcohol use, 309–10  
   self-reporting  
     prevalence of error rates, 273–81
- Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL), 307, 354–56
- Childhood Behavioral Disorders Checklist (CBDC), 137, 140–41

- Childhood trauma  
 impaired capacity to relate  
 Thomas Wolfe, an example, 461\*
- Children of alcoholics (COAs)  
 aggression levels, 352–58  
 clinical significance of characteristics questioned, 644  
 influencing their parents, 311–12  
 lower alcohol sensitivity, 368–77  
 reduced frontal P300 amplitude, 352, 378  
 risk factor for alcohol abuse  
 heterogeneity of outcomes, 378  
 social skills, 29–32  
*versus* children of divorce (COD), 638–44  
 stressor events, 29
- Children of Alcoholics Screening Test (CAST), 30–31
- Chlormethiazole  
 pharmacotherapeutic  
 withdrawal from alcohol, 471–73
- Chronicity  
 ethanol abuse, 141  
 frequent binge drinking, 291–300
- Clinical Institute Withdrawal Assessment for Alcohol (CIWA-Ar)  
 scale, 471–73
- Cloninger alcoholism typology, 250–52
- Codependency  
 family history of alcoholism, 34–39
- Codependency Assessment Questionnaire (CAQ), 35–39
- Cognitive changes  
 abstinence, 152  
 aging, 144–52
- Cognitive dysfunction, 137  
 event-related brain potential (ERP) studies, 126–33  
 global, assessing, 137  
 mediator for children of alcoholics (COAs)  
 expression of alcohol-related problems, 379  
 performance deficits, 126  
 recall impairment, 125–33
- Collaborative Alcohol-Related Longitudinal Project, 494–504
- Collaborative Study on the Genetics of Alcoholism (COGA),  
 368–77, 389
- College and university students  
 helping programs, 334–35\*
- Colorado Self-Report Measure of Family Functioning (CSMFF),  
 11
- Commercial outlets  
 sources of alcohol, underage drinkers, 325–33, 670–73  
 manager on premises, 673  
 monitoring of employees, 333  
 training of employees, 670–73
- Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol (CMCA), 326–28
- Community-based treatment services, 459\*
- Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI), 471
- Computed tomography (CAT) scans  
 electrocortical predictors of alcohol abuse, 384
- Concordia Lifetime Drinking Questionnaire (CLDQ), 406
- “Conditions of Publication” form, 105\*\*
- Conduct disorder (CD), 354–56. *See also* Antisocial personality disorder (ASPD), adolescent; Delinquent activity  
 discriminators of primary CD, 322
- Confidence, feeling  
 drinking while driving, 200
- Configural analysis  
*versus* featural analysis, 138, 140
- Consistent discipline  
 children of alcoholics (COAs)  
 parental buffering hypothesis, 305–12
- Contraceptives, oral  
 pharmacokinetic properties of alcohol, 180
- Control  
 maternal  
 compensating for alcoholic father, 310  
 societal  
 alcohol prevention programs, 335–36\*  
 price regulation, 434–46
- Controlled drinkers  
 underreporting alcohol use, 103\*
- Convenience stores  
 sources of alcohol, underage drinkers, 325
- Coordinate spatial processing  
*versus* categorical spatial processing, 138, 140
- Coping Behaviors Inventory (CBI), 45
- Coping methods  
 children of alcoholics (COAs), 29–32  
 temptation *versus* stress, 40–45
- Coronary artery disease (CAD)  
 details regarding, 537–38  
 lowered risk with moderate alcohol use, 255, 536–41
- Corpus callosum damage, 145
- Cortical  
 atrophy, diffuse, 144–45  
 processing impairment, frontal, 132  
 left *versus* right hemispheric, 136–37, 141
- Cost of treatment  
 relative effectiveness, 239
- Council of American Survey Research Organizations, 48
- Criminality  
 alcohol consumption, 162, 677–78\*  
 prediction of  
 platelet monoamine oxidase (MAO) activity, 160  
 Psychopathy Check List (PCL), 160
- Critical Interstimulus Interval (ISI)  
 emotional words, 145–52
- Cross-cultural studies  
 alcohol use by older people, 117–18‡, 122  
 validating translations of instruments, 585–89
- Cultural contexts of alcohol use, 460\*, 521–28, 613–17
- Customary Drinking and Drug Use Record (CDDR), 41,  
 316–17
- Daily Drinking Questionnaire, 565
- Decision making  
 blood alcohol concentrations (BACs)  
 effectiveness of punishment application, 85–95  
 pregnancy  
 perceptions regarding risk of drinking, 360–66
- Delinquent activity  
 children of alcoholics (COAs)  
 risk factor for alcohol abuse, 380, 384
- Delirium tremens  
 individual symptoms  
 increases in homovanillic acid (dopamine metabolite), 471  
 relative deficiencies in thiamine absorption, 581–83
- Delusions-Symptoms-States Inventory (DSSI), 390
- Demographic variations  
 alcohol-related fatal injury, 244–48  
 sex, ethnicity and SES (SEM techniques), 528
- Denial  
 entry into treatment, 53–62  
 12-step or disease model, 54–55
- Dependence. *See also* Risk for alcohol dependence  
 ability to drink socially, 103\*. *See also* Controlled drinkers  
*versus* alcohol abuse and alcoholism, 549–58

- need for carefully defined concepts, 469†
- evidencing tolerance and/or withdrawal, 469†
- physiological
  - adolescent drinking practices, stage three, 556
- psychological
  - adolescent drinking practices, stage two, 556
- Depressants
  - central nervous system (CNS)
    - benzodiazepines, 127, 132
    - lorazepam, 127–33
- Depression
  - alcohol use by older people, 121
  - alcohol-related
    - common secondary diagnosis, 543
  - a cause or an effect, 102\*
  - children of alcoholics (COAs), 29–32
  - cognitive dysfunction, 137
  - lower intensity of drinking, 619–25
  - serum estradiol (E2) levels, 169
  - visual backward-masking laterality, 151
- Detoxified alcoholics. *See* Recovering alcoholics
- DHHS Certificate of Confidentiality, 631
- Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-III)*, 268, 315. *See also* Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-III-R diagnoses (SCID)
  - fourth edition (DSM-IV), 469†
  - revised third edition (DSM-III-R), 353, 469†
- Diagnostic Interview Schedule (DIS), 307, 362, 621
  - Version III-Revised (DIS-III-R), 146, 149
- Diagnostic Interview Schedule for Children (DISC), 317
- Differential beverage types
  - behavioral consequences, 77–78
  - medical consequences, 77
  - “Mellanby effect,” 77–78
  - problem behaviors, 80–81
  - social consequences, 78–82
- Diffuse cortical atrophy, 144
- DIS. *See* Diagnostic Interview Schedule (DIS)
- Discipline, consistent
  - children of alcoholics (COAs)
    - parental buffering hypothesis, 305–12
- Discretionary income
  - underage drinkers
    - alcohol availability, 331–32
- Disease model of alcoholism, 54–62
  - contested, 103\*, 335\*
- Distilled spirits industry
  - brown goods *versus* white goods, 74
  - position regarding market effect, 73
- Divided attention tasks
  - sensitive to disruption by alcohol, 260–61
- Dopamine (DA) levels
  - dopaminergic transmission dysfunction
    - severity of withdrawal in alcoholism, 471–73
  - DRD2 dopamine D-2 receptor gene
    - risk for alcohol dependence, 458\*
  - homovanillic acid (dopamine metabolite)
    - increased in alcoholics with delirium tremens, 471
  - NMDA receptor function
    - ethanol acute inhibitory effect, 458\*
- Drinker Inventory of Consequences (DrInC), 615–16
- Drinking patterns
  - across populations, 494–504
    - influencing traffic fatalities, 646–50
  - regional variations, 244–48
  - sociocultural contexts, 460\*, 502
- Drinking practices
  - ad libitum*, 565–66, 569
    - alcoholics, separate population from other drinkers, 102–3\*
    - gay/lesbian/bisexual, 475–85
    - longitudinal, 103\*, 494–504
    - police officers, 187–91
    - prenatal, 171
    - student, 125
    - treatment effectiveness, 231
  - Drinking Problems Scale (DPS), 450–51, 453, 477
  - Driving Expectancy Questionnaire (DEQ)
    - driving skill *versus* driving style, 193–201
  - Driving performance
    - sensitive to disruption by alcohol, 260–65
  - Drug interactions with alcohol, 458\*
  - Drug use
    - adolescent alcohol involvement, 40–45
    - children of alcoholics (COAs)
      - risk factor for alcohol abuse, 383–84
  - Drug-Abuse Screening Test, 660
  - Drunkenness ritual
    - means of transcendence, 460\*
  - DSM-III-R. *See* Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-III-R diagnoses (SCID)
  - DSM-IV. *See* Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-III-R diagnoses (SCID)
  - Dual-task situations. *See* Divided attention tasks
  - DUI/DWI (driving under the influence/driving while impaired)
    - convictions
      - differential beverage types, 81–82
      - police enforcement of laws, 187–91
        - rates of traffic fatalities, 646–50
      - punishment effectiveness
        - implications for decision making, 85–86
        - suspension/revocation (S/R) of driving license, 679\*\*
        - variables characterizing arrestees, 193–201, 659–68
    - Dysfunctional relationships, homosexuals, 218\*
  - Early detection of alcohol abuse
    - physician intervention, 97–100
  - Earnings
    - alcohol consumption, 536–41
      - ex-drinkers, 538–39
      - previously inconclusive evidence, 536
  - Econometric assessment
    - data with stochastic trends, 435–46
  - Educational attainment
    - adolescent drinking practices, 290, 292, 298
    - children of alcoholics (COAs)
      - risk factor for alcohol abuse, 383
  - Effectiveness of punishment application
    - blood alcohol concentrations (BACs)
      - implications for decision making, 85–95
  - Egocentric orientation
    - versus* allocentric orientation, 137–38, 140–41
  - Electrocortical predictors of alcohol abuse
    - reduced frontal P300 amplitude, 352, 378, 384
  - Emergency room admissions
    - suicide attempts, alcohol-related
      - habitual consumption *versus* use prior to attempt, 543–47
  - Emotional
    - functions
      - right hemispheric control, 145–52
    - words
      - Critical Interstimulus Interval (CII), 145–52
      - processing by chronic alcoholics, 145–52

- Employee monitoring  
 commercial outlets  
 sources of alcohol, underage drinkers, 333
- England  
 alcohol treatment services  
 acceptance of moderate drinking, 559  
 "customer"-focused treatment program, 459\*
- Environmental factors  
 family history, environmental (FHE), 511-19  
*versus* genetic factors  
 adolescent drinking practices, 7†, 9-17  
 predisposing to ethanol abuse, 349-51
- Enzyme Multiple Immunoassay Technique-Drug Abuse Urine Assay (EMIT d.a.u.), 180
- Erythrocyte mean cell volume (MCV) increase. *See* Macrocytosis
- 17β-estradiol (E2). *See* Estradiol levels, serum
- Estradiol levels, serum  
 effect of acute administration of ethanol, 345-46  
 voluntary alcohol consumption, 162-69
- Estrus cycle phase relationship  
 sensitivity to ethanol activity  
 inhibiting granulopoiesis, 344-47
- Ethanol (EtOH)  
 immunological activity  
 inhibiting granulopoiesis, 344-47  
 neuroendocrine effects, 458\*  
 neurotoxicity, 125  
 purported antagonist, Ro15-4513, 458\*  
 self-administration  
 5-HT inhibition, 458\*
- Ethnographic studies  
 Native Americans, 119
- Event-related brain potential (ERP) studies  
 cognitive dysfunction, 126-33  
 latency delays, 132
- Executive cognitive functioning (ECF)  
 deficits  
 antisocial personality disorder (ASPD), 352, 358  
 defined, 352-53
- Expectations  
 adolescent alcohol involvement  
 Alcohol Expectancy Questionnaire for Adolescents (AEQ-A)  
 predictive validity, 396-404  
 differential beverage types, 79, 82  
 predicting intense impairment  
 mediating behavioral effect of alcohol, 598-603  
 self-generated. *See also* Self-monitoring  
 predicting alcohol use and problems, 283-87  
 predicting subjective intoxication, 563-70  
 sexual behavior, high-risk, 486-92  
 women drinking, 676\*  
 social benefit  
 adolescent drinking practices, 396-404  
 predicting alcohol use, 521
- Experienced drinkers. *See* Heavy social drinking (HSD)
- Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ-R), 390-91, 393
- FACES-III, 631
- Family communication  
 children of alcoholics (COAs), 29-32
- Family Communication Survey, 30
- Family functioning  
 adolescent alcohol involvement, 11-12, 15
- Family History Assessment Module (FHAM), 389
- Family history (FH)  
 alcohol sensitivity  
 lower in children of alcoholics (COAs), 368-77  
 biological (FHB), 511-17  
 codependency, 34-39  
 environmental (FHE), 511-19  
 children of alcoholics (COAs)  
 social skills deficits, 638-44  
 history of alcoholism  
*versus* history of dysfunctionality, 38  
 parental alcohol-related problems  
 reliability of offspring self-reporting, 387-94  
 risk factor for alcohol abuse  
 aggression levels, 352-58  
 inheritance modes  
 polygenic disorder, 368  
 systematic biases, 388, 394
- Family History Research Diagnostic Criteria interview (FHRDC), 35, 307, 639
- Family size  
 prevalence of alcohol dependency, 253-58
- Family studies  
 adoptive, 9-17, 368
- Fargo Map Test (FMT), 138-39
- Featural analysis  
*versus* configural analysis, 138, 140
- Federal Beverage Labeling Act  
 Title VIII of Anti-Drug Abuse Act, 171-76
- Feelings, difficulty expressing  
 children of alcoholics (COAs), 29-32
- Female alcohol-related problems, 675-77\*  
 experiencing fewer than males  
 lack of accurate measures, 531-34  
 listed, 533-34
- Females. *See* Women
- Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS)  
 contributing to Gilles de la Tourette's syndrome (GTS), 219\*\*  
 prenatal drinking, 171, 360, 365
- Field sobriety tests (FSTs), 188
- Finland  
 early diagnosis of alcohol abuse, 97-100
- Five-Factor Inventory. *See* NEO Five-Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI)
- Flushing, alcohol-induced  
 among Asian Americans, 267-71  
 among Caucasians, 270
- Follow-up rate  
 relative treatment effectiveness, 231
- Food frequency questionnaire (FFQ), 406-9
- Forbidden toy task, 354
- FORM-90 interview, 614
- Four Factor Index of Social Status. *See* Hollingshead Four Factor Index of Social Status
- Frequency Index (FI), Jessor et al.'s, 524
- Frontal lobe functioning  
 cortical processing deficits  
 impulsive behavior, 379
- GABA  
 enhancement of [<sup>3</sup>H] diazepam binding, 132  
 mediating inhibition  
 potentiation by ethanol, 458\*
- GABA antagonist  
 acamprosate, 458\*
- Gangs, inner-city, 178
- Gastrointestinal disease  
 alcohol-related  
 major cause of death, 543  
 physician intervention in alcohol abuse, 204

- Gay/lesbian/bisexual substance abuse, 218\*, 475–85  
 ethnicity, predictor of alcohol abuse, 218\*, 475–85
- Gender differences. *See also* Men; Women  
 adolescent alcohol involvement, 27  
 alcohol availability, 328  
 problem behaviors, 314–23, 423–24  
 aggressive responding, 178–85  
 alcohol consumption, 162–69  
 alcoholism typology theory, 249  
 drinking levels controlled  
 blood alcohol concentrations (BACs)  
 men attain higher than women, 531–34  
 drinking patterns, 120–21  
 ethnic-based  
 Hispanics, 613–17  
 genetic risk factors  
 greater among men or women, 507–19, 675\*  
 physician intervention in alcohol abuse, 204, 207–8  
 prevalence of alcohol dependency, 254–55  
 treatment outcomes  
 predicted by psychiatric diagnosis at intake, 619–25  
 Type 1 *versus* Type 2 alcoholics, 516–17  
 visuospatial perception, 139
- Genetic factors  
*versus* environmental factors  
 adolescent drinking practices, 7†  
 reviewed, 458\*  
 predisposing to alcohol abuse, 368–77  
 evidence of tolerance and/or withdrawal, 469†  
 greater among men or women, 507–19
- Genetic mediation  
 adolescent alcohol involvement, 8–9
- Germany  
 relative deficiencies in thiamine absorption  
 delirium tremens, 581–83
- Gilles de la Tourette's syndrome (GTS)  
 with Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS), 219\*\*
- Global cognitive ability, assessing, 137
- Gonadal hormones  
 estrogen  
 alcohol-related behaviors, 162–69  
 heightened aggression in males, 162–69
- Gonadectomy  
 aggressive behavior, 164  
 alcohol preference, 164–65
- Granulocytosis, 347
- Granulopoiesis  
 ethanol inhibition, 344–47
- Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HAM-D), 250  
 French version, 585–89
- Handedness Inventory, 137
- Hazard functions, 550, 552–55
- Health Attitudes and Practices (HAP) interviews, 188
- Health effects  
 moderate alcohol use  
 benefits, 460\*  
 lowered risk of coronary artery disease (CAD), 255
- Health services  
 Native American longevity, 117‡  
 primary care physician intervention, 203–8
- Heavy and heedless drinking  
 adolescent drinking practices, stage one, 556, 558
- Heavy social drinking (HSD), 51, 104\*  
 among Asian American males, 521–28  
 bar setting  
 longitudinal findings, 410–18  
 expectations of intense impairment  
 lesser mediation of behavioral effect of alcohol, 598–603  
 predicts drinking during pregnancy, 361  
 recall impairment, 125–33  
*versus* alcoholism, 126  
 rite of passage into adulthood, 289, 299  
 tantamount to alcoholism, 103\*  
 tolerance to pharmacological challenge  
*versus* light social drinking (LSD), 126
- Help-seeking patterns  
 increasing service utilization, 435–46
- Hemispheric processing  
 asymmetries, 147–48
- Hispanic Stress Inventory (HSI), 615
- History  
 alcohol use, 460\*  
 moral reform movements, 220–21\*\*  
 social responses to alcohol abuse, 220–21\*\*  
 temperance activism, 220–21\*\*
- HIV infection  
 alcohol and drug problem severity  
 inconsistent associations, 486–92  
 chemical dependency complications, 218\*, 475–85
- Hollingshead Four Factor Index of Social Status, 355
- Homosexuals, self-blaming/self-loathing, 218\*, 481
- Horizontally linked relative pairings  
*versus* vertically, 9
- Household composition  
 drinking patterns, 121, 123
- 5-HT, inhibiting ethanol self-administration, 458\*
- Huntington's disease (HD)  
 screening, 138–39
- Iceland  
 beer considered more dangerous, 460\*
- Imagining events  
 recovering alcoholics, 210–16
- Immunomodulation  
 ethanol activity  
 inhibiting granulopoiesis, 344–47
- Impairment  
 capacity to relate  
 childhood trauma  
 Thomas Wolfe, an example, 461\*  
 egocentric *versus* allocentric orientation, 137  
 subtle levels, 125, 136–42
- Impulsive behavior  
 children of alcoholics (COAs)  
 risk factor for alcohol abuse, 384  
 frontal lobe dysfunction, 379
- Information processing  
 ability effects. *See* Recall  
 under alcohol impairment  
 enhancing behavioral tolerance, 596  
 greater dependence upon external stimuli, 592  
 visuospatial, 136–42
- Infrared (IR) light  
 differential absorption by alcohol molecules, 263
- Inheritance modes  
 increased risk for alcoholism  
 polygenic disorder, 368–77
- Inpatient outcomes  
*versus* outpatient, 69
- Institute of Medicine, 628  
 recommendations, 456
- Institutional bonding  
 adolescent drinking practices, 290

- Intelligence (IQ)  
 aggression levels, 356  
 children of alcoholics (COAs)  
 risk factor for alcohol abuse, 383
- Interhemispheric collaboration dysfunction, 144–52
- International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10), 471
- Interpersonal relationships  
 difficulties with  
 children of alcoholics (COAs)  
 neither pervasive nor continuous, 638–44
- Interpersonal Support Evaluation List (ISEL), 451, 453
- Interrater reliability  
 offspring self-reported family histories  
 parental alcohol-related problems, 387–94  
 sibling agreement, 393
- Interventions in alcohol abuse  
 family-based, 217\*  
 pregnant women  
 addressing myths and misconceptions, 366  
 primary care physician, 203–8  
 willingness to intervene, 99  
 relative cost-effectiveness, 229–42  
 school-based, 217\*  
 trauma centers  
 motor vehicle accident victims, 657–58
- Intoxication  
 physical sensation, 569  
 subjective sensation, 563–70
- Intraindividual stability and change  
 pattern-centered approach, 289–301
- Investigator-observation  
*versus* self-reporting, 267–71
- Ireland  
 Type 1 *versus* Type 2 alcoholics, 249–52
- Irresponsible authorship, 105\*\*
- Journal of Studies on Alcohol (JSA)*  
 editorial approach  
 blood alcohol concentration (BAC) reporting, 342‡  
 carefully defined concepts, 469†  
 statistical analysis, 341–42‡  
 multiple authorship  
 proliferation of, 105\*\*
- Kansas Marital Satisfaction Scale (KMSS), 631
- Karolinska Scales of Personality (KSP), 155, 159
- Kiddie-Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia-Expanded (K-SADS-E), 354–55
- Korsakoff's syndrome, alcoholic, 125, 139, 210
- Latent growth (LG) models  
*versus* auto-regressive cross-lagged (AR) panel model,  
 410–11, 417  
 changes in heavy social drinking (HSD), 410–18
- Law enforcement  
 DUI (driving under the influence of alcohol) laws, 187–91  
 minimum drinking age, 325–33  
 false identification, 330
- Lazarus' Ways of Coping Checklist. *See* Ways of Coping Questionnaire
- Left hemispheric impairment  
*versus* right hemispheric, 136–37, 141
- Life Events Questionnaire (LEQ), 451, 453, 455
- Life-course variations  
 frequency of alcohol consumption  
 longitudinal studies, 494–504
- Lifetime Drinking History (LDH), 451–52
- Lifetime History of Drinking and Drug Use Interview, 551
- Light social drinking (LSD)  
 recall impairment, 125–33
- Longitudinal studies  
 frequency of alcohol consumption  
 life-course variations, 494–504  
 methodological differences, 494–504  
 Native Americans, 122  
 substance abuse in students, self-reporting  
 prevalence of error rates, 273–81
- Lorazepam effects, 127–33, 458\*
- Louisville Alcohol Abuse Predictor Checklist (LAAPC), 656–58
- Macrocytosis  
 early detection of alcohol abuse, 97–100
- Male alcohol-related problems  
 listed, 533–34
- Males. *See* Men
- Market effect  
 position of distilled spirits industry, 73
- Marketing alcohol  
 advertising effect on brand-level spirits sales, 73–75  
 seasonality, 47–48
- Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale, 363
- Marriage  
 moderates risk for alcohol abuse, 381, 508  
 adolescent drinking practices, 290, 292, 298
- Maternal parenting behaviors  
 compensating for alcoholic father, 305–12  
 "Mellanby effect," 77–78
- Memory  
 impairment. *See* Recall  
 self-monitoring, 210–16
- Men. *See also* Gender differences  
 antisocial activity  
 linked to alcohol consumption, 162  
 drinking as sign  
 of growing up, 289, 299  
 of masculinity, 81, 187  
 impact of sports ad content, 425–31  
 encouraged to externalize distress, 528  
 heightened aggression, 162–69
- Mental Rotation Test, 138, 141
- Meta-analysis of literature  
 Alcoholics Anonymous, 65–69, 605  
 longitudinal studies of general population, 494–504  
 various treatment modalities, 229–42
- Metamemory, 210–16
- Methodological differences  
 longitudinal studies  
 potentially confounding, 494–504
- Mexican Americans  
 divergence from other Hispanics  
 alcohol disorder patterns, 613  
 increased DUI/DWI convictions, 659–68
- Mexico  
 suicide attempts, alcohol-related  
 habitual consumption *versus* use prior to attempt, 543–47
- Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test (MAST), 127, 307, 406,  
 450, 452–53, 605–6, 653, 660  
 French version, 585–89
- Minimum drinking age  
 enforcement levels, 325–33
- Minnesota Model. *See* Traditional chemical dependency treatment (TCDT) model

- Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI), 621, 660
- Misclassification of family risk status  
 parental alcohol-related problems  
 offspring self-reported family histories, 388
- Modeling effects in alcohol abuse, 9
- Moderate alcohol use  
 acceptance of moderate drinking  
 alcohol treatment services, 559–62  
 benefits, 460\*  
 lowered risk of coronary artery disease (CAD), 255, 536–41
- Monitoring employees  
 commercial outlets  
 sources of alcohol, underage drinkers, 333
- Monitoring of behavior  
 parental buffering hypothesis  
 children of alcoholics (COAs), 305–12
- Monitoring the Future (MTF) project, 291, 328
- Moral reform movements, history, 220–21\*\*
- Mortality/morbidity rates, alcohol-related, 119, 122, 203  
 fatal injuries, 244–48  
 motor vehicle accidents, 652–58  
 traffic fatalities, 646–50  
 major causes of death, 543  
 seasonality, 47
- Motor vehicle accidents, alcohol-related  
 predisposing factors, 652–58
- Multidimensional model  
 adolescent alcohol involvement  
 distinctive typology, 627–36
- Multidisciplinary approaches  
 alcoholism studies, 5‡
- Multigenerational approaches  
 family history (FH) of alcoholism  
 risk factor for alcohol abuse, 378–85
- Multinational studies  
 alcohol treatment services  
 acceptance of moderate drinking, 559  
 life-course variations  
 frequency of alcohol consumption, 494–504
- Multiple authorship  
 proliferation  
 in *Journal of Studies on Alcohol (JSA)*, 105\*\*
- Multiple sclerosis (MS) screening, 138–39
- Naltrexone treatments, 335\*, 458\*
- Narcotics Anonymous (NA), 475–85
- National Adult Reading Test, 127
- National Association of Lesbian and Gay Alcoholism Professionals (NALGAP), 218\*
- National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), 48, 509
- National Health Interview Survey  
 1988 Alcohol Supplement (NHIS-88A), 208
- National Household Survey on Alcohol Use (NHSA), 538–39
- National Institute of Mental Health, 621
- National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), 178, 536, 538, 572\*\*
- National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY), 378–85, 410–18
- National panel data use, 291, 301
- Native Americans  
 alcohol use, 119–23  
 drinking patterns, 120–21  
 higher blood alcohol concentrations (BACs), 659–68  
 treatment response rate, 117‡  
 tribal affiliation, 121–23
- Negative affect  
 cognitive dysfunction, 137
- NEO Five-Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI), 35–38
- Netherlands  
 familial resemblances in alcohol use, 19–27
- New Map Test (NMT), 138, 140–41
- NMDA receptor function  
 ethanol acute inhibitory effect, 458\*
- Nonalcoholic parent  
 compensating for alcoholic parent, 305–12
- Nonwhites  
 prevalence of alcohol dependency, 254–56
- Norbeck Social Support Questionnaire (NSSQ), 451, 453, 455
- Norway  
 alcohol treatment services  
 acceptance of moderate drinking, 559
- Occupational pursuits  
 adolescent drinking practices, 290, 292
- Ontario Student Drug Use Survey, 419–24
- Oppositional defiant disorder (ODD), 354–56
- Parental buffering hypothesis  
 children of alcoholics (COAs), 305–12  
 interactive effects, 311
- Parental history of alcohol use  
 adolescent alcohol involvement, 8, 15  
 reliability of offspring self-reporting, 387–94
- Party subculture  
 adolescent drinking practices, 328, 424  
 increased DUI/DWI convictions, 659–68
- Pathfinding test, 137–39, 141
- Pathophysiological studies  
 central nervous system (CNS), 126, 335\*  
 clinical and preclinical perspectives, 458–59\*
- Pattern-centered approach  
 intraindividual stability and change, 289–301
- Per capita alcohol consumption  
 cirrhosis, 646  
 traffic fatalities, alcohol-related, 646–50
- Perceived social support from family (PSS-Fa), 630–31
- Perceptions  
 pregnancy  
 regarding risk of drinking, 360–66  
 regarding alcohol availability  
 commercial outlets as sources of alcohol  
 age group variations, 328  
 regarding parental alcohol-related problems, 523  
 reliability of offspring self-reporting, 387–94  
 regarding parental norms for alcohol use, 523
- Perceptual impairment. *See* Recall
- Personal Drinking History Questionnaire, 592
- Pharmacokinetic properties of alcohol  
 contraceptives, oral, 180  
 menstrual cycle phase, 185
- Pharmacological challenge  
 heavy social drinkers (HSDs), 126  
 recovering alcoholics  
 overstated, 103\*
- Pharmacological studies  
 alcohol use by older people, 118‡  
 clinical and preclinical perspectives, 458–59\*  
 heavy social drinking (HSD), 125–33
- Pharmacotherapy  
 withdrawal from alcohol, 458\*
- $\beta$ -phenylethylamine oxidation rate  
 Type 2 alcoholics, 159

- Physicians  
 early detection, 97–100  
 intervention in alcohol abuse, 203–8  
 willingness to intervene, 99
- Physiological  
 dependence  
 adolescent drinking practices, stage three, 556  
 monitoring  
 electroencephalographic (EEG) activity, 128
- Platelet monoamine oxidase (MAO) activity, 155–60  
 lower in Type 2 alcoholics, 159  
 prediction of criminality, 160
- Police officers  
 drinking while on duty, 190–91  
 enforcement of DUI (driving under the influence of alcohol) laws, 187–91
- Porteus maze test, 353–54
- Positive outcomes  
 treatment of substance use disorders, 53–62
- Posttreatment relapse. *See* Relapse
- Predisposition to ethanol abuse  
 environmental factors, 349–51  
 genetic factors, 458\*
- Pregnancy  
 multiparae *versus* nulliparae  
 Alcoholic Beverage Warning Label, 171–76  
 perceived risk of drinking, 360–66
- Prevalence statistics  
 substance abuse in students  
 inconsistent self-reports, 273–81
- Primary conduct disorder (CD)  
 discriminators, 322  
 predictive of adult-level ASPD, 314–23
- Prisoners, 178
- Problem-solving capacity effects. *See* Recall
- Progression of alcoholism, 103\*
- Progesterone levels, serum  
 effect of acute administration of ethanol, 345–46
- Prostatic atrophy  
 alcoholic men, 162
- Provision of Social Relations (PSR) scale, 451, 453
- Psychiatric  
 diagnosis at intake  
 predicting treatment outcomes, 619–25  
 patients, 178  
 emergency room findings  
 alcohol-related suicide, 546  
 survival-hazard analyses  
 sequencing in onset, 549–58
- Psychoactive substances  
 abuse disorder, 384  
 dependence disorder (PSDD), 353
- Psycholinguistic Noun Database, 128
- Psychological  
 “causes” of alcoholism  
 contested, 103\*  
 dependence  
 adolescent drinking practices, stage two, 556
- Psychopathological artifacts  
 offspring self-reported family histories  
 misclassification of family risk status, 388
- Psychopathy Check List (PCL), 159–60  
 prediction of criminality, 160
- Psychosocial  
 functioning  
 difficulties with  
 children of alcoholics (COAs), 638–44
- studies  
 alcohol use by older people, 117–18‡, 120  
 Native Americans, 118‡
- vulnerability  
 drinking behaviors  
 among Asian males, 521–28
- Punishment application effectiveness  
 blood alcohol concentrations (BACs)  
 implications for decision making, 85–95
- Quality of Employment Survey (QES), 538–39
- Quantity consumed  
 genetic *versus* environmental factors  
 more related to genetic factors, 508
- Quantity-Frequency Index (QFI), 141, 524, 630
- Questionnaires  
 self-administered *versus* structured interviews  
 validity, 406–9
- Reaction time (RT)  
 effect of alcohol use, 260–65
- Reality monitoring (RM), 210–16
- Rebound phenomenon, 471
- Recall  
 bias  
 differential beverage types, 79  
 impairment  
 alcoholics *versus* heavy social drinkers (HSDs), 125–33  
 recovering alcoholics, 210–16
- Receptor  
 densities  
 benzodiazepine, 132  
 sensitivity  
 dopamine (DA) levels, 471–73
- Recidivism  
 drunk-driving (DD) arrests, 679–80\*\*
- Recovering alcoholics  
 imagining events, 210–16
- Regional variations  
 alcohol-related fatal injury, 244–48  
 Brazil, 257
- Relapse, 238  
 adolescent alcohol addiction, 40–45, 317  
 drunk-driving (DD) recidivism, 679–80\*\*  
 traditional chemical dependency treatment (TCDT) model, 60–61
- Remission from dependence  
 partial *versus* full  
 need for carefully defined concepts, 469†
- Remote spatial memory, 138, 140, 142
- Research synthesis  
 box-score approach, 239–41
- Responsibility for change  
 client focus, 459\*
- Restrained drinkers. *See also* Controlled drinkers  
 defined, 563  
 temptation to drink  
 enhanced alcohol consumption, 563–70
- Rey-Osterrieth complex figure drawing assessment, 138, 141
- Right hemispheric  
 control  
 emotional functions, 145–52  
 impairment  
 aged nonalcoholics, 144–52  
 chronic alcoholics, 144–52  
*versus* left hemispheric, 136–37, 141

- Risk for alcohol dependence  
 children of alcoholics (COAs), 378–85  
 heterogeneity of outcomes, 378  
 DRD2 dopamine D-2 receptor gene, 458\*  
 effect of polymorphism  
 alcohol dehydrogenase gene, 458\*  
 inheritance modes  
 polygenic disorder, 368–77  
 offspring self-reported family histories  
 misclassifications, 388
- Risk-factor questionnaire (RFQ), 406–9
- Risk-taking behaviors  
 blood alcohol concentrations (BACs)  
 implications for decision making, 85–95
- Rite of passage into adulthood  
 heavy drinking, 289, 299
- Ro15-4513  
 purported ethanol antagonist, 458\*
- Rodent-based studies  
 ethanol abuse  
 environmental factors, 349–51  
 ethanol activity  
 inhibiting granulopoiesis, 344–47  
 strains used  
 Maudsley Reactive (MR), 349
- Roleplaying data collection  
 social skills deficits  
 children of alcoholics (COAs), 640–41
- Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, 477
- Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia-Lifetime version (SADS-L), 250
- SCID. *See* Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-III-R diagnoses (SCID)
- SCID Screen, 156–59
- Scotland  
 seasonal variation in alcohol use, 47–51
- Seasonality  
 alcohol marketing, 47–48  
 alcohol use, 47–51
- Self-esteem  
 lowered  
 children of alcoholics (COAs), 29–32
- Self-Esteem Questionnaire (SEQ), 41, 43
- Self-generated expectancies  
 alternative to standardized scales, 283–87
- Self-monitoring alcohol consumption, 563–70  
 predictive value, 568
- Self-reporting  
*versus* investigator-observation, 267–71  
 substance abuse in students  
 prevalence of error rates, 273–81
- Semi-Structured Assessment for the Genetics of Alcoholism (SSAGA) interview, 370, 389
- Sensation-Seeking Scale, 155, 428
- Separation anxiety  
 Freud's case of Little Hans reanalyzed, 461\*
- Serotonergic activity  
 link to depressive and aggressive tendencies, 167
- Serum estradiol levels. *See* Estradiol levels, serum
- Serum progesterone levels. *See* Progesterone levels, serum
- Serum testosterone levels. *See* Testosterone levels, serum
- SES. *See* Socioeconomic status (SES)
- Severity of Alcohol Dependence Questionnaire (SADQ), 250–52  
 French version, 585–89
- Sex differences. *See* Gender differences
- Sexual  
 behavior, high-risk  
 alcohol and drug problem severity, inconsistent associations, 486–92  
 blood alcohol concentrations (BACs)  
 implications for decision making, 85–86  
 gay/lesbian/bisexual substance abuse, 484  
 women drinking, 676\*  
 interest  
 decrease in alcoholic men, 162
- Short Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test (SMAST), 30, 35, 285, 639
- Sibling alcohol use  
 adolescent alcohol involvement, 8, 14, 16
- SILS Vocabulary and Abstraction Scales, 137, 140–41
- Skinner's Trauma Scale, 660
- Smoking  
 alcohol use by older people, 121
- Social environments  
 adolescent drinking practices  
 alcohol availability, 330  
 fraternities and sororities, 334\*  
 party subculture, 328, 424  
 expectation of social benefit, 396–404  
 frequent binge drinking  
 negotiating transition to young adulthood, 289–301  
 differential beverage types, 79–80, 82  
 gender socialization differences  
 blood alcohol concentrations (BACs)  
 men attain higher than women, 531–34  
 heavy social drinking (HSD), 51  
 ritual drunkenness  
 means of transcendence, 460\*  
 rodent seminatural settings, 349–51
- Social responses to alcohol abuse  
 alcohol prevention programs, 335–36\*  
 network structure and responsiveness, 449–56  
 history, 220–21\*\*  
 influence on different forms of help-seeking, 449
- Social skills deficits  
 children of alcoholics (COAs), 29–32  
 neither pervasive nor continuous, 638–44  
 roleplay data collection, 640–41
- Social Skills Inventory (SSI), 30
- Societal problems  
 blood alcohol concentrations (BACs)  
 implications for decision making, 85–86
- Sociocultural contexts, alcohol use, 460\*
- Socioeconomic status (SES)  
 alcohol use, 521–28  
 assessing, 355  
 Brazil, 256  
 legal consequences, 557  
 Native Americans, 117–18‡  
 physician intervention in alcohol abuse, 204  
 pregnancy  
 perceptions regarding risk of drinking, 360–66  
 students  
 binge drinking, 299  
 self-reporting substance abuse, 275
- Sociometric assessment, 274–75
- Sources of alcohol, underage drinkers, 325–33, 670–73
- Spatial attention  
 effect of alcohol use, 260–65
- Spatial information processing, 136–42
- Spirits industry. *See* Distilled spirits industry

- Spirituality  
 role in reducing drinking, 61
- Staging in onset  
 adolescent drinking practices  
 DSM-IV dependence symptoms, 549–58
- State anxiety  
 cognitive dysfunction, 137
- State Anxiety Scale (SAS), 137, 141
- Statistical analysis  
 standards  
 in *Journal of Studies on Alcohol (JSA)*, 341–42‡
- Steroidogenesis of androgens, 162
- Stochastic trends in data  
 econometric assessment, 435–46
- Stockholm Adoption Study, 508
- Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-III-R diagnoses (SCID),  
 41–43, 57, 146, 156, 158–59, 180, 250, 316–22, 353,  
 369–70, 389–92, 510, 550–51, 586–87, 614–15,  
 624–25, 627–30, 653  
 for DSM-III diagnoses, 306–7, 536, 550, 620–21, 624  
 for DSM-IV diagnoses, 55, 57, 469†, 549–58, 624
- Structured interviews *versus* self-administered questionnaires  
 validity, 406–9
- Students, college and university  
 differential beverage types, 79–80  
 helping programs, 334–35\*
- Subgroupings of alcoholics  
 Type 1 *versus* Type 2, 155–60, 516–17
- Subjective High Assessment Scale (SHAS), 370–72, 375
- Subjective intoxication  
 expectations regulating intake, 563–70
- Substance Abuse Treatment Assessment Scale (SATAS), 56
- Substance Use Disorders Work Group, 469†
- Suicide, alcohol-related  
 major cause of death, 543  
 psychiatric emergency room patients, 546
- Surrender of control, 12-step or disease model, 54–55
- Survival functions, 550–52
- Survival-hazard analyses  
 sequencing in onset of psychiatric symptoms, 549–58
- Sweden  
 Type 1 *versus* Type 2 alcoholics, 155–60
- Swedish Twin Registry, 507
- Switzerland  
 Addiction Severity Index (ASI)  
 validation of French translation, 585–89
- Symptom Checklist-90, 35
- Symptom-based model of alcoholism, 103\*
- Tamoxifen (antiestrogen)  
 aggressive behavior, 164  
 alcohol preference, 164–65
- Taverns. *See* Bar setting
- Taylor reaction time (RT) task, 354
- Temperance activism, history, 220–21\*\*
- Temptation and Restraint Inventory (TRI), 563, 565
- Temptation factor  
 enhanced alcohol consumption, 563–70
- Terminology  
 abuse *versus* dependence *versus* alcoholism  
 need for carefully defined concepts, 469†, 549–58
- Testicular atrophy  
 alcoholic men, 162
- Testosterone levels, serum  
 alcohol-induced reduction, 162
- Third World countries' data  
 Brazil  
 alcoholic beverage consumption, 253–58
- Thrombocyte monoamine oxidase activity, 156–57
- Tic disorders, pathogenesis. *See* Gilles de la Tourette's syndrome (GTS)
- Timeline Followback Interview (TLFB), 605–6
- Tolerance development, 182  
 challenge dose of alcohol  
 prior drug-free history of performance, 591–97
- Tourette's syndrome. *See* Gilles de la Tourette's syndrome (GTS)
- Traditional chemical dependency treatment (TCDT) model,  
 53–62, 104\*, 459\*  
 relapse, 60
- Traffic fatalities, alcohol-related, 646–50
- Training employees  
 commercial outlets  
 sources of alcohol, underage drinkers, 333
- Trajectories followed  
 adolescents, negotiating transition to young adulthood,  
 292–99
- Transcendence  
 drunkenness ritual, 460\*
- Treatment  
 goals  
 acceptance of moderate drinking  
 outpatient programs *versus* residential institutions, 559–62  
 matching, 459\*  
 models  
 alternatives, 101\*  
 behavioral models, 54  
 changing expectancies of alcohol effects, 603  
 cognitive treatment model, 53  
 "customer"-focused, 459\*  
 list of 24 modalities, 239  
 multimodal, 238  
 relative cost-effectiveness, 229–42  
 12-step or disease models, 54–62  
 recovery model, 54  
 self-help groups, 54, 61  
 traditional chemical dependency treatment (TCDT) model,  
 53–62, 104\*, 459\*  
 transtheoretical model, 60  
 way of life, 103\*  
 outcomes  
 outpatient *versus* inpatient, 69  
 predicting  
 psychiatric diagnosis at intake, 619–25
- Treatment community  
 contention within, 101\*
- Treatment Skills Checklist (TSC), 607
- Trichotomous family history (FH) of alcoholism  
 risk factor for alcohol abuse, 378–85
- Tridimensional Personality Questionnaire (TPQ), 390–91, 393
- Trustworthiness assessment  
 substance abuse in students  
 inconsistent responses, 273–81
- Tukey's HSD procedure, 452
- Twin-based studies  
 agreement *versus* discord  
 reliability of offspring self-reporting, 387–94  
 environmental *versus* genetic factors, 19–27, 368  
 nationally representative probability sample, 507–19
- UCLA Loneliness Scale, Revised, 477
- Underage drinkers

- sources of alcohol, 325–33, 670–73
- Underreporting problems
  - substance abuse in students
  - inconsistent self-reports, 280–81
- Urbanicity
  - Native Americans, 119–23
- Utah Criterion for Children and Adults, 137, 140–41
- Vaillant's index of "stable" psychosocial adjustment, 67
- Validity
  - codependency as construct, 34
  - concurrent
    - among several clinical and research instruments, 585–89
  - measuring alcohol intake
    - self-administered questionnaires *versus* structured interviews, 406–9
  - methodological differences
    - potentially confounding, 494–504
  - offspring self-reported family histories
    - parental alcohol-related problems, 387–94
  - substance abuse in students
    - inconsistent self-reports, 273–81
- Vasodilation of facial skin. *See* Flushing, alcohol-induced
- Vertically linked relative pairings
  - versus* horizontally, 9
- Veteran status
  - Native Americans, 123
- Victimization by violent crime
  - effect on women
    - alcohol relationship, 675\*
- Violence, alcohol-related
  - criminality, 162
  - major cause of death, 543, 652
- Virginia Twin Registry, 507–8
- Visual Imagery Test, 138
- Visuospatial information processing, 136–42
- Ways of Coping Questionnaire, 41, 43–45, 477
- Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-Revised (WAIS-R), 138, 141, 144–52
- Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children-Revised (WISC-R), 354–55
- Wechsler Memory Scale (WMS), 138, 141
  - revised (WMS-R), 146, 149
- Weighted Evidence Index (WEIn), 229, 235–36
- Wernicke-Korsakov syndrome, 581–83
- Wide Range Achievement Test, 660
- Withdrawal from alcohol
  - GABAergic neurotransmission, 473
  - pharmacotherapy, 458\*
    - chlormethiazole, 471–73
    - role of brain catecholamines, 458\*
    - role of dopamine (DA) levels
      - dopaminergic transmission dysfunction, 471–73
- WMS Figural Memory test. *See* Wechsler Memory Scale (WMS)
- Women. *See also* Gender differences; Pregnancy
  - encouraged to internalize distress, 528
  - heightened aggression, 178–85
  - underrepresented in alcoholism treatment samples, 449
- World Health Organization (WHO), 614
- Young Adult Coping Orientation for Problem Experiences scale (YA-COPE), 30
- Yugoslavia
  - immunomodulation
    - ethanol activity, 344–47