Contextual Influences on the Etiology and Treatment of Addiction

6th Annual Meeting
March 15-17, 2018
Tampa, Florida
At Le MERIDIEN
Addiction is a significant public health problem that impacts nearly every family in the United States. The purpose of the COLLABORATIVE PERSPECTIVES ON ADDICTION (CPA) meeting, launched in 2013, is to bring together scientists and practitioners from the Society of Addiction Psychology and related American Psychological Association divisions. The ultimate goal of CPA is to improve the prevention and treatment of addiction through ACCELERATING RESEARCH and building COLLABORATIVE RELATIONSHIPS.

CPA PROGRAM COMMITTEE

SPONSORSHIPS:
CLARA BRADIZZA, PhD, Research Institute on Addictions
BRANDON BERGMAN, PhD, Harvard Medical School

SOAP EDUCATION AND TRAINING LIAISON:
CHRISTINA LEE, PhD, Northeastern University

NETWORKING LUNCH COORDINATOR:
TIM JANSSEN, PhD, Brown University

CONFERENCE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT:
MATTHEW PEARSON, PhD, CASAA

STUDENT EVENTS:
TESSA FROHE, University of Florida
LAURA LESNEWICH, Rutgers University
AMANDA PALMER, University of South Florida

STUDENT MEMBER LEADER:
AMANDA PALMER, University of South Florida

STUDENT MEMBERS:
SAMUEL ACUFF, University of Memphis
MARIEL BELLO, Univ of Southern California
JULIE CRISTELLO, Florida International Univ
TESSA FROHE, University of Florida
KEANAN JOYNER, Florida State University
MEGAN KIROUAC, University of New Mexico
DEZARIE MOSKAL, Syracuse University

PROGRAM CO-CHAIRS:
JENNIFER MERRILL, PhD, Brown University
ALI YURASEK, PhD, University of Florida

CPA PROGRAM REVIEW COORDINATOR:
MICHAEL AMLING, PhD, McMaster University

CPA LOGISTICS:
ROB LEEMAN, PhD, University of Florida
JIM MURPHY, PhD, University of Memphis

CPA FOUNDERS:
ANTHONY LIGUOURI, PhD, Lakeland University
SARA JO NIXON, PhD, University of Florida

FOUNDING CO-CHAIRS:
JENNIFER BUCKMAN, PhD, Rutgers University
KATIE WITKIEWITZ, PhD, University of New Mexico

CLINICAL TRACK ORGANIZER:
BRUCE LIESE, PhD, University of Kansas

DIVISION 50 PRESIDENT/PAST-PRESIDENTS:
BRUCE LIESE, PhD, University of Kansas
KATIE WITKIEWITZ, PhD, University of New Mexico

SHERRY McKEE, PhD, Yale University
ALAN BUDNEY, PhD, Dartmouth University
JOHN F. KELLY, PhD, Harvard Medical School
SARA JO NIXON, PhD, University of Florida
THANK YOU TO OUR SPONSORS!

Friends of CPA

Marsha Bates  
Christina Lee  
Bruce Liese  
Jennifer Merrill  
Ty Schepis  
Jack Waddell  
Ali Yurasek  

Tessa Frohe  
Robert Leeman  
Stephen Maisto  
James Murphy  
Christine Vinci  
Katie Witkiewitz
## BRIEF SCHEDULE

### THURSDAY, MARCH 15
8:00 am – 5 pm Registration  
9:00 am – 12 pm Workshops  
12:00 – 1 pm Lunch  
1:00 – 1:15 pm Welcome!  
1:15 – 2:15 pm Keynote (Brandon)  
2:15 – 2:30 pm Break  
2:30 – 3:45 pm Symposia  
3:45 – 4:00 pm Break  
4:00 – 5:15 pm Symposia  
4:00 – 5:15 pm Panel (Early Career)  
5:15 – 6:00 pm Break  
6:00 – 7:00 pm Posters  
8:00 – 10:00 pm Social Event

### FRIDAY, MARCH 16
7:30 am – 5 pm Registration  
8:00 – 10:00 am Clinical Track (Criminal Justice)  
8:30 – 9:30 am Posters/Breakfast  
9:30 – 9:45 am Break  
9:45 – 11:00 am Symposia  
10:00 am – 1:00 pm Clinical Track (Ethics)  
11:00 – 11:30 am Coffee Break  
11:30 – 12:30 pm Posters  
12:45 – 2:15 pm Networking Lunch  
2:30 – 3:00 pm APA CEO (Evans)  
3:00 – 4:00 pm Keynote (Larimer)  
4:00 – 4:15 pm Coffee Break  
4:00 – 6:00 pm Clinical Track (Addiction Treatment)  
4:15 – 5:30 pm Symposia  
4:15 – 5:15 pm Panel (Senior Investigators)  
5:15 – 6:30 pm Symposia  
5:30 – 6:30 pm Early Career Symposium  
8:00 – 10:00 pm Social Event

### SATURDAY, MARCH 17
7:30 – 10:00 am Registration  
8:00 – 9:00 am Posters/Breakfast  
9:00 – 9:30 am Awards  
9:45 – 11:00 am Symposia  
11:00 – 11:15 am Coffee Break  
11:15 am – 12:30 pm Symposia  
12:30 – 12:45 pm Closing Remarks

---

## PROGRAM REVIEWERS

Michael Amlung, Review Coordinator  
Lana Vedelago, Review Assistant  
Elizabeth Aston  
Brandon Bergman  
Adrian Bravo  
Ty Brumback  
Fiona Conway  
Jessica Cronce  
Ashley Dennhardt  
Robert Dvorak  
Kevin Hallgren  
Joshua Gray  
Robert Leeman  
Bruce Liese  
Kristen Lindgren  
Dana Litt  
Denis McCarthy  
Sherry McKee  
Matthew Meisel  
Jennifer Merrill  
Mary Beth Miller  
Kevin Montes  
James Murphy  
Katherine Naish  
Robert Schlauch  
Elisa Trucco  
Corrie Vilsaint  
Ali Yurasek
TRAVEL AWARD RECIPIENTS

With support from the American Psychological Association Board of Educational Affairs and generous donations from the “Friends of CPA” we are pleased to present the following individuals with Travel Awards to attend the 2018 Collaborative Perspectives on Addiction Meeting:

Presenters in Early Career Showcase:

Vanessa Morris, BA
McMaster University

Emily Noyes, BS
University of South Florida

Additional Travel Award Winners:

Brandon Bergman, Ph.D.
Massachusetts General Hospital

Abigail Braitman, Ph.D.
Old Dominion University

David Eddie, Ph.D.
Massachusetts General Hospital

Hayley Treloar Padovano, Ph.D.
Brown University

Poster presentations by travel award recipients are indicated with a green star in the Poster Session Schedule (Page 17).

ABOUT TAMPA / LOCAL ATTRACTIONS

Downtown Tampa offers a variety of restaurants, nightlife, museums, and entertainment attractions along a beautiful waterfront setting. Take a stroll along the Riverwalk, a pedestrian trail that includes park areas, artwork, and city views. Coast Bike Share allows you to rent bicycles at a variety of hubs.

Head towards Channelside for more dining options, visit the Florida Aquarium, and watch cruise ships depart. Or cross over onto Bayshore Boulevard, a picturesque street bordering the Hillsborough Bay containing dolphins, stingrays, and the occasional pirate ship.

A trolley from Downtown will bring you to Ybor City (pronounced E-bor), a historic neighborhood originally founded by Cuban immigrants in the cigar industry. Today, the traditional Spanish architecture hosts an eclectic assortment of restaurants, shopping, and museums.

A 40-minute drive from Downtown Tampa will bring you to Downtown St. Petersburg, home of the Salvador Dali Museum, the Chihuly Collection, and even more waterfront shopping and dining. Continue another 20 minutes to arrive at award-winning St. Pete Beach.

For attendees staying at Le Meridien: You are entitled to free admission to the Tampa Museum of Art. There is one (1) voucher in each guest room in the grey folder, and if you need extra tickets, simply ask the front desk!
SOCIAL / NETWORKING EVENTS

Thursday March 15 8:00-10:00pm
CPA-Welcoming Student and Early Career Psychologists Social Hour
Informal Social
Le Méridien Bizou Restaurant
Students and early career psychologists, please join us at Le Méridien Bizou Restaurant for drinks and casual conversation. Cash bar and appetizers will be available for purchase.

Friday March 16 12:45-2:15pm
The CPA Student & Early Career Professional Mentoring Lunch & Networking Event
(ticket required)
Hosted by Division 50 Membership Committee
Le Méridien Bizou Restaurant
Attendees will learn about opportunities and challenges in building a career as an addiction psychologist and hear about the elements of success in transition from undergraduate to graduate, graduate school to internship or post doc, and post-doc to early career positions. 1 – hour lunch, followed by 30 minutes of mingling. RSVP required for boxed lunch.

Fly Bar
Friday March 16 8:00-10:00pm
Student & Early Career Networking and Social Event
Hosted by Division 50
Fly Bar & Restaurant (1202 N. Franklin St: 2-minute drive; 8-minute walk from Le Méridien)
CPA attendees please join us for the Early Career Networking & Social Event at CPA. This is an informal social event where you will have the opportunity to form new professional relationships with your peers and Division 50 leaders. Appetizers will be provided and a cash bar will be available. Casual attire.

Get Involved with Division 50!
Students and early career psychologists, Division 50 offers many professional positions for its student and early career members. You are the future of the Division and your involvement is vital to our continued success. A pamphlet detailing the student positions of various sub-committees can be found at the registration desk. Please contact Division 50 Student Reps for more information:
Tessa Frohe (tfrohe@ufl.edu), Laura Lesnewich (laura.banu@rutgers.edu)
From Rodents to Researchers: Addiction in Context  
Thursday, March 15  
1:15-2:15pm  
Ballroom

Thomas Brandon, PhD, is Chair of the Department of Health Outcomes and Behavior at the H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute, where he also directs the Tobacco Research and Intervention Program. He is also Professor of Psychology and Oncologic Sciences at the University of South Florida, in Tampa, Florida, USA.

Dr. Brandon received his bachelor’s degree from the University of California, Berkeley, and his masters and doctorate in clinical psychology from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. He was a clinical psychology intern at the Indiana University Medical Center in Indianapolis, and he began his academic career at the State University of New York at Binghamton.

Within the area of addiction psychology, he has over 30 years of research experience focused on the study of factors that maintain tobacco dependence as well as the development of novel tobacco-cessation and relapse-prevention interventions. His research has examined the problem of cigarette smoking and smoking relapse via several different modalities, ranging from basic human laboratory research on smoking motivation through applied research on smoking cessation and relapse prevention in a variety of populations. He is a co-author of Annual Review articles on smoking motivation and relapse/relapse prevention. In the development of interventions, he has concentrated on theory-based behavioral treatments and self-help interventions. The Forever Free® self-help programs have been validated in four randomized controlled trials, and have been adopted by NCI and health organizations nationwide. Recently, Dr. Brandon has expanded his research to study the addiction mechanisms and potential clinical utility of electronic cigarettes.

Contextual Influences on Etiology and Prevention of Young Adult Alcohol Misuse  
Friday, March 16  
3:00-4:00pm  
Ballroom

Dr. Mary E Larimer received her PhD in Clinical Psychology from the University of Washington in 1992, and is currently Professor of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Professor of Psychology, and Director of the Center for the Study of Health & Risk Behaviors at UW. Her primary research interests include etiology, health disparities, prevention, and treatment of alcohol and substance use disorders and related co-morbid conditions. She has more than 200 published articles and chapters relevant to these topics, and has worked with populations ranging from adolescents and college students to chronically homeless adults. In addition to a diverse portfolio of state- and federally-funded research, she is director of a pre- and post-doctoral training program funded by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism which includes both clinical/psychosocial and behavioral neuroscience research training.
Collaborative Perspective on Addiction: The View from the APA CEO

Friday, March 16
2:30-3:00pm
Ballroom

Scientist-practitioner, clinical and community psychologist and health care innovator Arthur C. Evans Jr., PhD, is CEO of the American Psychological Association, a post he assumed on March 20, 2017. In this position, he heads the leading scientific and professional organization representing psychology in the United States, with nearly 115,700 researchers, educators, clinicians, consultants and students as its members.

Before joining APA, Evans spent 12 years as commissioner of Philadelphia’s Department of Behavioral Health and Intellectual Disability Service. He realigned the agency’s treatment philosophy, service delivery models and fiscal policies to improve health outcomes and increase the efficiency of the service system. The transformation of the Philadelphia service system has saved millions of dollars that the city reinvested in other community-based services.

Evans holds faculty appointments at the University of Pennsylvania Perelman School of Medicine, Drexel University School of Public Health and the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine, and has held a faculty appointment at the Yale University School of Medicine. He is a member of the editorial board of the Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment and a fellow and member of the board of trustees of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.
Quantitative Methods for Addiction Psychology

This workshop is designed to introduce a range of quantitative research methods and data analytic techniques that are commonly used in addiction psychology research. This workshop will be geared toward individuals (students, early career psychologists, mid- and senior career psychologists) who are working with data from addictive behaviors research, including etiology, laboratory, prevention, and intervention/treatment studies or interested in learning more about quantitative methods in order to become a better consumer of research in addiction psychology. The workshop will review and discuss methods for dealing with common distributional issues that arise in studying addictive behaviors (e.g., zero-inflation, bimodality, and heterogeneity), methods for analyzing longitudinal addictive behaviors data, and methods for handling missing data. Hands-on training in analyzing data using Mplus and R statistical programs will be provided.

Presented by Katie Witkiewitz, PhD

Building Skills in Motivational Interviewing

This workshop is designed to practice application of Motivational Interviewing skills to reduce risky behaviors, with a particular focus on alcohol and cannabis misuse; it is assumed that participants will already have acquired a solid foundation in the basic skills and spirit of Motivational Interviewing prior to this workshop.

Presented by Jessica M. Cronce, PhD

Building a Successful NIH Grant Application: Connecting Scientific Priorities and Policies

This workshop is designed to provide information to both early stage and experienced investigators about NIAAA’s Strategic Plan priorities, NIH grants processes, recent changes in policies, and how to craft a competitive application. Part I is intended for those who are new to the NIH grants process—new and early stage investigators, researchers, and graduate students. A brief overview will be provided about grant mechanisms for individuals early in their research careers, steps in the grant submission/review process, and summary statement interpretation. Emphasis will be given to NIAAA’s Strategic Plan priorities, how to align funding opportunities to your research idea, how to develop a strong application, profiting from reviews, NIH policy changes, and an open discussion about how training/career awards influence career trajectories. Part II is designed to update experienced investigators about NIAAA’s Strategic Plan priorities, NIH peer review assignment processes, changes in NIH policies related to clinical trials, Single IRB policy, and tips for serving as mentors on fellowship/career applications.

Presented by Mariela C. Shirley, PhD
THURSDAY MARCH 15th
1:00pm — 2:15pm

Conference Opening
Ballroom

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

From Rodents to Researchers: Addiction in Context
Ballroom

Thomas Brandon, PhD
The conference theme of contextual influences upon addiction inspired this talk. The notion of “context” has never been more apparent in psychology than it is today. As research and treatment become increasingly specialized and focused, working toward largely incremental advancements, the role of context becomes paramount. This talk will present an overview of my attempts to understand and harness context within my research on the maintenance and treatment of nicotine addiction. Here, I will consider a broad definition of context. First, in the most traditional sense of the word, I will discuss the role of context in relapse from a conditioned learning perspective, and our attempts to improve the generalizability of extinction-based treatments across contexts. Then I will present our efforts to change the treatment delivery context (from face-to-face to self-help) to expand the reach, and thus the ultimate impact, of treatment. Next, I will discuss the importance of recognizing and addressing clients’ cultural and situational contexts using examples from our own research, including ethnicity, health status, and dual use. Finally, I will offer some observations about the research context itself, including the growing necessity of taking a broad perspective and collaborating across specialties and disciplines.

THURSDAY MARCH 15th
2:30pm — 3:45pm

Using Novel Technologies to Identify Real-time Contexts Underlying Substance Use Risk
Ballroom

Novel technologies, such as ecological momentary assessment (EMA) via smartphones in the natural environment, are key to elucidating real-time, momentary factors associated with substance misuse. Talks in this symposium will present unique methods for identifying affective, social, and situational contexts underlying alcohol, cannabis, and tobacco use. Hayley Treloar Padovano, PhD; Abby L. Braitman, PhD; Kristina T. Phillips, PhD; Rachel Tomko, PhD; Robert Miranda, Jr. PhD

Neurocognitive Compromise with Substance Misuse: Might Active Interventions Help?
Sidebar 1

Individuals with substance use disorders (SUDs) exhibit mild generalized deficits across an array of neurocognitive domains. Importantly, improvements are seen with continued abstinence and are associated with better treatment outcomes. Researchers have called for systematic examination of possible interventions targeting neurocognitive training in the treatment of SUDs. This symposium addresses acute neurocognitive changes associated with substance use and misuse and presents novel targeted treatments currently under investigation. Julianne Price, MS; Ben Lewis, PhD; Justin Caouette, PhD; Sara Jo Nixon, PhD
What Did You Expect to Happen? An Update on Alcohol, Tobacco, and Marijuana Expectancies

Sidebar 2

Expectancy theory posits that individuals develop expectations about the likely outcomes of engaging in various behaviors through both social learning and personal experience. Substance-related expectancies have been shown to predict substance initiation, escalation, maintenance, and cessation. This symposium will present novel findings about the role that expectancies play in driving tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use.

Amanda M. Palmer, MA; Bryan Benitez, MA; Meghan Morean, PhD, Mark Goldman, PhD

THURSDAY MARCH 15th
4:00pm — 5:15pm

Using Behavioral Economics to Understand Reward Processing in Substance Use

Ballroom

1.25 CE

Behavioral economics is well-suited for conceptualizing the progression of substance use and dependence as it integrates internal processes with external influences. Investigation of the interplay between internal and contextual factors will enhance understanding of the initiation and maintenance of substance use. This session will demonstrate how behavioral economic measures can be used to assess the influence of environmental factors on reward processing across a range of substances.

Elizabeth Aston, PhD; Rachel N. Cassidy, PhD; Michael Amlung, PhD; Samuel F. Acuff, BS; James G. Murphy, PhD

HIV and Substance Use among Women: Challenges and Opportunities for Intervention

Sidebar 1

Approximately 18 million women are living with HIV worldwide, constituting 51% of all adults living with HIV. Substance use, including alcohol use, has been recognized as a key factor contributing to HIV and a significant barrier to successful HIV treatment. The intersection of HIV and substance use among women created unique challenges for effective prevention and intervention. This symposium includes three studies investigating these unique challenges.

Yan Wang, PhD; JeeWon Cheong, PhD; Karina Villalba, PhD; Sara Jo Nixon, PhD

THURSDAY MARCH 15th
6:00pm — 7:00pm

Early Career Professional Development Panel Discussion

Sidebar 2

Panelists will discuss professional development issues that are relevant for student and early career addiction researchers and clinicians, including maintaining work-life balance, pros and cons of different positions, effective networking, the challenges of transitions during the student and early career phases and suggestions for how to handle such challenges.

Christine Vinci, PhD; Aaron Weiner, PhD; David Eddie, PhD; Robert C. Schlauch, PhD; Tim Janssen, PhD (moderator)

Poster Session 1

Ballroom
THURSDAY MARCH 15th  
8:00pm — 10:00pm

EARLY CAREER

CPA-Welcoming Student and Early Career Psychologists Social Hour  
Bizou Restaurant

FRIDAY MARCH 16th  
8:30am — 9:30am

POSTER SESSION

Poster Session 2 (w/ Continental Breakfast)  
Ballroom

FRIDAY MARCH 16th  
9:45am — 11:00am

Emerging Behavioral and Neurocognitive Research on Driving After Use of Alcohol and Marijuana  
Ballroom

Driving after use of alcohol and marijuana are serious concerns for public safety, and understanding factors contributing to impairment and decisions to drive after using these substances is critical for informing prevention. This session will present emerging research on psychological and behavioral factors related to driving after using alcohol or marijuana along with novel approaches to understanding alcohol-related behavioral and motor impairments.  
Michael Amlung, PhD; Cecile Marczinski, PhD; Ty Brumback, PhD; Denis M. McCarthy, PhD

Parenting in the Digital Age: Clinical and Preventive Implications for Adolescent Substance Use  
Sidebar 1

Adolescents are heavy consumers of media on a daily basis, including both new (e.g. YouTube) and old (e.g. motion pictures) forms of media. The robust link between youth exposure to mature media content and subsequent substance use behavior highlights an imperative need to address the expanding influence of media on today’s adolescent. Research has demonstrated media-specific parenting as a potential avenue for reducing these negative influences. Utilizing developmental, cognitive, and public health perspectives, this symposium will address theoretical and empirical evidence on how and why media influences affect adolescent substance use behavior.  
Tim Janssen, PhD; Melissa J. Cox, PhD; Joy Gabrielli, PhD

FRIDAY MARCH 16th  
12:45pm — 2:15pm

EARLY CAREER

The CPA Student & Early Career Professional Mentoring Lunch and Networking Event (ticket required)  
Bizou Restaurant
FRIDAY MARCH 16\textsuperscript{th}  
2:30pm — 3:00pm

APA CEO: Collaborative Perspectives on Addiction: The View from the APA CEO  
Arthur C. Evans, PhD  

Ballroom

FRIDAY MARCH 16\textsuperscript{th}  
3:00pm — 4:00pm

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Contextual Influences on Etiology and Prevention of Young Adult Alcohol Misuse  
Mary E. Larimer, PhD  

Alcohol use by young adults is an important public health concern associated with significant consequences to individuals as well as communities. A variety of contextual factors influence onset, pattern, and consequences of alcohol consumption for young adults. Drawing from several local, national, and international studies of young adult drinking, Dr. Larimer will review contextual influences on alcohol misuse including college, worksite, and other settings; norms and peer-group influences; high-risk events commonly associated with alcohol misuse by young adults; and substance use and mental health comorbidity. In addition, Dr. Larimer will discuss prevention approaches found to be efficacious for addressing young adult alcohol misuse, and how these have been or might be adapted to more effectively address contextual influences.

FRIDAY MARCH 16\textsuperscript{th}  
4:15pm — 5:15pm

Senior Investigator Panel Discussion  
Sidebar 1

Senior investigators discuss professional development issues that are relevant for mid-career addiction researchers, including strategies for managing large research labs, maintaining external funding, mentoring students, postdocs and junior faculty, managing increasing local and national service and leadership expectations, balancing career and family, and changing positions as a mid-career or senior investigator.

Jalie Tucker, PhD; Sara Jo Nixon, PhD; Nancy Barnett, PhD; Katie Witkiewitz, PhD

FRIDAY MARCH 16\textsuperscript{th}  
4:15pm — 5:30pm

“It’s Great But...” Important Caveats to Technology Use in Substance Assessment and Intervention  

Ballroom  

1.25 CE

Investigators are rightfully excited about technology’s potential utility in substance assessment and intervention. To be maximized, this utility must be informed by not only benefits but also risks.

Brandon G. Bergman, PhD; Christa L. Cook, PhD; Benjamin Berey, BA; Robert F. Leeman, PhD
FRIDAY MARCH 16th
5:15pm — 6:30pm

Alcohol-Induced Blackouts among College Students: Cognitions, Correlates, and Consequences

Sidebar 1

Alcohol-induced blackouts are relatively common among drinkers and are associated with other acute negative outcomes, above and beyond the risks associated with heavy drinking, making them an important area of study. This session will focus on cognitions, correlates, and consequences of blackouts.

Jennifer Merrill, PhD; Mary Beth Miller, PhD; Rose Marie Ward, PhD; Emily Wilhite, MA; Nancy Barnett, PhD

FRIDAY MARCH 16th
5:30pm — 6:30pm

EARLY CAREER

Early Career Addictions Researcher Showcase

Ballroom

The 2018 CPA Program Committee is sponsoring an Early Career Addictions Researcher Showcase symposium to feature exemplary research being conducted by early career scientists, defined as graduate students, post-docs, or faculty members who are within 5 years from receiving their terminal degree.

Michael Amlung, PhD (session chair); Emily T. Noyes, BS; Vanessa Morris, BA (awardees/presenters); Kate Carey, PhD (discussant)

SATURDAY MARCH 17th
8:00am — 9:00am

POSTER SESSION

Poster Session 4 (w/ Continental Breakfast)

Ballroom

SATURDAY MARCH 17th
9:00am — 9:30am

Award Ceremony

Ballroom

The award ceremony will acknowledge the 2018 travel awardees, Student Research Grant awardees who presented their work at this year’s CPA, and other outstanding contributors without whom CPA would not have been a success.

SATURDAY MARCH 17th
9:45am — 11:00am

Addictive Behavior Change: Let’s Talk About Happiness

Ballroom

Increasingly, addiction scientists have made cases for looking beyond abstinence, and considering positive psychological constructs in addictive behavior change research and clinical practice, yet research in this area remains scant. In this symposium, we present the results of 5 studies that have examined happiness and related constructs from a range of perspectives. Three studies examine their role in the lives of individuals struggling with alcohol and other drug use problems.

Bettina Hoeppner, PhD; John F. Kelly, PhD; David Eddie, PhD; Melissa R. Schick, BS; Susanne Hoeppner, PhD

FRIDAY MARCH 16th
8:00pm — 10:00pm

Student & Early Career Networking and Social Event

Fly Bar
Harder Than It Looks: Challenges in Co-Treatment of SUD and PTSD/Trauma

Sidebar 1

1.25 CE

Co-treatment of SUD and PTSD/trauma remains uncommon, despite extremely high co-occurrence rates. Protocols for co-treatment have been developed (Seeking Safety), and there has been research interest in the incorporation of exposure based treatments for PTSD within SUD treatment (COPE). However, there remains an anecdotal belief that co-treatment will result in increased dropout and relapse. Indeed, the limited number of studies on co-treated patients demonstrates relatively high dropout rates, though not increased relapse. We will address the co-treatment of trauma and substance use across treatment settings through empirical data as well as shared clinical experience concerning co-treatment issues, both from the perspective of the exposure-based Prolonged Exposure approach, as well as from a present-focused, integrated, non-exposure-based Seeking Safety perspective.

Jeff Foote, PhD; Carrie Wilkens, PhD; David Yusko, PhD

Behavioral Economic Contributions to Understanding Substance Misuse in Different Life Stages

Sidebar 2

This symposium covers three main pillars of behavioral economic (BE) theory/methods as applied to substance-related processes and outcomes in different life stages: delay discounting, substance-free rewards, and substance-related versus substance-free resource allocation.

Keanan Joyner, BA; Julia Felton, PhD; Jolie Tucker, PhD; Mark Goldman, PhD

Drinking in Romantic Relationships: The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly

Ballroom

1.25 CE

Romantic relationships are one of the most influential contextual factors related to alcohol use. This symposium will involve four innovative studies investigating different factors that influence, and result from, alcohol use in romantic relationships.

Ivy-Lee Kehayes, BSc; Sherry H. Stewart, PhD, Lindsey Rodriguez, PhD; Danielle Molnar, PhD, Lynne Cooper, PhD; Kenneth Leonard, PhD

Cannabis in Relation to Other Substance Use

Sidebar 1

1.25 CE

Cannabis research is timely due to recent legal changes. Despite being relatively common, clinical and public health implications, concurrent cannabis and other substance use is under-addressed. This symposium features three presentations addressing issues regarding cannabis in relation to other substances.

Robert F. Leeman, PhD; Amy Cohn, PhD; Brandon G. Bergman, PhD; Tessa Frohe, BA; Ali Yurasek, PhD

Improving Treatment Outcomes by Targeting the Mechanisms Underlying Cannabis Use

Sidebar 2

1.25 CE

More people seek treatment for cannabis use than any other illicit drug. While cognitive behavioral therapy is effective, its ability to reduce cannabis use is limited. Typically, individuals reduce their use by less than half during treatment and up to 85% of individual’s relapse within six months of ceasing treatment. Treatment outcomes may improve if treatment more effectively targets mechanisms that underlie continued use.

Melissa M. Norberg, PhD; Catherine Quinn, PhD; Leanne Hides, PhD
A Criminal Justice Primer for Addiction Psychologists

**Sidebar 2**

This clinical mini-workshop will review several types of criminal justice based programs that mandate individuals into SUD treatment, including drug treatment courts and civil commitments for individuals with SUDs. Drug treatment courts will be explored in greater detail, including examining how effective they are at reducing rates of SUDs, relapses, and overdoses, as well as their benefits and limitations more broadly.

**Ekatarina Pivovarova, PhD**

Ethics for Addiction Psychologists

**Sidebar 2**

The purpose of this mini-workshop is to teach participants about differences in treating and conducting research on individuals with SUDs/addictions (versus those who do not have these problems), especially relating to ethical standards. We will discuss the *APA Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct*, and relate these principles to working with individuals who suffer with SUDs/addictions. In addition to considering these principles, we will discuss the *process* of ethical decision-making (i.e., behavioral ethics) and potential blind spots that result from assumptions held by those who work.

**Bruce Liese, PhD, ABPP**

Addiction Treatment across Modalities and Settings

**Sidebar 2**

We will discuss a blended intervention approach that provides a conceptual understanding of substance use disorders and the communication and behavioral strategies for those trying to change as well as those supporting those individuals during the change process. We will explore this ‘blended toolkit’ from conceptual and experiential perspectives; highlighting potential barriers to their use.

**Ken Carpenter, PhD; Jeff Foote, PhD**
Poster Session 1: THURSDAY
March 15th 6:00pm – 7:00pm

Clinical

1. BEHAVIORAL ADDICTIONS AMONG U.S. ADULTS WHO RESOLVED A SIGNIFICANT ALCOHOL OR DRUG PROBLEM. Alexandra Abry, BA, Brandon G. Bergman, PhD, John F. Kelly, PhD, ABPP

2. UNDERSTANDING MATTERS: EMPATHY, HOSTILITY, AND DRINKING OUTCOMES IN THE COMBINE RESEARCH STUDY. Anthony J. O’Sickey, MS, Jon Houck, PhD, Theresa Moyers, PhD

3. THE ROLE OF SUBSTANCE USE & DIMENSIONS OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN AGGRESSIVE OUTCOMES. Beatriz Mendez, BA, Melanie Bozzay, MA, Edelyn Verona, PhD

4. PRETREATMENT CHANGE IN DRINKING: THE ROLE OF INTERPERSONAL PROCESSES AND SOCIAL CONTEXT. Becky K. Gius, BA, Emily T. Noyes, BS, Robert C. Schlauch, PhD, Gerard J. Connors, PhD, Stephen A. Maisto, PhD

5. NALOXONE TRAINING FOR OPIOID USERS: ADHERENCE TO PROTOCOL AND SURVIVAL ANALYSIS. Ben Foote, BA

6. CANNABIS AS HARM REDUCTION? CANNABIS USE VERSUS ABSTINENCE AMONG FORMER PROBLEM SUBSTANCE USERS. Brandon G. Bergman, PhD, John F. Kelly, PhD, ABPP

7. DOES CLIENT PHYSIOLOGY CHANGE WITHIN SESSION? Brigitte Stevens, BS, Jon Houck, PhD

8. IS MINDFULNESS ALWAYS POSITIVE? EFFECTS OF PAIN ON PROXIES OF ALCOHOL USE: THE ROLE OF MINDFULNESS. Dezarie Moskal, MS, Martin De Vita, MS, Casey Bell, Steven A. Maisto, PhD

9. FEASIBILITY STUDY TO ASSESS ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES AND EVALUATIONS VIA ECOLOGICAL MOMENTARY ASSESSMENT. Holly Boyle, ScM, Miranda Lauher, BA, Michelle Veras, BA, Benjamin C. Riordan, MSc, Pengyang Fan, BS, Jennifer Merrill, PhD

10. FEMALE BINGE DRINKING: THE ROLE OF PERCEPTIONS AND APPROVAL ON FREQUENCY AND CONSEQUENCES OF USE. Natalie J Stevenson, BA, Ellen L. Vaughan, PhD

11. USABILITY AND ACCEPTABILITY OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT-RELATED MOBILE TECHNOLOGY IN YOUNG ADULTS. Chloe Kemble, Anshul Daga, Benjamin Berey, BA, Michael Stellefson, PhD, Frederick Muench, PhD, Robert F. Leeman, PhD

12. ALCOHOL INTOXICATION, SEXUAL REFUSAL ASSERTIVENESS, AND RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR. Melissa Gasser, BA, William H. George, PhD, Kelly Cue Davis, PhD, Cynthia A. Stappenbeck, PhD

13. FAMILY HISTORY OF PROBLEMATIC ALCOHOL USE, SUBSTANCE-FREE REINFORCEMENT, AND ALCOHOL PROBLEMS. Keanan Joyner, BA, Samuel F. Acuff, BA, Lidia Z. Meshesha, MS, Christopher J. Patrick, PhD, James G. Murphy, PhD

14. RACIAL AND SEX DIFFERENCES IN ALCOHOL USE BEHAVIORS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS. Melissa M. Ertl, BA, Jacob Sawyer, PhD, Karen Sokolowski, PhD, Laura M. Longo, MS, M. Dolores Cimini, PhD, Estela Rivero, PhD

15. THE SOCIAL NETWORK CHARACTERISTICS AND ACTIVITY ENGAGEMENT OF HEAVY MARIJUANA USING COLLEGE STUDENTS. Andrew T. Voss, BA, Kevin Campbell, MA, Ashley A. Dennhardt, PhD, James G. Murphy, PhD

College Students/Young Adults

9. FEASIBILITY STUDY TO ASSESS ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES AND EVALUATIONS VIA ECOLOGICAL MOMENTARY ASSESSMENT. Holly Boyle, ScM, Miranda Lauher, BA, Michelle Veras, BA, Benjamin C. Riordan, MSc, Pengyang Fan, BS, Jennifer Merrill, PhD

10. FEMALE BINGE DRINKING: THE ROLE OF PERCEPTIONS AND APPROVAL ON FREQUENCY AND CONSEQUENCES OF USE. Natalie J Stevenson, BA, Ellen L. Vaughan, PhD

11. USABILITY AND ACCEPTABILITY OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT-RELATED MOBILE TECHNOLOGY IN YOUNG ADULTS. Chloe Kemble, Anshul Daga, Benjamin Berey, BA, Michael Stellefson, PhD, Frederick Muench, PhD, Robert F. Leeman, PhD

12. ALCOHOL INTOXICATION, SEXUAL REFUSAL ASSERTIVENESS, AND RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR. Melissa Gasser, BA, William H. George, PhD, Kelly Cue Davis, PhD, Cynthia A. Stappenbeck, PhD

13. FAMILY HISTORY OF PROBLEMATIC ALCOHOL USE, SUBSTANCE-FREE REINFORCEMENT, AND ALCOHOL PROBLEMS. Keanan Joyner, BA, Samuel F. Acuff, BA, Lidia Z. Meshesha, MS, Christopher J. Patrick, PhD, James G. Murphy, PhD

14. RACIAL AND SEX DIFFERENCES IN ALCOHOL USE BEHAVIORS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS. Melissa M. Ertl, BA, Jacob Sawyer, PhD, Karen Sokolowski, PhD, Laura M. Longo, MS, M. Dolores Cimini, PhD, Estela Rivero, PhD

15. THE SOCIAL NETWORK CHARACTERISTICS AND ACTIVITY ENGAGEMENT OF HEAVY MARIJUANA USING COLLEGE STUDENTS. Andrew T. Voss, BA, Kevin Campbell, MA, Ashley A. Dennhardt, PhD, James G. Murphy, PhD

2016 APA Division 50 Student Research Grant Recipient
1. **ASSESSING “INTERNET ADDICTION” AND SUBSTANCE USE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS.** Alic N. Berdin, BA, Karen K. Saules, PhD

2. **CLIENT PERSPECTIVES ON HEALING FROM TRAUMA AND ADDICTION.** Cheri Kuhn, MA

3. **CLINICAL OUTCOMES IN BINGE EATING DISORDER PATIENTS WITH AND WITHOUT COMORBID FOOD ADDICTION.** Katherine R. Naish, PhD, Michele Laliberte, PhD, CPsych, Kristen Lucibello, BSc, James MacKillop, PhD, Kiran Punia, Fiza Arshad, BSc, Iris M. Balodis, PhD

4. **PREDICTORS OF MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC CONDITIONS AMONG CANNABIS AND OPIOID USERS IN NESARC.** Cassidy LoParco, Andres Mendoza, Tessa Frohe, BA, Robert F. Leeman, PhD, Cheryl Beseler, PhD, Linda Cottler, PhD

5. **BIDIRECTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS OF ALCOHOL USE & PSYCHIATRIC DISTRESS: BETWEEN AND WITHIN-PERSON EFFECTS.** Jacob A. Levine, BA, Becky K. Gius, BA, Gerard J. Connors, PhD, Stephen A. Maisto, PhD, Robert C. Schlauch, PhD

6. **COMORBID OPIOID USE DISORDER AND OTHER MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS’ IMPACT ON RECIDIVISM.** Elizabeth M. Combs, BA, Kaitlin A. Guston, BA, Albert M. Kopak, PhD, Norman Hoffmann, PhD

7. **CANNABIS, PTSD, AND GENDER: A ZERO-INFLATED NEGATIVE BINOMIAL MODEL.** Kristoffer Rehder, MS

8. **REINFORCEMENT RATIO MEDIATES THE RELATION BETWEEN DEPRESSION AND ALCOHOL USE DISORDER.** Samuel F. Acuff, MS, Kathryn E. Soltis, MS, Ashley A. Dennhardt, PhD, James G. Murphy, PhD

9. **ONLINE DATING, SEXUAL HOOKUPS, AND ALCOHOL USE BY YOUNG WOMEN.** Emily R. Wilhite, MA, Kim Fromme, PhD

10. **WEB-BASED PERSONALIZED FEEDBACK INTERVENTION FOR MANDATED COLLEGE DRINKERS.** Kimberlye Dean, MA, Lilly N. Cambre, Clayton Neighbors, PhD, Meredith A. Terlecki, PhD, Julia D. Buckner, PhD

11. **OFF CAMPUS AND BAR DRINKING, ALCOHOL USE, AND SEXUAL COERCION.** Sarah Ehlke, MA, Michelle L. Kelley, PhD, Abby L. Braitman, PhD

12. **ALCOHOL-RELATED RISK: WHAT YOU DRINK MATTERS AS MUCH AS HOW MUCH YOU DRINK.** Amie R. Newins, PhD, Melissa M. Norberg, PhD, Lindsay S. Ham, PhD

13. **CROSS-CULTURAL EXAMINATION OF ALCOHOL PROTECTIVE STRATEGIES IN SPAIN, ARGENTINA, AND USA.** Andrew Weinstein, BS, Adrian J. Bravo, PhD, Matthew R. Pearson, PhD, Cross-Cultural Addiction Study Team (CAST)

14. **“COMING IN HOT!” AN INTERCEPT STUDY TO QUANTIFY NEW STUDENTS’ ORIENTATION WEEK PRE-GAMING.** Benjamin C. Riordan, MSc, Kate Carey, PhD, Holly Boyle, MS, Jennifer Merrill, PhD, Jayde Flett, BA, Tamlin Conner, PhD, Damian Scarf, PhD

15. **FEELING DOWN? THE ROLES OF NEGATIVE URGENCY AND SELF-ESTEEM IN CASUAL SEXUAL BEHAVIOR.** Laura M. Longo, MS, Melissa M. Ertl, BA, Rena Pazienza, MS, Alexandra U. Agiliga, BA, Jessica L. Martin, PhD

16. **PREDICTORS OF STIMULANT MISUSE EPISODE FREQUENCY IN UNDERGRADUATE MISUSERS.** Ty Schepis, PhD

17. **CONTEXT EFFECTS ON IMPULSIVITY, EXPECTANCIES, AND CRAVING AMONG CAFFEINATED ALCOHOL USERS.** Amy Stamates, MS, Cathy Lau-Barraco, PhD
18. BOOSTER EFFICACY FOR EXTENDING ALCOHOL REDUCTIONS POST-INTERVENTION: AGE AND SEX AS MODERATORS. Michael G. Young, BA, Abby L. Braitman, PhD, Melissa R. Colangelo, BS

Predictors of Outcomes

19. LONGITUDINAL EFFECTS OF PEER, SCHOOL, & PARENTING ON SUBSTANCE USE INITIATION IN MIDDLE ADOLESCENCE. Barry Ladis, LCSW, CAP, Hui Huang, PhD, Barbara Thomlison, PhD, Nicole M. Fava, PhD, MSW, Elisa M. Trucco, PhD

20. PREDICTING OPIOID AND COCAINE USE TRAJECTORY WITH OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE MEASURES. Samuel W. Stull, BA, Landhing Moran, PhD, David Epstein, PhD, Jennifer Schroeder, PhD, Kenzie Preston, PhD, Karran Phillips, MD

21. LONGITUDINAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ALCOHOL USE AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN MEN AND WOMEN. Amy Hoffmann, BA, Edelyn Verona, PhD

22. PREDICTING DROPOUT FROM A SHORT-TERM RESIDENTIAL SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT PROGRAM. Ashley Strong, MS, Christian DeLucia, PhD

23. OPIOID MISUSE AS A PREDICTOR OF ALCOHOL TREATMENT OUTCOMES IN THE COMBINE STUDY. Victoria R. Votaw, BA, Kevin E. Vowles, PhD, Katie Witkiewitz, PhD

Measurement

24. INTEGRATING MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING AND BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS TO ENHANCE CLIENT LANGUAGE MEASURES. Benjamin O Ladd, PhD, James G. Murphy, PhD, Brian Borsari, PhD

25. IN SITU AFFECT, HEART RATE VARIABILITY, AND RELAPSE IN ALCOHOL USE DISORDER TREATMENT SEEKERS. David Eddie, PhD, Bettina Hoeppner, PhD, John F. Kelly, PhD

26. IDENTIFYING SALIENT SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SITUATIONAL CONTEXTS FOR COLLEGE STUDENT DRINKING. Abby L. Braitman, PhD

27. ANXIETY AND MOOD FOLLOWING MARIJUANA USE: AN ECOLOGICAL MOMENTARY ASSESSMENT STUDY. Lillian J. Canfield, Matthew J. Barnes, Autumn R. Johnson, Kerry D. Duck, MA, Michael M. Phillips, PhD, Kristina T. Phillips, PhD

28. ENVISIONING A FUTURE: VALUES CLARIFICATION AND DELAY DISCOUNTING IN EARLY RECOVERY FROM OUD. Victoria Ameral, MA, Kathleen M. Palm Reed, PhD

Poster Session 3: FRIDAY
March 16th 11:30am – 12:30pm

Clinical

1. LONGITUDINAL DRINKING REDUCTION IN A NON-TREATMENT SEEKING COMMUNITY SAMPLE. Charles S. H. Robinson, MSc, Elena Stein, BA, Eric D. Claus, PhD, Katie Witkiewitz, PhD

2. INDIVIDUALS WITH AUD SHOW GREATER RATES OF IMPROVEMENT THAN CONTROLS IN IDENTIFYING ANGER: A GROWTH. Julianne Price, MS, Ben Lewis, PhD, Sara Jo Nixon, PhD

3. EVALUATION OF ROLLING ADMISSION MINDFULNESS-BASED RELAPSE PREVENTION IN A RESIDENTIAL SETTING. Corey Roos, MS, Katie Witkiewitz, PhD

4. MINDFULNESS AND TRANSCRANIAL DIRECT CURRENT STIMULATION FOR AUD: FEASIBILITY AND OUTCOMES. Elena Stein, BA, Victoria R. Votaw, BA, Violet Fratzke, BA, Stevi Gallegos, BA, Charles S. H. Robinson, MSc, Anthony J. O’Sickey, MS, Emma Brandt, Jalen Vigil, Jacob Hanes, Eric D. Claus, PhD, Vincent P. Clark, PhD, Katie Witkiewitz, PhD
5. IMPACT OF PRETREATMENT CHANGE ON MECHANISMS OF BEHAVIOR CHANGE RESEARCH: AN APPLIED EXAMPLE USING SELF-EFFICACY. Emily T. Noyes, BS, Jacob A. Levine, BA, Robert C. Schlauch, PhD, Gerard J. Connors, PhD, Stephen A. Maisto, PhD, Ronda Dearing, PhD

6. CANNABIS USE ON 4/20: EVENT-SPECIFIC ANALYSIS OF PROBLEMS, MOTIVES, AND NORMATIVE BELIEFS. Katherine A. Walukevich, BA, Julia D. Buckner, PhD

7. THE EFFECT OF SUBJECTIVE RESPONSE TO ALCOHOL ON CRAVING WITHIN A DRINKING EPISODE. Kayleigh N. McCarty, MA, Laura E. Hatz, MA, Meredith R. Watson, Denis M. McCarthy, PhD

8. INITIATING ABSTINENCE DURING AUD TREATMENT IS ASSOCIATED WITH CHANGES IN CRAVING AND NEGATIVE AFFECT. Kevin A. Hallgren, PhD, Brianna C. Delker, PhD, Tracy L. Simpson, PhD

9. TRAINING OF PSYCHOLOGY GRADUATE STUDENTS IN SBIRT: IDENTIFYING AND ASSESSING ESSENTIAL COMPETENCIES. Laura M. Longo, MS, Jessica L. Martin, PhD, M. Dolores Cimini, PhD, Jacob Sawyer, PhD

10. A COMPARISON OF ADULTS RECOVERING FROM OPIOID AND ALCOHOL PROBLEMS: RESULTS FROM A NATIONAL SURVEY. Lauren A. Hoffman, PhD, Brandon G. Bergman, PhD, Bettina Hoeppner, PhD, Corrie Vilsaint, PhD, David Eddie, PhD, John F. Kelly, PhD, ABPP

11. DOES PERSONALITY-TARGETED COPING SKILLS ENHANCED MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING ENHANCE ITS EFFICACY? Leanne Hides, PhD

12. AGE MODERATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-REPORTED IMPULSIVITY AND ADDICTIVE BEHAVIORS. Meagan M. Carr, MS, Jennifer D. Ellis, MA, Jamie L. Page, Joseph J. Urbiel, David M. Ledgerwood, PhD, Karen K. Saules, PhD

13. TIME TO ADOPTION: TRAINING OPIOID ADDICTION TREATMENT PROVIDERS TO ADOPT CONTINGENCY MANAGEMENT. Sarah Ashley Helseth, PhD, Tim Janssen, PhD, Katherine Escobar, BA, Lourah Kelly, MA, Sara J. Becker, PhD

14. PERFECTIONISM AND MALADAPTIVE CONSUMPTION. Shailendra Pratap Jain, PhD, Michael Stasio, PhD, Sylvia Chang, MS

15. NICOTINE LEVELS IN E-CIGARETTE SOLUTIONS: ASSOCIATION WITH CIGARETTE DEPENDENCE AND VAPING FREQUENCY. Ursula Martinez, PhD, Vani N. Simmons, PhD, Lauren R. Meltzer, MPH, Steven K. Sutton, PhD, Karen O. Brandon, PhD, Amanda M. Palmer, MA, David J. Drobos, PhD, Thomas H. Brandon, PhD

16. THE ONLY WAY OUT IS THROUGH: VALUES AND TREATMENT MOTIVATION IN OPIOID USE DISORDER. Victoria Ameral, MA, Kathleen M. Palm Reed, PhD

Cognitive/Neurocognitive

17. INVESTIGATING INTRACORTICAL MYELIN IN SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER. Vanessa Morris, BA, Michael Amlung, PhD

18. COGNITIVE EFFECTS OF NEUROMODULATION IN INDIVIDUALS WITH ADDICTIVE BEHAVIORS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW. Katherine R. Naish, PhD, Lana Vedelago, BA, James Mackillop, PhD, Michael Amlung, PhD

19. CRAVING AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING MEDIATE THE RELATION BETWEEN ANXIETY AND MARIJUANA PROBLEMS. Kathryn E. Soltis, MS, Samuel F. Acuff, MS, Ashley A. Dennhardt, PhD, James G. Murphy, PhD

20. WORLD ASSUMPTIONS AS A COGNITIVE MEDIATOR LINKING TRAUMA HISTORY AND DRINKING BEHAVIOR. Kathryn Fokas, MS, Charles S. H. Robinson, MS, Katie Witkiewitz, PhD, Barbara S. McCrady, PhD, Elizabeth A. Yeater, PhD
21. NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL MARKERS OF PROBLEMATIC DRINKING: INSIGHTS FROM A TWIN STUDY. Jorge Simons Martins, MS, Bruce D. Bartholow, PhD, Thomas M. Piasecki, PhD, Simon Golosheykin, PhD, Andrey P. Anokhin, PhD

22. FUNCTIONAL NEURAL CONNECTIVITY AS AN EMERGING QUANTITATIVE PHENOTYPE IN INDIVIDUALS WITH AUD. Sarah Grace Helton, BA, Laura M. Lesnewich, BA, Suril Gohel, PhD, Jennifer F. Buckman, PhD, Marsha E. Bates, PhD

Adolescents

23. SUBJECTIVE CANNABIS EFFECTS AS PART OF A DEVELOPING DISORDER IN ADOLESCENTS AND EMERGING ADULTS. Hayley Treloar Padovano, PhD, Robert Miranda Jr., PhD

24. ESTIMATION OF GAMBLING DISORDER PREVALENCE IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS FROM PANAMA CITY—PANAMA. Gabriel Conrado Quintero Garzola, BA, MS, PhD, Maria A Donati, PhD, Caterina Primi, PhD

25. R-RATED MOVIE WATCHING, SENSATION SEEKING, AND ADOLESCENT SUBSTANCE USE ONSET. Tim Janssen, PhD

26. PARENT-CHILD REPORT DISCREPANCIES OF PARENTING BEHAVIORS ARE LINKED TO YOUTHS' ALCOHOL & CANNABIS USE. Brianna Parlette, BS, Hayley Treloar Padovano, PhD, Robert Miranda Jr., PhD

Poster Session 4: SATURDAY March 17th 8:00am – 9:00am
Clinical: Special Populations/Ethnic Minority Groups

1. THE ROLE OF EDUCATION, INCOME, AND NATIVITY IN THE PERSISTENCE OF SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS. Corrie Vilsaint, PhD, Amanda Nemoyer, JD, PhD; Mirko Fillibrunn, PhD, Jennifer Green, PhD, James Jackson, PhD, Ronald Kessler, PhD, Kate McLaughlin, PhD, Ekaterina Sadikova, MA, Nancy Sampson, PhD, Kiara Alvarez, PhD, Margarita Alegría, PhD

2. THE PREDICTION OF SUBSTANCE USE BY ETHNIC IDENTITY AND OTHER CULTURAL INDICATORS. Esther Odamah, PhD

3. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MICROAGGRESSIONS, RESILIENCE, AND SUBSTANCE USE IN BLACK COLLEGE STUDENTS. Laura Reid Marks, PhD, James G. Murphy, PhD

4. POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY CHARACTERISTICS AND DRUG USE IN AN ADULT FIRST NATION SAMPLE. Melissa R Schick, BS, Nichea S. Spillane, PhD, Kristin Antone

5. SEXUAL ASSAULT AND BINGE DRINKING AMONG LATINA COLLEGE STUDENTS. Ellen L. Vaughan, PhD, Natalie J. Stevenson, BA, Patricia Gonzalez, BA, Quillian Murphy, MS, Nayely Gonzalez, BA, Marcel A. de Dios, PhD

6. PREDICTORS OF SMOKING CESSATION TREATMENT RESPONSE AMONG HOMELESS SMOKERS. Carla J. Rash, PhD, Kristyn Zajac, PhD, Sheila M. Alessi, PhD
7. SPECIFIC PTSD SYMPTOM CLUSTERS PREDICT ALCOHOL USE AMONG POST-9/11 VETERANS. Darrin M. Aase, PhD, Justin E. Greenstein, PhD, Eric Proescher, PsyD, Holly Passi, PsyD, Michael Krage, PsyD, Robert Walters, PhD, Sabrina Everett, Ikram Hassan, Amanda Osborn, Michelle Tan, Jack Lennon, Christopher Schroth, MS, Amy E. Kennedy-Krage, MBA, MSW, LCSW, K. Luan Phan, MD

8. IMPROVING RETENTION OF OFFENDERS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS IN COURT MANDATED TREATMENT. Ekaterina Pivovarova, PhD

9. OPIOID USE DISORDER AND RECIDIVISM AMONG INMATES. Kaitlin A. Guston, BA, Elizabeth M. Combs, BA, Albert M. Kopak, PhD, Norman Hoffmann, PhD

10. RACIAL/ETHNIC DIFFERENCES IN APPEAL AND SENSORY PROPERTIES OF E-CIGARETTES AMONG YOUNG ADULT VAPERS. Mariel S. Bello, BS, Nicholas I. Goldenson, BA, Matthew G. Kirkpatrick, PhD, Raina D. Pang, PhD, Jessica L. Barrington-Trimis, PhD, Adam M. Leventhal, PhD

11. DOES EMOTION REGULATION AND FEEDBACK FROM OTHERS IMPACT SMOKING AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN TRYING TO QUIT? Jennifer Fillo, PhD, Kimberly E. Kamper-DeMarco, PhD, Whitney C. Brown, PhD, Paul Stasiewicz, PhD, Clara M. Bradizza, PhD

12. DRINKING TO COPE, ETHNIC IDENTITY, AND ALCOHOL USE AMONG AFRICAN AMERICAN COLLEGE STUDENTS. Melissa M. Ertl, BA, Laura M. Longo, MS, Christina Martin, BA, Rena Pazienza, MS, Jessica L. Martin, PhD

13. A PILOT INTERVENTION FOR COLLEGE GAMBLING: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ASIAN/ASIAN-AMERICANS AND CAUCASIANS. Dipali Venkataraman Rinker, PhD, Clayton Neighbors, PhD

14. SOCIAL INFLUENCES, DRINKING MOTIVATIONS AND ALCOHOL OUTCOMES IN ROMANTIC DYADS. Ivy-Lee Kehayes, BSc, Sean P. Mackinnon, PhD, Michelle Tougas, MSc, Trevor Shannon, Kenneth Leonard, PhD, Sherry H. Stewart, PhD

Cognitive

15. HEAVY DRINKING AND MEMORY: AN INTENTIONAL FORGETTING ANALYSIS. Jack Waddell, John McGue, Tawitporn Boonyanuvat, Lisa Bauer, PhD

16. SELF-REGULATION MODERATES THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN IMPLICIT ALCOHOL COGNITIONS AND DRINKING. Kristen P. Lindgren, PhD, Cecilia Olin, BA, Kirsten Peterson, BA, Clayton Neighbors, PhD

17. ACUTE EFFECTS OF MODERATE ALCOHOL ON WORKING MEMORY FUNCTION IN SOCIAL DRINKERS: A REPLICATION STUDY. Christian C. Garcia, BS, Ben Lewis, PhD, Jeff Boissonneault, PhD, Sara Jo Nixon, PhD

18. A PILOT STUDY OF EPISODIC FUTURE THINKING IN A TREATMENT SEEKING ADDICTION SAMPLE. Herry Patel, BSc (Hons), Lana Vedelago, BA, Michael Amlung, PhD

Measurement

19. THE VALUE OF VAPING: LABORATORY VALIDATION OF AN E-CIGARETTE PURCHASE TASK IN TANK-STYLE VAPE USERS. Rachel N. Cassidy, PhD

20. PSYCHOMETRIC DEVELOPMENT OF A MEASURE OF FELT AMBIVALENCE ABOUT USING LESS MARIJUANA. Samara L. Rice, PhD, Shane Kentopp, MS, Mark A. Prince, PhD

21. AN EXAMINATION OF THE ALCOHOL SENSITIVITY QUESTIONNAIRE IN A SAMPLE OF YOUNG ADULT HEAVY DRINKERS. Laura M. Heath, MSc

22. PROTECTIVE BEHAVIORAL STRATEGIES: EXPLORING PREDICTION STRENGTH BY SCALE. Melissa R. Colangelo, BS, Abby L. Braitman, PhD, Michael G. Young, BS
23. **AN EXPLORATORY DATA MINING APPROACH TO UNDERSTAND ADOLESCENT ACCESS TO RECOVERY HIGH SCHOOLS.** Emily A. Hennessy, MPhil, PhD, Emily E. Tanner-Smith, PhD, Andrew J. Finch, PhD

24. **MACHINE LEARNING AND MARIJUANA OUTCOMES: RECURSIVE PARTITIONING TO IDENTIFY PREDICTORS OF USE.** Adam D. Wilson, MS, Kevin S. Montes, PhD, Adrian J. Bravo, PhD, Bradley T. Conner, PhD, Matthew R. Pearson, PhD, Marijuana Outcomes Study Team

25. **THE USE OF A PRINCIPLED, DATA-DRIVEN EMPIRICAL APPROACH TO DERIVING ALCOHOL USE DISORDER DIAGNOSIS.** Cassandra Boness, MA

26. **AN EVENT- AND NETWORK-LEVEL ANALYSIS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS' MAXIMUM DRINKING DAY.** Matthew Meisel, PhD

27. **MATHEMATICAL MODELING OF DECISIONS TO RIDE WITH AN ALCOHOL-IMPAIRED DRIVER.** Laura E. Hatz, MA, Kayleigh N. McCarty, MA, Sanghyuk Park, MA, Clintin P. Davis-Stober, PhD, Denis M. McCarthy, PhD
Building Skills in Motivational Interviewing. This workshop is designed to practice application of Motivational Interviewing skills to reduce risky behaviors, with a particular focus on alcohol and cannabis misuse; it is assumed that participants will already have acquired a solid foundation in the basic skills and spirit of Motivational Interviewing prior to this workshop. Jessica M. Cronce, PhD, is an Associate Professor in the Department of Counseling Psychology and Human Services at the University of Oregon, and Director of the Family and Human Services Program. Dr. Cronce has over a decade of experience conducting research on the etiology, maintenance, prevention and treatment of addictive behaviors, in particular, problematic alcohol use and gambling among college students and other young adults. Her research interests also extend to how drug use, dietary behaviors and level of physical activity interact with alcohol use to predict overall health risk in this population. Dr. Cronce has co-authored numerous publications on the topic of individual-focused alcohol prevention, including three large-scale reviews in 2002, 2007 and 2011, the first of which helped form the basis of recommendations made by the NIAAA Task Force on College Drinking. Building on this work, Dr. Cronce was invited to serve as one of three leading researchers on the individual-level strategies development team for the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism’s College Alcohol Intervention Matrix (College AIM) project. Dr. Cronce’s research experience is complimented by her training in Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy, Motivational Interviewing, and Dialectical Behavior Therapy, which she has applied to the treatment of substance use disorders, eating disorders, gambling disorder, and other disorders marked by emotion dysregulation. Dr. Cronce is licensed as a psychologist in Washington and Oregon. Jessica M. Cronce, PhD

Quantitative Methods for Addiction Psychology. This workshop is designed to introduce a range of quantitative research methods and data analytic techniques that are commonly used in addiction psychology research. This workshop will be geared toward individuals (students, early career psychologists, mid- and senior career psychologists) who are working with data from addictive behaviors research, including etiology, laboratory, prevention, and intervention/treatment studies or interested in learning more about quantitative methods in order to become a better consumer of research in addiction psychology. The workshop will review and discuss methods for dealing with common distributional issues that arise in studying addictive behaviors (e.g., zero-inflation, bimodality, and heterogeneity), methods for analyzing longitudinal addictive behaviors data, and methods for handling missing data. Hands-on training in analyzing data using Mplus and R statistical programs will be provided. Katie Witkiewitz, PhD, is a Professor of Psychology at the University of New Mexico with a joint appointment at the Center on Alcoholism, Substance Abuse, and Addictions. The underlying theme of her research is the development of empirically-based models of substance use, with an emphasis on applying advanced quantitative research methods to better understand changes in substance use behavior over time. Dr. Witkiewitz is also a licensed clinical psychologist and has worked extensively on the development of a theoretical model of biopsychosocial influences on substance use relapse. This research has led to her collaborative work on the development and evaluation of mindfulness-based relapse prevention for substance use disorders. She has conducted numerous empirical studies on the prediction of alcohol relapse following treatment for substance use disorders, mechanisms of successful alcohol treatment outcomes, as well as the development of interventions to prevent alcohol and substance use relapse. Her research has been supported by grants from the National Institute on Mental Health, the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and the National Cancer Institute. Katie Witkiewitz, PhD
Building a Successful NIH Grant Application: Connecting Scientific Priorities and Policies. This workshop is designed to provide information to both early stage and experienced investigators about NIAAA’s Strategic Plan priorities, NIH grants processes, recent changes in policies, and how to craft a competitive application. Part I is intended for those who are new to the NIH grants process—new and early stage investigators, researchers, and graduate students. A brief overview will be provided about grant mechanisms for individuals early in their research careers, steps in the grant submission/review process, and summary statement interpretation. Emphasis will be given to NIAAA’s Strategic Plan priorities, how to align funding opportunities to your research idea, how to develop a strong application, profiting from reviews, NIH policy changes, and an open discussion about how training/career awards influence career trajectories. Part II is designed to update experienced investigators about NIAAA’s Strategic Plan priorities, NIH peer review assignment processes, changes in NIH policies related to clinical trials, Single IRB policy, and tips for serving as mentors on fellowship/career applications. Mariela C. Shirley, PhD, is a Health Scientist Administrator (HSA) in the Division of Epidemiology and Prevention Research (DEPR) at the National Institute for Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). Dr. Shirley earned a PhD in clinical psychology from Vanderbilt University. She is a fellow of the Society of Addiction Psychology (Division 50) of the American Psychological Association (APA), and in 2012 received the APA Meritorious Research Service Commendation Award. Her research expertise areas include behavioral interventions, psychiatric comorbidity, and behavioral medicine. Her DEPR research portfolio focuses on screening and brief interventions, underage/college drinking, comorbidity, and military/veteran populations. Mariela C. Shirley, PhD

MEETING ABSTRACTS: KEYNOTES AND SYMPOSIA

Thursday March 15 1:15 – 2:15 pm

KEYNOTE: From Rodents to Researchers. The conference theme of contextual influences upon addiction inspired this talk. The notion of “context” has never been more apparent in psychology than it is today. As research and treatment become increasingly specialized and focused, working toward largely incremental advancements, the role of context becomes paramount. This talk will present an overview of my attempts to understand and harness context within my research on the maintenance and treatment of nicotine addiction. Here, I will consider a broad definition of context. First, in the most traditional sense of the word, I will discuss the role of context in relapse from a conditioned learning perspective, and our attempts to improve the generalizability of extinction-based treatments across contexts. Then I will present our efforts to change the treatment delivery context (from face-to-face to self-help) to expand the reach, and thus the ultimate impact, of treatment. Next, I will discuss the importance of recognizing and addressing clients’ cultural and situational contexts using examples from our own research, including ethnicity, health status, and dual use. Finally, I will offer some observations about the research context itself, including the growing necessity of taking a broad perspective and collaborating across specialties and disciplines. Thomas Brandon, PhD

Thursday March 15 2:30 – 3:45 pm

Using Novel Technologies to Identify Real-Time Contexts Underlying Substance Use Risk. Novel technologies, such as ecological momentary assessment (EMA) via smartphones in the natural environment, are key to elucidating real-time, momentary factors associated with substance misuse. Talks in this symposium will present unique methods for identifying affective, social, and situational contexts underlying alcohol, cannabis, and tobacco use. Dr. Braitman will present formative work for streamlining the development of EMA protocols by identifying contextual predictors (e.g., context-specific drinking motives) of recent drinking occasions among 93 racially diverse college students. Dr. Padovano will present work that combines momentary data from six daily prompts, including cannabis-event reports, to identify typical situational contexts of cannabis misuse among 85 adolescent cannabis users and characterize subjective responses. Next, Dr. Phillips will examine the social context of cannabis misuse and its relation to frequency of use and dependence among 56 college students completing EMA via text-messaging three times daily. Lastly, Dr. Tomko will present data that captures reactivity to smoking and stressful cues across time and contexts among 178 adult smokers.
via innovative mobile cue reactivity assessment delivered four times per day. As discussant, Dr. Miranda will synthesize findings and elucidate the role of this work in developing novel interventions and personalized treatments for substance misuse. Hayley Treloar Padovano, PhD; Abby L. Braitman, PhD; Kristina T. Phillips, PhD; Rachel Tomko, PhD; Robert Miranda Jr., PhD

**Neurocognitive Compromise with Substance Misuse: Might Active Interventions Help?** Individuals with substance use disorders (SUDs) exhibit mild generalized deficits across an array of neurocognitive domains. Importantly, improvements are seen with continued abstinence and are associated with better treatment outcomes. Researchers have called for systematic examination of possible interventions targeting neurocognitive training in the treatment of SUDs. This symposium addresses acute neurocognitive changes associated with substance use and misuse and presents novel targeted treatments currently under investigation. Dr. Caouette will present neural responsivity to classes of therapeutic statements in binge-drinking adolescents, a sensitive period in the development of alcohol misuse. Julianne Price, MS will address new data signifying a pattern of acute cognitive improvement in a single session in treatment seekers with an AUD. This will lead to a discussion conducted by Dr. Lewis on the use of an adaptive neurocognitive retraining program in individuals with an AUD. Dr. Buckman will present data on cardiovascular functioning and cognitive test performance in parenting women with alcohol and opiate use disorders and introduce her current study examining improvements in neurocognitive and treatment outcomes by targeting baroflex mechanisms. Finally, discussion led by Dr. Nixon will emphasize the implications of cognitive improvement in treatment outcomes and future directions of cognitive training paradigms in SUDs. Julianne Price, MS; Ben Lewis, PhD; Justin Caouette, PhD; Sara Jo Nixon, PhD

**What Did You Expect to Happen? An Update on Alcohol, Tobacco, and Marijuana Expectancies?** Expectancy theory posits that individuals develop expectations about the likely outcomes of engaging in various behaviors through both social learning and personal experience. Substance-related expectancies have been shown to predict substance initiation, escalation, maintenance, and cessation. This symposium will present novel findings about the role that expectancies play in driving tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use. Research paradigms include a laboratory study of electronic cigarettes, ecological momentary assessment (EMA) of drinking behaviors, and survey data from medical marijuana patients. These innovative approaches with varied participant populations will demonstrate the potential for future expectancy research to understand the etiology of substance use behaviors as well as provide insight into treatment and intervention development. Amanda M. Palmer, MA; Bryan Benitez, MA; Meghan Morean, PhD; Mark Goldman, PhD

**Thursday March 15 4:00-5:15 pm**

**Using Behavioral Economics to Understand Reward Processing in Substance Use.** Behavioral economics is well-suited for conceptualizing the progression of substance use and dependence as it integrates internal processes with external influences. Investigation of the interplay between internal and contextual factors will enhance understanding of the initiation and maintenance of substance use. This session will demonstrate how behavioral economic measures can be used to assess the influence of environmental factors on reward processing across a range of substances. Dr. Aston will present research on caveats of assessing marijuana demand and how qualitative methods can be used to effectively improve behavioral economic measures. Dr. Cassidy will present findings from her research on the impact of reducing tobacco cigarette nicotine levels on their reinforcing value among adolescent smokers. Dr. Amlung will present on marijuana demand and substitution for legal versus black market marijuana, as well as monetary and marijuana discounting. Mr. Acuff will present data from a brief alcohol intervention trial showing that change in proportionate substance-related reinforcement from baseline to 1-month mediates the association between both baseline depression and anxiety and 6-month alcohol-related problems. Dr. Murphy will synthesize these collected studies and comment on the diverse utility of behavioral economics in the assessment of substance use and misuse. Elizabeth Aston, PhD; Rachel N. Cassidy, PhD; Michael Amlung, PhD; Samuel F. Acuff, BS; James G. Murphy, PhD

**HIV and Substance Use among Women: Challenges and Opportunities for Intervention.** Approximately 18 million women are living with HIV worldwide, constituting 51% of all adults living with HIV (United Nations, 2015). Substance use, including alcohol use, has been recognized as a key factor contributing to HIV transmission (Walter, Lundgren, Umez-Eronini, & Ritter, 2016) and a significant barrier to successful HIV treatment (Cook et al., 2016; Marshall et al.,
2017). The intersection of HIV and substance use among women created unique challenges for effective prevention and intervention. This symposium includes three studies investigating these unique challenges. As an effort to improve HIV prevention and treatment among Southern communities of color, Dr. Cheong’s presentation will provide insights into the reasons why young African American women living in these communities choose to accept or decline free HIV testing and counseling services. Advocating for culturally adapted HIV interventions, Dr. Villalba’s presentation will reveal the connections between childhood sexual abuse and HIV-related risk behaviors including alcohol use among women living with HIV in Haiti. As an exploration of whether alcohol treatment can also improve mental health among women living with HIV, Dr. Wang’s presentation will illustrate the temporal relationship between depression and binge drinking using data from a randomized trial of naltrexone for reducing hazardous drinking. Yan Wang, PhD; JeeWon Cheong, PhD; Karina Villalba, PhD; Sara Jo Nixon, PhD

Friday March 16 9:45 – 11:00 am

Emerging Behavioral and Neurocognitive Research on Driving After Use of Alcohol and Marijuana. Driving after use of alcohol and marijuana are serious concerns for public safety, and understanding factors contributing to impairment and decisions to drive after using these substances is critical for informing prevention. This session will present emerging research on psychological and behavioral factors related to driving after using alcohol or marijuana along with novel approaches to understanding alcohol-related behavioral and motor impairments. Dr. Amlung will present findings from an online crowdsourcing study investigating cognitive risk factors (e.g., perceived dangerousness, negative consequences) for driving after use of marijuana alone and in combination with alcohol. Dr. Marczinski will present data on the combined effects of alcohol and caffeine on motor coordination in the context of field sobriety testing, showing that high caffeine energy drinks can antagonize expected alcohol-induced increases in body sway. Dr. Brumback will describe the acute effects of alcohol on perceptions of dangerousness of driving and psychomotor impairment across a 5-year period in heavy and light social drinkers. Dr. McCarthy will serve as discussant will synthesize these collected studies and comment on emerging priorities for impaired driving research given the changing landscape of alcohol and marijuana misuse. Michael Amlung, PhD; Cecile Marczinski, PhD; Ty Brumback, PhD; Denis M. McCarthy, PhD

Parenting in the Digital Age: Clinical and Preventive Implications for Adolescent Substance Use. Adolescents are heavy consumers of media on a daily basis, including both new (e.g. YouTube) and old (e.g. motion pictures) forms of media. The robust link between youth exposure to mature media content and subsequent substance use behavior highlights an imperative need to address the expanding influence of media on today’s adolescent. Research has demonstrated media-specific parenting as a potential avenue for reducing these negative influences. Utilizing developmental, cognitive, and public health perspectives, this symposium will address theoretical and empirical evidence on how and why media influences affect adolescent substance use behavior. Furthermore, we present specific strategies for engaging parents in protecting adolescents from the harmful consequences of exposure to mature media content. Specifically, this session will 1) present longitudinal data on the intersecting influences of individual processes and media exposure on substance use, 2) describe profiles of media-parenting and their subsequent effects on adolescent substance use behaviors, and 3) provide evidence-informed strategies for media-parenting programs and policies. Through this cross-disciplinary work, we will discuss how collaborative perspectives have advanced our understanding of media influences on adolescent substance use, and our knowledge of ways parents may effectively counteract this powerful influence. Tim Janssen, PhD; Melissa J. Cox, PhD; Joy Gabrielli, PhD

Friday March 16 2:30 – 3:30 pm

KEYNOTE: Contextual Influences on Etiology and Prevention of Young Adult Alcohol Misuse. Alcohol use by young adults is an important public health concern associated with significant consequences to individuals as well as communities. A variety of contextual factors influence onset, pattern, and consequences of alcohol consumption for young adults. Drawing from several local, national, and international studies of young adult drinking, Dr. Larimer will review contextual influences on alcohol misuse including college, worksite, and other settings; norms and peer-group influences; high-risk events commonly associated with alcohol misuse by young adults; and substance use and mental health comorbidity. In addition, Dr. Larimer will discuss prevention approaches found to be efficacious for addressing
young adult alcohol misuse, and how these have been or might be adapted to more effectively address contextual influences. Mary E. Larimer, PhD

**Friday March 16 4:15 – 5:30 pm**

**“It’s Great But...” Important Caveats to Technology Use in Substance Assessment and Intervention.** Investigators are rightfully excited about technology’s potential utility in substance assessment and intervention. To be maximized, this utility must be informed by not only benefits but also risks. Social network sites may help assess and enhance health behavior change, however Dr. Bergman will report significant associations between Instagram engagement and drinking among emerging adults, particularly for those with high peer belonging. In addition, SCRAM devices are an established, and convenient means of continuous alcohol measurement, though Dr. Cook will report qualitative results on SCRAM use covering topics including stigma (from criminal justice connotations), geographic variations, and a need for social support. Similarly, smartphone applications (“apps”) are being leveraged as real-time measures of alcohol intoxication, though Mr. Berey will report on participants’ relative reluctance to use a breathalyzer app in comparison to high ratings of feasibility and willingness to recommend it. Finally, Dr. Leeman will report results testing computer-based automatic action tendency retraining among non-treatment seeking young adults. While this procedure had favorable results among older treatment-seekers, it did not lead to significant retraining nor decrease alcohol self-administration, dovetailing with recent findings in this population. Dr. Bergman will briefly present an integrated conclusion and implications for technology-based substance-related research. Brandon G. Bergman, PhD; Christa L. Cook, PhD; Benjamin L. Berey, BA; Robert F. Leeman, PhD

**Friday March 16 5:15 – 6:30 pm**

**Alcohol-Induced Blackouts Among College Students: Cognitions, Correlates, and Consequences.** Alcohol-induced blackouts are relatively common among drinkers and are associated with other acute negative outcomes, above and beyond the risks associated with heavy drinking, making them an important area of study. This session will focus on cognitions, correlates, and consequences of blackouts. As chair of the symposium, Dr. Merrill will provide a topic introduction, followed by a presentation of qualitative data from 8 focus groups with 52 college students reporting a history of blackouts. Findings center on how participants define, distinguish between, and subjectively evaluate blackouts and “brownouts,” as well as on contextual influences on their subjective evaluations. Next, Dr. Miller will present data on the prevalence of blackouts and brownouts among college students, and differences in attitudes and norms for each form of alcohol-induced memory impairment. Dr. Ward will then present an examination of the relationship between intentions to blackout and descriptive and injunctive norms. Ms. Wilhite will present a study of how history of alcohol-related blackouts and childhood sexual abuse moderate event-level associations between estimated blood alcohol concentration and perpetration/victimization of sexual coercion among college students. Finally, Dr. Barnett will close as discussant, focusing on overarching research and clinical implications of findings from these unique presentations. Jennifer E Merrill, PhD; Mary Beth Miller, PhD; Rose Marie Ward, PhD; Emily Wilhite, MA; Nancy P. Barnett, PhD

**Friday March 16 5:30 – 6:30 pm**

**Early Career Addictions Researcher Showcase.** The 2018 CPA Program Committee is sponsoring an Early Career Addictions Researcher Showcase symposium to feature exemplary research being conducted by early career scientists, defined as graduate students, post-docs, or faculty members who are within 5 years from receiving their terminal degree. The symposium is chaired by Dr. Michael Amlung (McMaster University). Speakers were selected by a panel of expert peer reviewers. This year, we are excited to feature talks by two outstanding early career researchers. Emily Noyes, BS (University of South Florida) will present a talk titled “Impact of Pretreatment Change on Mechanisms of Behavior Change Research: An Applied Example using Self-Efficacy” Vanessa Morris, B.A. (McMaster University) will present a talk titled “Investigating Intracortical Myelin in Substance Use Disorder.” Dr. Kate Carey will serve as discussant to provide insight and commentary on pursuing a career in addictions research. The Program Committee looks forward
to highlighting the highest quality of research being done by the next generation of addictions scientists. Michael Amlung, PhD (session chair); Emily T. Noyes, BS; Vanessa Morris, BA (awardees/presenters); Kate Carey, PhD (discussant)

Saturday March 17 9:45 – 11:00 am

Addiction Behavior Change: Let’s Talk About Happiness. Increasingly, addiction scientists have made cases for looking beyond abstinence, and considering positive psychological constructs in addictive behavior change research and clinical practice, yet research in this area remains scant. In this symposium, we present the results of 5 studies that have examined happiness and related constructs from a range of perspectives. Three studies examine their role in the lives of individuals struggling with alcohol and other drug use problems: an epidemiological study (n=2,002) examining positive constructs (happiness, self-esteem, quality of life) vis-a-vis the length of time since problem resolution; an ecological momentary assessment + ambulatory-electrocardiogram monitoring study (n=40 alcohol use disorder (AUD) outpatients) testing real-time affective and psychophysiological indices as predictors of AUD relapse; and a community-based participatory study (n=150 First Nation Canadian adults) exploring the role of self-compassion in alcohol use. Two studies test the feasibility of changing happiness in individuals undergoing addictive behavior change: an online survey of adults seeking or in recovery (n=515), randomized to complete positive psychology versus control exercises; and a mixed-methods study of nondaily smokers (n=30) using a positive psychology smoking cessation app to quit smoking. Together, these five presentations provide much needed knowledge about the role of happiness in addictive behavior change. Bettina Hoeppner, PhD; John F. Kelly, PhD; David Eddie, PhD; Melissa R. Schick, BS; Susanne Hoeppner PhD

Harder Than it Looks: Challenges in Co-Treatment of SUD and PTSD/Trauma. Co-treatment of SUD and PTSD/trauma remains uncommon, despite extremely high co-occurrence rates. Protocols for co-treatment have been developed (Seeking Safety), and there has been research interest in the incorporation of exposure based treatments for PTSD within SUD treatment (COPE). However, there remains an anecdotal belief that co-treatment will result in increased dropout and relapse. Indeed, the limited number of studies on co-treated patients demonstrates relatively high dropout rates, though not increased relapse. We will address the co-treatment of trauma and substance use across treatment settings through empirical data as well as shared clinical experience concerning co-treatment issues, both from the perspective of the exposure-based Prolonged Exposure approach (Drs. Yusko and Foote), as well as from a present-focused, integrated, non-exposure-based Seeking Safety perspective (Dr. Wilkens). Presenters will address barriers to co-treatment, including patient experience of PTSD/trauma treatment in both approaches. Further, a discussion of setting/level of care as it pertains to client experience and acceptability of treatment will be included. Direct clinical experiences will be shared, and experiential exercises concerning barriers to patient engagement will be addressed (e.g. the shame and isolation that accompany both PTSD and substance abuse issues; increased reactivity in PTSD patients). Jeff Foote, PhD; Carrie Wilkens, PhD; David Yusko, PhD

Behavioral Economic Contributions to Understanding Substance Misuse in Different Life Stages. This symposium covers three main pillars of behavioral economic (BE) theory/methods as applied to substance-related processes and outcomes in different life stages: delay discounting, substance-free rewards, and substance-related versus substance-free resource allocation. (1) Trajectories of Polysubstance Use, Body Mass Index, and Delay Discounting in Adolescence – Julia Felton presents a longitudinal analysis of delay discounting in adolescents ages 13-18, showing that an increasing trajectory of delay discounting is associated with increasing trajectories of polysubstance use and body mass index, consistent with evidence implicating delay discounting as a transdiisease process. (2) The Moderating Role of Family History on the Relationship between Substance-Free Rewards and Alcohol Problems – Keanan Joyner presents data from college students (ages 18-25) showing a negative relationship between substance-free reward engagement and alcohol problems, moderated by a family history of alcohol dependence; i.e., only those with a positive family history showed a protective effect of heightened substance-free reward engagement. (3) Molar Economic Contexts Surrouding Successful Natural Recovery – Jalie Tucker presents longitudinal data showing that relative monetary allocation to substance-related versus substance-free commodities predicts natural recovery processes and outcomes in community
problem drinkers (M age = 50). Mark Goldman will be Discussant, addressing how these findings inform contemporary models of addiction.  **Keanan Joyner, BA; Julia Felton, PhD; Jamie Tucker, PhD; Mark Goldman, PhD**

Saturday March 17 11:30am – 12:45 pm

**Drinking in Romantic Relationships: The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly.** Romantic relationships are one of the most influential contextual factors related to alcohol use. This symposium, introduced by Co-Chair Stewart, will involve four innovative studies investigating different factors that influence, and result from, alcohol use in romantic relationships. Presentation 1 by Kehayes will examine how dating couples influence each other’s drinking longitudinally via drinking motivations. Results suggest the drinking motives of one partner affect change in their partner’s alcohol consumption over time. Presentation 2 by Cooper will examine drinking motives and sex motives in romantic partners. Results indicate both motives are unique predictors of drinking in sexual situations, especially for casual partners. Presentation 3 by Rodriguez will examine drinking partnerships among married couples. Results show that discrepancies in drinking are particularly problematic for husbands’ marital functioning when husbands are light drinkers and wives are heavier drinkers. Presentation 4 by Molnar will focus on couples’ drinking motive concordance and its association with marital satisfaction. Her findings suggest discordance in negative reinforcement drinking motives is associated with lower marital satisfaction among husbands but not wives. The discussion by Leonard will elucidate how the four presentations, taken together, contribute substantially to the understanding of the nuanced interplay between romantic relationships and alcohol use. **Ivy-Lee Kehayes, BSc; Sherry H. Stewart, PhD; Lindsey Rodriguez, PhD; Danielle Molnar, PhD; Lynne Cooper, PhD; Kenneth Leonard, PhD**

**Cannabis in Relation to Other Substance Use.** Cannabis research is timely due to recent legal changes. Despite being relatively common, clinical and public health implications, concurrent cannabis and other substance use is under-addressed. This symposium features three presentations addressing issues regarding cannabis in relation to other substances. Cigarette smoking commonly co-occurs with cannabis, particularly among younger users. Using population-based data, Dr. Cohn will report how pleasant initial experiences with cigarettes significantly increase young people’s odds of cannabis use. Thus, subjective response to first cigarette may link cannabis use to cigarette smoking. Dr. Bergman’s presentation will concern cannabis use among those who have resolved another substance problem. In a nationally representative study, cannabis use related to significantly lower quality of life and odds of employment. Cannabis and opioid misuse is prevalent and these substances share misuse characteristics. Using the recent NESARC-3, Ms. Frohe will report opioid-only users actually had greater pain interference with work than co-users and cannabis-only users whereas ratings of general health were similar between opioid-only and co-users. Co-users had the highest depression rates. Regarding pain and medical outcomes, opioid-only users resembled co-users with cannabis-only endorsing these conditions less. Dr. Yurasek will serve as discussant, integrating these presentations in the broader literature and suggesting future directions. **Robert F. Leeman, PhD; Amy Cohn, PhD; Brandon G. Bergman, PhD; Tessa Frohe, BA; Ali Yurasek, PhD**

**Improving Treatment Outcomes by Targeting the Mechanisms Underlying Cannabis Use.** More people seek treatment for cannabis use than any other illicit drug. While cognitive behavioral therapy is effective, its ability to reduce cannabis use is limited. Typically, individuals reduce their use by less than half during treatment and up to 85% of individuals relapse within six months of ceasing treatment. Treatment outcomes may improve if treatment more effectively targets mechanisms that underlie continued use. The first talk in this symposium will discuss whether adding contingency management to a brief motivational interviewing intervention increases motivation to change, treatment engagement, and reduces cannabis use and dependence. The second talk will discuss if repeated exposure to cannabis cues in the absence of use can reduce cravings for cannabis and whether it is necessary to deliver cue exposure therapy in contexts relevant to use. Our final talk will discuss whether a targeted intervention for individuals who use cannabis and have psychotic-like experiences reduces use and psychotic-like experiences in this high-risk group. This series of talks will provide the audience with a variety of novel strategies for improving cannabis treatment outcomes. **Melissa M. Norberg, PhD; Catherine Quinn, PhD; Leanne Hides, PhD**
A Criminal Justice Primer for Addiction Psychologists. Addiction psychologists working with individuals in treatment for substance use disorders (SUD) benefit from a basic understanding of how the criminal justice system manages offenders with addictions. This clinical mini-workshop will review several types of criminal justice based programs that mandate individuals into SUD treatment, including drug treatment courts and civil commitments for individuals with SUDs. Drug treatment courts will be explored in greater detail, including examining how effective they are at reducing rates of SUDs, relapses, and overdoses, as well as their benefits and limitations more broadly. Furthermore, this mini-workshop will examine the relationship between co-morbid medical conditions, addictions, and quality of life, and apply these as one proposed model of improving retention of individuals in court mandated addictions treatment. Lastly, this workshop will conclude with a discussion about how to work with the criminal justice professionals when treating patients with SUDs, specifically around provision of testimony. Ekatarina Pivovarova, PhD

Ethics for Addiction Psychologists. Substance use disorders (SUDs) and addictions are complex, and no two people with SUDs/addictions are exactly alike. Nonetheless, SUDs/addictions tend to be chronic conditions, often requiring ongoing mental health services. Individuals with SUDs/addictions are more likely to harm themselves and even others as a result of their life choices. They may be involved in illegal behaviors and suffer from substantial self-stigma and stigmatization by others (including behavioral healthcare providers). To complicate matters, they are likely to have co-existing mental health problems. As a result, providing services to – and conducting research on – individuals with SUDs/addictions may lead to increased exposure to ethical issues, dilemmas, and problems. For example, clients attending therapy or participating in research may be under the influence of substances that put them at risk as they leave a session. Individuals with SUDs/addictions may describe past and present behaviors that are perceived by the behavioral healthcare provider or researcher to be life threatening. These individuals may describe involvement in illegal behaviors involving potential harm to others. The purpose of this mini-workshop is to teach participants about differences in treating and conducting research on individuals with SUDs/addictions (versus those who do not have these problems), especially relating to ethical standards. We will discuss the APA Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct, and relate these principles to working with individuals who suffer with SUDs/addictions. In addition to considering these principles, we will discuss the process of ethical decision-making (i.e., behavioral ethics) and potential blind spots that result from assumptions held by those who work. Bruce Liese, PhD, ABPP

Addiction Treatment Across Modalities and Settings. Treatment of substance use disorders has made significant strides in the past two decades. However, the underutilization of evidence-based (EB) approaches for addressing SA is striking and can significantly affect the outcomes for those directly struggling as well as those who want to provide support (family, friends). Evidence highlights several key components underlying effective treatment strategies that encompass motivational, behavioral, and relational domains. We will discuss a blended intervention approach that provides a conceptual understanding of substance use disorders and the communication and behavioral strategies for those trying to change as well as those supporting those individuals during the change process. We will explore this ‘blended toolkit’ from conceptual and experiential perspectives; highlighting potential barriers to their use. Specific strategies taken from
CRAFT, MI and ACT will be elaborated (behavioral, motivational and acceptance approaches), and their use in this approach will be discussed. Additionally, we will highlight a translational approach for disseminating these tools to parents and families by discussing the development of peer-to-peer coaching models. These models have the potential to significantly expand the reach of EB approaches bringing the power of a shared-experience community network to bear on the dissemination pipeline traditionally driven by purely professional services. Ken Carpenter, PhD; Jeff Foote, PhD

MEETING ABSTRACTS: POSTERS

Poster Session 1: Thursday March 15th 6:00 – 7:00 pm

1. BEHAVIORAL ADDICTIONS AMONG U.S. ADULTS WHO RESOLVED A SIGNIFICANT ALCOHOL OR DRUG PROBLEM. Researchers have only recently started to document the co-occurrence of alcohol and other drug (AOD) problems and so-called process or behavioral addictions (BAs). Furthermore, little is known about the persistence or onset of BAs when people enter into recovery from an AOD problem. More knowledge could inform intervention efforts and the degree to which AOD treatment should also assess for and treat BAs. The present study examined the prevalence of lifetime and current BAs among individuals who have resolved a significant AOD problem in a national probability-based sample of US adults. Participants (N = 2,002) completed an online cross-sectional survey including questions about demographics, AOD use history, BAs, and AOD problem resolution. Approximately 37% of the sample reported a lifetime BA and 19.6% reported a current BA. The most common primary lifetime BAs were food addiction (33.9%), sex/love addiction (23.0%), and gaming/gambling (11.9%). Women, 18-29 year olds, and those resolving AOD problems within the past 5 years were significantly more likely to report lifetime as well as current BA compared to men, individuals 30+ years old, and those with 5+ years, respectively. Findings suggest AOD problems and BAs often co-occur, and that certain sub-groups remain at risk for BAs. Alexandra Abry, BA, Brandon G. Bergman, PhD, John F. Kelly, PhD, ABPP

2. UNDERSTANDING MATTERS: EMPATHY, HOSTILITY, AND DRINKING OUTCOMES IN THE COMBINE RESEARCH STUDY. Alcohol use disorder (AUD) is a pervasive problem in the United States, costing approximately 250 billion dollars in 2010 (Sacks et al., 2010). Several decades of rigorous scientific approaches to treatment have yielded several effective treatments for AUD, however, the human and economic cost continues to rise (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2016). Recently, Moyers and colleagues (2016) reported that higher than average therapist empathy with-in subjects was significantly associated with reductions in drinking following treatment. The finding of a within-subjects effect indicates that either a client or therapist characteristic may be responsible for the variability in empathy within client therapist dyads. There is evidence to suggest that client levels of hostility may be related to variability in therapist empathy (Bandura, Lipsher, & Miller, 1960; Gamsky & Farwell, 1966; Hamm, 1987). As such, the purpose of this secondary data analysis of the COMBINE research study was to explore the association between therapist levels of empathy and client levels of hostility in a sample of individuals (N=700) receiving treatment for AUD. Initial findings indicate that client levels of hostility are not related to therapist levels of empathy and that the two do not interact to predict drinking outcomes. Anthony J. O'Sickey, MS, Jon Houck, PhD, Theresa Moyers, PhD

3. THE ROLE OF SUBSTANCE USE & DIMENSIONS OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IN AGGRESSIVE OUTCOMES. There is a lack of research assessing the transdiagnostic relevance of aggression (e.g., partner violence, assault, self-directed aggression), despite work implicating aggression in the development of other disorders, including depression and anxiety. Aggression risk is highest when substance use co-occurs with other syndromes, suggesting risk for aggression may represent underlying processes across disorders. This study examined
relationships between psychopathology spectra (internalizing, externalizing), and substance use, and physically aggressive behavior (i.e., angry traits, violence, IPV, self-directed aggression) across time and by gender. This study can help identify transdiagnostic factors to target for improved treatment and prevention. Clinical interviews and self-reports of aggression were administered at three time points among 318 adults (58% men) with violence and/or substance use histories. Internalizing and externalizing were significant cross-sectional correlates with angry traits and self and other-directed physical aggression, but not partner violence. Men showed stronger relationships between externalizing and self and other-directed physical aggression, and women between internalizing and self-directed aggression. Baseline alcohol and drug use symptoms correlated with a lifetime violence history and predicted physical aggression one year later, respectively. Findings suggest psychopathology dimensions differentially contribute to distinct forms of aggression, and support the role of substance use in physical aggression over time. 

Beatriz Mendez, BA, Melanie Bozzay, MA, Edelyn Verona, PhD

4. PRETREATMENT CHANGE IN DRINKING: THE ROLE OF INTERPERSONAL PROCESSES AND SOCIAL CONTEXT. With the growing recognition of the importance of changes in drinking prior to the first treatment session (i.e., pretreatment change), the present study sought to extend previous findings by examining correlates of pretreatment changes in drinking, with an emphasis on social context. Data from a randomized behavioral clinical trial examining the effect of therapeutic alliance feedback on drinking outcomes were analyzed (n = 175). All participants received Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for alcohol dependence and completed pre- and post-treatment assessments, including the Processes of Change Questionnaire, Short Index of Problems, and Timeline Follow-Back. Approximately 50% of the sample reduced their number of drinking days by 50% or more prior to beginning treatment, and 50% of the sample reduced their heavy drinking days by 70% or more. Results indicated that those who reported greater consideration of how their problematic drinking affects their social environment displayed greater changes in drinking days prior to treatment. Further, changes in heavy drinking days were related to relationship status, such that those reporting being single/never married were less likely to change prior to treatment when compared to those who were married/cohabitating or separated/divorced. These findings continue to highlight the importance of pretreatment change in the study of treatment outcomes, and suggest that interpersonal processes, including the appraisal of drinking behavior in a social context, may play an important role in pretreatment changes in drinking. Becky K. Gius, BA, Emily T. Noyes, BS, Robert C. Schlauch, PhD, Gerard J. Connors, PhD, Stephen A. Maisto, PhD

5. NALOXONE TRAINING FOR OPIOID USERS: ADHERENCE TO PROTOCOL AND SURVIVAL ANALYSIS. "Aims: The dramatic rise in opioid overdoses across the U.S. warrants better strategies to combat this tragic consequence of the opioid epidemic. The NYC Department of Health provides naloxone and overdose recognition and response training to address this problem. In the current study, all participants receive the standard NYCDOH training and are followed for 1 year. We hypothesize high victim survival rates and overdose response protocol adherence amongst participants who use naloxone. Results: To date, 298 participants have been enrolled in the study. Thus far, 19% of participant’s report naloxone kit use totaling 86 reversals. The overall compliance to overdose rescue procedures taught as a part of the training were as follows: 50% performed rescue breathing when warranted, and 68% contacted emergency medical services. Of the 86 victims, 95% are reported to have survived the overdose event. Conclusions: Despite varied compliance to overdose rescue procedures, participants reported high victim survival rates across 86 overdose events suggesting opioid users who receive training will utilize their naloxone and deploy it effectively. This study provides evidence for naloxone as an important tool to make available for opioid users given its significant public health impact. Ben Foote, BA

6. CANNABIS AS HARM REDUCTION? CANNABIS USE VERSUS ABSTINENCE AMONG FORMER PROBLEM SUBSTANCE USERS. While some clinicians, researchers, and policy makers in the addiction field point to cannabis use as a harm reduction strategy for other drug problems (opioids, alcohol, cocaine, etc.), little is known about the impact of cannabis use on well-being. To help address this knowledge gap, we used a nationally representative sample of U.S. adults who resolved an alcohol or other drug (AOD) problem to examine whether non-substance recovery outcomes differed by current cannabis use versus complete abstinence. We excluded individuals with a primary cannabis problem and those who were neither current cannabis users nor completely abstinent. Given the urgent need to support individuals with opioid use disorder, in particular, we also tested if findings were moderated by primary substance (e.g., opioid versus other). Results
showed that, compared to complete abstinence, cannabis use was associated with significantly lower quality of life, recovery capital, happiness, and self-esteem, as well as greater psychological distress over and above covariates including current use of other substances. The disadvantage of cannabis use was even more pronounced among opioid-primary individuals for psychological distress and self-esteem. Findings suggest, for individuals who have resolved an AOD problem, abstinence is associated with better subjective well-being than cannabis use. Brandon G. Bergman, PhD, John F. Kelly, PhD, ABPP

7. DOES CLIENT PHYSIOLOGY CHANGE WITHIN SESSION? "Emotions and motivational behaviors are functionally regulated by an autonomic network interconnecting visceral and central nervous system dynamics. Heart rate variability (HRV) measures index this system, in which inflexibility is often correlated with poor emotion regulation. This dysfunction is related to higher risk for sustained use and relapse. This is relevant for psychotherapy, as engaging a client in a manner that elicits or fails to ameliorate dysfunctional emotional states reduces the likelihood of behavior change. Effective psychotherapy depends in large part on counselor skills, which are potential modulators of this emotional regulatory system. Within motivational interviewing (MI), counselor relational factors are emphasized as fundamental to the effectiveness of its method. Consistent with our prior work indicating a positive relationship with client HRV and counselor relational ratings, we hypothesized that HRV would increase from the first half to the second half of sessions. We obtained HRV data for 9 participants, collected during their MI sessions. Change in HRV (SDNN) increased non-significantly (t = -1.78, p = 0.113) when comparing first and second halves of sessions within each client. This suggests that HRV, and therefore emotion regulation, increased as the session progressed. Subsequent work will examine specific counselor behaviors associated with HRV. Brigitte Stevens, BS, Jon Houck, PhD

8. IS MINDFULNESS ALWAYS POSITIVE? EFFECTS OF PAIN ON PROXIES OF ALCOHOL USE: THE ROLE OF MINDFULNESS. "Physical pain is associated with alcohol consumption, which may be partly due to self-medication. Mindfulness may be an important internal factor to consider in this relation. Factor analysis has identified five mindfulness facets: observing, describing, nonjudging, acting with awareness, and nonreactivity. Although mindfulness has been negatively associated with alcohol consumption and pain reactivity, individual facets have behaved differently. Secondary data analyses were conducted to test whether mindfulness and mindfulness facets moderate the effects of experimental pain on proxies of alcohol consumption. We hypothesized that pain increases alcohol use proxies more among participants lower in mindfulness. Moderate-heavy drinking undergraduates (N=61) were randomized to either capsaicin/heat pain induction or no-pain condition. A latent outcome variable (Alcohol Use Proxy) was derived from measures of urge, craving, and intent to use alcohol. Results indicated that overall mindfulness did not moderate the effect of pain on alcohol use proxy (p=.9). Interestingly, results revealed a positive interaction for observing (p=.04) and a marginally significant negative interaction for nonjudging (p=.07). Moderation analyses for the remaining facets produced null findings (p>-.4). Pain may be a salient drinking motivator in people with higher levels of observing, whereas individuals higher in nonjudging may be less motivated to drink for pain-coping. Dezarie Moskal, MS, Martin De Vita, MS, Casey Bell, Steven A. Maisto, PhD

9. FEASIBILITY STUDY TO ASSESS ALCOHOL CONSEQUENCES AND EVALUATIONS VIA ECOLOGICAL MOMENTARY ASSESSMENT. Subjective evaluations of positive (e.g., buzzed) and negative alcohol-related consequences (e.g., blackouts) are associated with future drinking in college students, yet few studies have examined consequences or their evaluations at the event-level. The present study tested the feasibility of an Ecological Momentary Assessment (EMA) approach to examine alcohol-related consequences and evaluations in real-time. Over 14 days, 11 heavy drinking college students completed daily morning reports, self-initiated start drink reports, and hourly drinking follow-up reports (DFUs) on consequences and evaluated these consequences on a -3 to +3 scale. Participants completed 97% of morning reports, self-initiated 31 drinking reports, and submitted a total of 68 DFUs (M = 2.2 per event). There was an 86% match between alcohol use reported in morning reports and real-time drinking reports. In real-time, negative consequences (e.g., embarrassing yourself, neglecting school, nausea) were endorsed 12 times (mean subjective evaluation = -2.6, SD = .90), and positive consequences (e.g., energetic, sociable) were endorsed 183 times (mean subjective evaluation =2.2, SD = .78). Follow-up interviews revealed high acceptability of the EMA protocol. This, coupled with high compliance rates and correspondence between real-time and next day reports suggest that EMA is a viable methodology for studying college students’
10. FEMALE BINGE DRINKING: THE ROLE OF PERCEPTIONS AND APPROVAL ON FREQUENCY AND CONSEQUENCES OF USE. Introduction: It is known that emerging adulthood represents a period of increased risk for excessive alcohol use. However, minimal research focuses on binge drinking among female emerging adults. This study investigates the associations between perceptions of female binge drinking, self-approval and other's approval of binge drinking, college attendance, and frequency and consequences of binge drinking. Methods: Secondary data analysis of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health) was conducted to test these associations. Participants included a nationally representative sample of 495 females, ages 18-26 years. Linear regression was conducted in the complex sampling module in SPSS to predict frequency of binge drinking and consequences of alcohol use. Results: Results from multiple linear regression show that positive perceptions of female binge drinking ($b = 0.74$, $p < .001$) and greater self-approval of binge drinking ($b = 0.007$, $p < .01$) serve as risk factors for binge drinking among female emerging adults. Likewise, positive perceptions of female binge drinking ($b = 0.020$, $p < .05$) and self-approval of binge drinking ($b = 0.112$, $p < .01$) contribute to greater consequences of alcohol use. Conclusions: Implications for prevention include strategies for changing perceptions and norms about binge drinking for women. Natalie J. Stevenson, BA, Ellen L. Vaughan, PhD

11. USABILITY AND ACCEPTABILITY OF BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT-RELATED MOBILE TECHNOLOGY IN YOUNG ADULTS. Heavy drinking among young adults remains prevalent and novel intervention strategies are needed. Mobile technologies, such as smartphone apps, have potential value both for intervention and assessment and may be particularly well suited for heavy drinking young adults. Blood alcohol content (BAC) may be an important target for apps. Following a laboratory alcohol self-administration session, young adult heavy drinkers received a smartphone breathalyzer device with accompanying app, a BAC estimator app, and a self-texting procedure to use while drinking during a two-week period. At a follow-up appointment, compliance, usability and acceptability ratings for all three forms of mobile technology were measured using a modified version of the Systems Usability Scale. The breathalyzer device and BAC estimator app were used often and rated favorably although self-texting was viewed unfavorably. Participants found these apps easy to use and were likely to recommend them to others. However, participants were less enthusiastic regarding whether they would like to use either app frequently in the future. These results suggest that while young adults view smartphone apps related to BAC favorably, questions about likelihood of future use remain. Means of accentuating use of BAC-related apps among heavy drinking young adults is a valuable future research direction. Chloe Kemble, Anshul Daga, Benjamin Berey, BA, Michael Stellefson, PhD, Frederick Muench, PhD, Robert F. Leeman, PhD

12. ALCOHOL INTOXICATION, SEXUAL REFUSAL ASSERTIVENESS, AND RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOR. Young adult women who engage in sexual activity with men who do not use condoms are at risk for contracting sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Greater condom use self-efficacy (CUSE) – confidence in one's ability to discuss condom use and use a condom with a partner – is associated with increased condom usage, and thusly reduced STI risk. The current study assessed potential predictors of CUSE - among 404 community women, ages 21 to 30, who had unprotected sex with a male partner in the past year. Participants completed measures of childhood and adulthood sexual victimization history, as well as sexual refusal assertiveness – ability to refuse undesired sexual behavior. Subsequently, those in the alcohol administration condition ($n = 200$) received alcohol (target BAC = .10%). Participants then reported their imagined CUSE in a risky-sex scenario in which the male partner exerted low or high pressure to not use a condom. Results from regression analyses suggested that lower sexual refusal assertiveness and alcohol intoxication were associated with lower levels of CUSE. Contrary to hypotheses, a history of childhood sexual abuse and adulthood sexual assault were not associated with CUSE. These findings suggest that sexual assertiveness may be useful for intervention efforts within this population. Melissa Gasser, BA, William H. George, PhD, Kelly Cue Davis, PhD, Cynthia A. Stappenbeck, PhD

13. FAMILY HISTORY OF PROBLEMATIC ALCOHOL USE, SUBSTANCE-FREE REINFORCEMENT, AND ALCOHOL PROBLEMS. Behavioral economic theories of substance abuse hypothesize deficits in substance-free reward increase risk for substance misuse. Although there is considerable support for this hypothesis, little research has examined potential moderators of this relation, including dispositional risk factors that might magnify the
impact of low substance-free reward on substance misuse. The current study sought to test the hypothesis that young adult heavy drinkers with a positive family history (FH+) of problematic alcohol use would show a stronger negative association between substance-free reinforcement and alcohol problems relative to those without a FH of alcohol misuse. Participants were 331 college student heavy episodic drinkers who answered questionnaires about engagement in a range of substance-free activities (substance-free reinforcement), alcohol use and problems, and biological parents’ problematic alcohol use. Substance-free reinforcement was negatively related to alcohol problems; however, a FH+ of problematic alcohol use moderated this relationship. Individuals at dispositional risk for alcohol misuse who report lower substance-free reinforcement experience greater alcohol-related problems, controlling for age, gender, and current drinking level. These data suggest that deficits in substance-free reinforcement increase risk for alcohol misuse among young adults and that this risk is heightened for individuals with genetic risk for developing alcohol problems. Keenan Joyner, BA, Samuel F. Acuff, BA, Lidia Z. Meshesha, MS, Christopher J. Patrick, PhD, James G. Murphy, PhD

14. RACIAL AND SEX DIFFERENCES IN ALCOHOL USE BEHAVIORS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS. The present study aimed to provide updated descriptive insight into alcohol use behaviors among racially diverse college students. Method: Participants were 845 college student males (n = 336) and females (n = 509) who identified racially as White (n = 455), Black (n = 168), Asian (n = 122), and Latina/o (n = 100). Participants self-reported their race, sex, and alcohol use. Alcohol use was measured via a questionnaire developed by the researchers to assess drinking behaviors (i.e., number of days alcohol was consumed, number of alcoholic drinks consumed per week). Results: MANOVA analyses uncovered a significant difference in alcohol use behaviors by race [F(6,1672) = 13.3, p < .01; Wilks’ Lambda = .91, partial η2 = .05] and a significant difference by gender [F(2,836) = 10.7, p < .01; Wilks’ Lambda = .98, partial η2 = .03]. White and Latino students tended to both drink more often and drink greater quantities of alcohol than Asian and Black students. Regarding sex, males tended to drink a larger quantity of alcohol per week than females. Conclusion: Findings illuminated racial and sex differences and provide updated insight into college student drinking behaviors among a large, diverse sample of college students. Melissa M. Ertl, BA, Jacob Sawyer, PhD, Karen Sokolowski, PhD, Laura M. Longo, MS, M. Dolores Cimini, PhD, Estela Rivero, PhD

15. THE SOCIAL NETWORK CHARACTERISTICS AND ACTIVITY ENGAGEMENT OF HEAVY MARIJUANA USING COLLEGE STUDENTS. Objective: Social network characteristics have long been considered an important predictor of the severity of alcohol/drug use and response to intervention. Substance reward value has also received support as a predictor of greater substance use and associated problems. No research has yet examined implications of social network characteristics and substance reward value in marijuana using college students. Method: We conducted a Principle Components Analysis on a modified Important People Drug and Alcohol interview (IPDA) to examine direct and mediating associations between the three components of the IPDA (general support, support for abstinence, and network marijuana use), substance reward value (proportionate reinforcement from substance-related relative to substance-free activities), and marijuana use. Participants were 134 undergraduates (46.2% male, 67.4% Caucasian) who reported past-month marijuana use. Results: Of the three components, only network use was associated with greater past-month marijuana use and time spent under the influence of marijuana and these associations were mediated by substance reward value. Conclusions: This study provides support for the hypothesis that college student marijuana users with heavy marijuana using networks experience deficits in substance-free reward that contribute to greater marijuana use. Intervention approaches should attempt to diversify social networks and increase substance-free activity participation. Andrew T. Voss, BA, Kevin Campbell, MA, Ashley A. Dennhardt, PhD, James G. Murphy, PhD

Poster Session 2: Friday March 16th 8:30 — 9:30am

1. ASSESSING "INTERNET ADDICTION" AND SUBSTANCE USE IN COLLEGE STUDENTS. People who use the Internet in excessive manners have been conceptualized as displaying similar behavioral addiction characteristics to those who experience non-substance addictive disorders (e.g., Gambling Disorder). If excessive Internet usage is to be viewed as an “addiction” in its own right, it should share most if not all of the underlying properties and characteristics evident for established substance and non-substance addictions. Given that comorbidity is a
hallmark of addiction, we assessed the extent to which college students engage in both alcohol and Internet use simultaneously and independently. Data collection is ongoing, but over 700 participants have been recruited thus far. Preliminary data support our hypothesis that “Internet Drinkers” will be more likely to experience a greater amount of negative consequences from their actions compared to “Non-Internet Drinkers”. Impulsivity, neglect, depression, frequency and quantity of alcohol consumption, and preoccupation (with using the Internet), are respective domains assessed in the present study. This presentation will summarize results relating to the possible impact of alcohol use on Internet behavior in addition to exploring potential mediating variables of “Internet Addiction” and associated consequences. To our knowledge, this is the first study to explore the outcomes of combining alcohol use with excessive Internet involvement. Alic N. Berdin, BA, Karen K. Saules, PhD

2. CLIENT PERSPECTIVES ON HEALING FROM TRAUMA AND ADDICTION. The poster presentation will focus on the results of a study looking at the process of healing for clients suffering from cumulative trauma and addiction, identifying characteristics, personal qualities, and potential strengths that participants have utilized both to survive these experiences and to heal from them. Co-morbid substance abuse and trauma is a clinical presentation that affects 95% of individuals experiencing substance use disorders (Dansky, Sladin, Brady, Kilpatrick, & Resnick, 1995) and is difficult to treat. This study is the beginning of a line of research into understanding how the process of healing has occurred, what personal characteristics have contributed to healing, and which personal strengths individuals possess. This can then inform how clinicians conceptualize and plan treatments that are maximally effective and beneficial. Understanding client’s perspectives of healing from addiction and trauma will be an important step in understanding the healing process. Cheri Kuhn, MA

3. CLINICAL OUTCOMES IN BINGE EATING DISORDER PATIENTS WITH AND WITHOUT COMORBID FOOD ADDICTION. The concept of food addiction remains a controversial topic that is often confused with Binge Eating Disorder (BED). Despite relatively high comorbidity levels, food addiction and BED appear as distinct constructs. Individuals with comorbid BED and food addiction display higher levels of depression, lower self-esteem, greater emotion dysregulation, and poorer self-image compared to BED patients who do not meet the criteria for food addiction. Since food addiction is reportedly present in approximately 50% of BED individuals, understanding how this comorbidity affects clinical outcomes in BED patients is crucial. The present study examines the prevalence and impact of food addiction in patients receiving treatment for BED. Patients taking part in a 20-week outpatient program will be assessed on a range of behavioural and self-report measures, including the Yale Food Addiction Scale as a measure of food addiction status. Responses to treatment— including changes in binge frequency and severity—will be compared between individuals who meet food addiction criteria and those who do not. We will also examine the relationship between food addiction, emotional eating, and impulsivity (using both self-report measures and the Go/No-Go Task), to build on previous work assessing the behavioural profile of individuals with food addiction. Katherine R. Naish, PhD, Michele Laliberte, PhD CPsych, Kristen Lucibello, BSc, James MacKillop, PhD, Kiran Punia, Fiza Arshad, BSc, Iris M. Balodis, PhD

4. PREDICTORS OF MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC CONDITIONS AMONG CANNABIS AND OPIOID USERS IN NESARC. Research indicates there are negative health outcomes associated with misuse of cannabis and opioids and that co-use of these substances is relatively common. However, little is known about correlates of cannabis and opioid co-use compared to use of either, alone. Using data from the most recent National Epidemiologic Survey of Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC-III), we compared past-year of cannabis- and opioid-only users (N=4,644) to those using both substances regarding demographics, psychiatric conditions, pain interference with work and pain-related medical conditions. Opioid-only users reported greater pain interference than co-users and cannabis-only users; however, self-reported poor general health was similar among opioid-only and co-users. Likewise, for pain interference and pain-related medical outcomes, opioid-only users resembled co-users with cannabis-only users at lowest risk. In contrast, co-users had higher rates of depression and anxiety than either opioid-only or cannabis-only users. In summary, co-use was associated with the greatest risk across multiple types of conditions, however opioid-only users resembled co-users in pain and medical outcomes. Cannabis-only users were at lower risk for all conditions. Future research should address factors associated with
5. **BIDIRECTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS OF ALCOHOL USE & PSYCHIATRIC DISTRESS: BETWEEN AND WITHIN-PERSON EFFECTS.** Those dually-diagnosed with an alcohol use disorder and other comorbid disorders experience greater symptom severity, poorer physical and mental health, higher rates of relapse and attrition in treatment, and overall worse long-term outcomes resulting in repeated treatment attempts. Despite these negative outcomes, little is known about the ways in which psychiatric symptom severity and alcohol use influence one another during and following treatment. The current study sought to elucidate the ways in which psychological functioning changes as a result of treatment for AUD, including a better understanding of the between and within-person associations between alcohol use with psychological distress. Data from a randomized behavioral clinical trial examining the effect of therapeutic alliance feedback on drinking outcomes were analyzed (n = 175). All participants received CBT for alcohol dependence and completed assessments of drinking behaviors (TLFB) and psychological distress (Brief Symptom Inventory) at baseline, post-treatment, 3-month, 6-month, 9-month, and 12-month follow-ups. Results of between-person effects replicated previous findings that reductions in drinking are associated with less distress; however, within-person effects found that decreases in drinking relative to an individual’s own mean predicted greater distress. These findings represent an important contribution to the field, as they help to understand factors such as distress that contribute to lapses during and after treatment, and may help improve treatment outcomes. *Jacob A. Levine, BA, Becky K. Gius, BA, Gerard J. Connors, PhD, Stephen A. Maisto, PhD, Robert C. Schlauch, PhD*

6. **COMORBID OPIOID USE DISORDER AND OTHER MENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS’ IMPACT ON RECIDIVISM.** A wealth of previous research has concluded that individuals with Mental Health Disorders (MHDs) are no more likely to engage in criminal offending than the general population. However, when in conjunction with Substance Use Disorders, the association between MHDs and offending becomes distinct. One of the most prevalent of these SUDs is Opioid Use Disorder, which has rapidly increased in prevalence in recent years. Not only does this result in an alarming rate of deaths due to overdose, but also in an influx of criminal offending. Due to the significant increase in national opioid misuse, research examining the prevalence of its comorbidity with other MHDs and the combined impact on offending and recidivism is a pragmatic first step in determining efficient treatment strategies for forensic settings. Inmates (N=283) at a rural jail in North Carolina were administered a comprehensive diagnostic assessment which screened for a variety of SUD’s including opioid misuse. This research found that 29.7% of the sample have a severe Opioid Use Disorder, and over 75% of the sample screened positive for any MHD. Prospective data will determine if the comorbidity between Opioid Use Disorder and other MHDs increases the likelihood of offending. *Elizabeth M. Combs, BA, Kaitlin A. Guston, BA, Albert M. Kopak, PhD, Norman Hoffmann, PhD*

7. **CANNABIS, PTSD, AND GENDER: A ZERO-INFLATED NEGATIVE BINOMIAL MODEL.** Approximately 2 out 3 college students report experiencing at least one lifetime traumatic event, putting them at greater risk for developing substance use disorder (SUD). College students report using cannabis to cope with negative affect and stress, and in the general population, significant relations have been shown between experienced trauma and cannabis use. The endocannabinoid (eCB) system may elucidate PTSD-related cannabis use, and provide further evidence for the self-medication hypothesis in this context. PTSD symptom severity predicting cannabis use in the college population has not been investigated, nor has the role of gender. This study investigated PTSD symptom severity as a predictor of cannabis use, and explored the moderating effect of gender on this relation, using a non-directional, exploratory analysis, in a sample of college students. Due to excessive zero values in the primary outcome, a zero-inflated negative binomial regression model was used. Gender predicted number of cannabis using days, and probability of being a cannabis user was moderated by gender, such that for males, as PTSD symptom severity increased, likelihood of not being a cannabis user decreased. This relation was not supported in females. Discussion includes potential role of eCB system in gender differences in PTSD-related cannabis use. *Kristoffer Rehder, MS*
8. **REINFORCEMENT RATIO MEDIATES THE RELATION BETWEEN DEPRESSION AND ALCOHOL USE DISORDER.**

College student heavy drinking often results in a range of problems, such as high comorbidity with depression. Behavioral theories of choice suggest that alcohol use is inversely related to engagement in alternative activities. Depression may decrease availability and experience of reward from alternative activities, leading to increased engagement in substance-related activities. This hypothesis was tested in a cross-sectional study (N=393) of college student heavy drinkers. Controlling for gender and alcohol consumption, greater depression predicted greater proportionate substance-related reinforcement ($\beta$=.002, p=.008), and in separate models, predicted greater alcohol-related problems ($\beta$=.26, p<.001) and alcohol use disorder symptoms ($\beta$=.10, p<.001). Greater proportionate substance-related reinforcement also predicted greater alcohol-related problems ($\beta$=7.92, p=.001) and alcohol use disorder ($\beta$=1.84, p=.01). Finally, proportionate substance-related reinforcement mediated the relation between both depression and alcohol-related problems ($\beta$=.02, 95% CI [.004, .038]) and depression and alcohol use disorder ($\beta$=.004, 95% CI [.001, .010]). Results are consistent with behavioral theories of choice and suggest that the effect of depression on alcohol misuse is partially explained by greater proportionate substance-related reinforcement. Behavioral economic intervention approaches focused on decreasing substance-related activities by increasing substance-free activities may be useful in diminishing the relation between comorbid depression and alcohol misuse. **Samuel F. Acuff, MS, Kathryn E. Soltis, MS, Ashley A. Dennhardt, PhD, James G. Murphy, PhD**

9. **ONLINE DATING, SEXUAL HOOKUPS, AND ALCOHOL USE BY YOUNG WOMEN.** The advent of online dating has changed how individuals approach dating over the last few decades. Because online dating is relatively new, there is sparse research on how this modality of dating has impacted alcohol-related sexual hookups. This study tested whether method of meeting a sexual hookup partner (i.e., online dating vs. bar/party, friend, work/school) influenced level of intoxication at the time of the hookup. We also tested whether a sense of familiarity moderated the effect of how the individuals met on the participant’s level of intoxication. Participants (N=110) were drawn from a six-week daily diary study of single, post-college, heavy drinking women ages 22-30. Results indicated that meeting a partner online was associated with lower levels of intoxication prior to a sexual hookup relative to meeting partners through other means. Partner familiarity moderated the association between method of meeting a sexual hookup partner and level of intoxication, such that being less familiar was associated with higher intoxication during a hookup for partners met at bar/party and lower intoxication for partners met online. Consequently, these results suggest that online dating may be protective against heavy drinking during sexual hookups, highlighting the importance of contextual factors for drinking and casual sex. **Emily R. Wilhite, MA, Kim Fromme PhD**

10. **WEB-BASED PERSONALIZED FEEDBACK INTERVENTION FOR MANDATED COLLEGE DRINKERS.** College drinking can lead to negative consequences (including death) among college students (Office of the Surgeon General, 2007). Online personalized feedback interventions (PFI) that include corrective normative feedback reduce risky drinking (e.g., Neighbors et al., 2010) among students generally. Mandated students (those sanctioned after violating their school’s alcohol use policies) tend to engage in heavy drinking (Merrill et al., 2014) and are vulnerable to alcohol-related problems compared to non-mandated students (e.g., Walters & Neighbors, 2005). Yet, little research has tested whether PFI results in less risky drinking among this high-risk group. Mandated student drinkers (n=161; 58.4% male) were assigned to either the PFI condition (n=78) or control (n=83). Participants were evaluated after their alcohol violation and approximately nine months later. PFI was related to a reduction in follow-up peak alcohol consumption, $B=-2.10$, $SE=.95$, $p=.031$, and this effect was mediated by changes in beliefs regarding other students’ drinking behaviors (indirect effect $=-.45$, $SE=.34$, 95% CI [-1.57, -.02]). Gender moderated outcomes, such that the effect of condition on follow-up heaviest drinking was significant for men, $b=-2.10$, $SE=0.95$, $p=0.0308$, but not women, $b=0.29$, $SE=1.02$, $p=0.774$. Intervention implications will be discussed. **Kimberlye Dean, MA, Lilly N. Cambre, Clayton Neighbors, PhD, Meredith A. Terlecki, PhD, Julia D. Buckner, PhD**

11. **OFF CAMPUS AND BAR DRINKING, ALCOHOL USE, AND SEXUAL COERCION.** Drinking at parties/bars is associated with greater alcohol consumption (Miller et al., 2016; Rodriguez et al., 2016). Further, alcohol use is associated with heightened risk for sexual assault (Neilson et al., 2015). We hypothesized that women who drank more frequently at off-campus parties or bar/restaurants would drink more and in turn report more
12. ALCOHOL-RELATED RISK: WHAT YOU DRINK MATTERS AS MUCH AS HOW MUCH YOU DRINK. Background: While recent research has demonstrated consuming alcohol mixed with energy drinks (AmEDs) increases risk of alcohol-related consequences over alcohol alone, mediators of this relationship have not been examined. Furthermore, limited research has examined whether mixing alcohol with non-energy drink caffeinated beverages (non-ED CABs) confers the same the risk as AmEDs. Methods: Drinking patterns of 148 undergraduates were measured over a 90-day period using a Timeline-Followback procedure. Drinking occasions (N = 1093) were separated into: alcohol-alone, non-ED CABs, AmEDs, and mixed CABs (both non-ED CABs and AmEDs). Results: Unmediated regressions revealed that caffeinated drinking occasions were associated with a greater risk of experiencing alcohol-related consequences than alcohol-alone occasions and that AmEDs occasions conferred more risk than non-ED CAB occasions. Multilevel modeling revealed that the relationship between occasion-type and alcohol-related consequences was mediated by caffeine and alcohol consumption, such that drinking more caffeine predicted drinking more alcohol, which predicted experiencing more alcohol-related consequences. Conclusion: Greater caffeine consumption is associated with more alcohol use and more problems. Future research should examine whether motives for getting drunk lead to greater caffeine use or if caffeine causes more alcohol use and whether contextual factors (e.g., where and with whom you drink) play a role. Amie R. Newins, PhD, Melissa M. Norberg, PhD, Lindsay S. Ham, PhD

13. CROSS-CULTURAL EXAMINATION OF ALCOHOL PROTECTIVE STRATEGIES IN SPAIN, ARGENTINA, AND USA. In the United States (U.S.), use of alcohol protective behavioral strategies (PBS) has been shown to be robustly associated with lower alcohol use and consequences among college students (Pearson, 2013). The goals of the present study were to examine two specific research questions: a) how do different countries compare on the degree to which college students use PBS (i.e., mean differences), and b) how does PBS use relate to alcohol-related outcomes across different countries (i.e., comparing concurrent validity). Using a large sample of college student drinkers from three distinct countries (U.S., n=775; Argentina, n=439, Spain, n=298), we found that alcohol PBS was significantly negatively associated with alcohol use indicators and consequences within all three countries. U.S. students (M=4.08) reported significantly higher PBS use than Argentinian students (M=3.74) and Spanish students (M=3.91). Further, we found significant differences on specific items and subscales of PBS use. Our results suggest that a) college students in these different countries use PBS in different manners and b) the negative associations between PBS and alcohol outcomes are robust across these different populations. Overall, college student drinkers from various cultures/countries may benefit from an intervention targeting alcohol PBS to deter problems resulting from alcohol use. Andrew Weinstein, BS, Adrian J. Bravo, PhD, Matthew R. Pearson, PhD, Cross-Cultural Addiction Study Team (CAST)

14. “COMING IN HOT!” AN INTERCEPT STUDY TO QUANTIFY NEW STUDENTS’ ORIENTATION WEEK PRE-GAMING. Exposure to college drinking culture begins early in the academic year; in fact, high-risk practices such as pre-gaming may be initiated soon after arriving on campus. Therefore, we aimed to quantify the prevalence of pre-gaming by new students before Orientation Week (O’Week) events. We conducted intercept interviews with 463 New Zealand first-year students (45% men; 89% living in residential colleges) before they entered three university-run O’Week concerts (where alcohol was available). Students self-reported the number of drinks consumed before the event, the duration of pre-gaming session, and provided a breath sample. Most new
students drank before the event (88%) and on average consumed 5 standard drinks over less than two hours (108 minutes). The majority (276, 60%) provided a breathalyzer sample, and recorded a mean BAC of .057g/dl. Unfortunately, 187 (40%) students had consumed alcohol ≤10 minutes before the interview and could not provide a reliable breath test. These students reported consuming significantly more alcohol than those who could provide a test (6.1 vs. 3.9 standard drinks, respectively). Given how common pre-gaming is before O’Week events, and the association of pre-gaming and consequences, prevention efforts should target this risky drinking practice. Benjamin C. Riordan, MSc, Kate Carey, PhD, Holly Boyle, MS, Jennifer Merrill, PhD, Jayde Flett, BA, Tamlin Conner, PhD, Damian Scarf, PhD

15. FEELING DOWN? THE ROLES OF NEGATIVE URGENCY AND SELF-ESTEEM IN CASUAL SEXUAL BEHAVIOR. The present study examines a moderated mediation model of relations among negative urgency, alcohol use, self-esteem, and casual sexual behavior among college students. A primary aim was to apply alcohol myopia theory from risky sexual behavior to casual sexual behavior. The latter is common on college campuses yet poses health risks for college students. We hypothesized alcohol use would mediate a positive relation between negative urgency and casual sexual behavior. In turn, self-esteem would moderate the positive relation between alcohol use and casual sexual behavior, such that students with low self-esteem and high alcohol use would engage in more casual sex than peers. Participants were 413 undergraduate students aged 18-26 at a large Northeastern public university. Structural equation modeling tested the hypothesized mediation model using bootstrap procedure to estimate the standardized indirect effect. Alcohol use was a mediator of the relation between negative urgency and casual sexual behavior. In addition, self-esteem moderated the relation between alcohol use and casual sexual behavior, such that individuals with low self-esteem who drank greater amounts of alcohol engaged in the highest levels of casual sexual behavior. Findings suggest that alcohol use as a point of intervention may reduce casual sexual behavior. Laura M. Longo, MS, Melissa M. Ertl, BA, Rena Pazienza, MS, Alexandra U. Agiliga, BA, Jessica L. Martin, PhD

16. PREDICTORS OF STIMULANT MISUSE EPISODE FREQUENCY IN UNDERGRADUATE MISUSERS. Stimulant misuse is most prevalent in college students. While many undergraduates perceive academic benefits from stimulant misuse, the evidence suggests little such benefit; furthermore, undergraduate stimulant misusers have higher rates of other substance use, including problematic levels of use. This work attempted to better characterize misusers and misuse processes by identifying predictors of stimulant misuse in undergraduates enrolled in a 21-day ecological momentary assessment (EMA) study. Participants were 28 undergraduates who were 20.4 (±1.4) years of age, primarily female (68%) and Caucasian, non-Hispanic (64%). The primary outcome was number of stimulant misuse episodes during the EMA period; predictors included impulsivity, discounting behavior, ADHD symptoms, and stimulant misuse characteristics. Negative binomial univariate regressions suggested that sex, sensation seeking, discounting behavior, ADHD symptoms, prescription misuse attitudes, history of non-oral stimulant misuse and lifetime motives for stimulant misuse be retained in a multivariate model (ps ≤ 0.25). In the final model, higher levels of ADHD symptoms, non-oral stimulant misuse and history of recreational stimulant misuse motives were all associated with a greater number of misuse episodes over the EMA period. Together, this suggests the importance of screening undergraduate stimulant misusers for these characteristics and prioritizing those with such characteristics for more intensive interventions. Ty Schepis, PhD

17. CONTEXT EFFECTS ON IMPULSIVITY, EXPECTANCIES, AND CRAVING AMONG CAFFEINATED ALCOHOL USERS. The present study sought to 1) determine the influence of context on craving, through the influence of state impulsivity and 2) examine the role of caffeinated alcohol beverage (CAB) specific expectancies in a sample of CAB consumers. Participants were 143 college CAB drinkers randomized to 1) simulated bar or 2) neutral condition. Participants completed baseline measures of alcohol/CAB use, trait impulsivity, expectancies, and craving for alcohol/CAB. Post context exposure, participants completed a go/no-go task and cravings ratings. Participants in the simulated bar, as compared to neutral, reported more post craving for alcohol, F(1, 142) = 4.20, p = .042, η2 = .029, and CAB, F(1, 140) = 4.69, p = .032, η2 = .033, beyond typical use and pre-cravings. Associations between context and post cravings were not mediated by state impulsivity. Aspects of CAB expectancies were associated with cravings at each time point and trait impulsivity, p > .005. Therefore, CAB drinkers may be sensitive to contextual cues as indicated by greater responses in craving. Although state changes in impulsivity did not explain this association, CAB expectancies may play a role. Future research may
benefit from examining other potential mechanisms between context and craving among CAB consumers. **Amy Stamates, MS, Cathy Lau-Barraco, PhD**

18. **BOOSTER EFFICACY FOR EXTENDING ALCOHOL REDUCTIONS POST-INTERVENTION: AGE AND SEX AS MODERATORS.** While alcohol interventions for college students reduce drinking short-term, those effects diminish in the long-term (i.e., > 3 months; Carey et al., 2016). Targeted feedback after the intervention (i.e., boosters) may extend effects. In the current study, 561 college students completed an online intervention, and were randomly assigned to receive emailed tailored feedback (i.e., a booster) two weeks later. Participants completed online surveys both prior to intervention and 4 weeks later. Split plot ANOVAs revealed a significant three-way interaction between booster, age (<21 vs legal), and sex for drinking quantity, F=8.53, p=.004, partial η²=.029, and peak drinks, F=11.383, p=.001, partial η²=.038. This finding suggests that booster emails most substantially reduced drinking for females 21 or older. Additionally, they revealed a significant interaction between time and age for drinking quantity, F=7.88, p=.005, drinking frequency, F=11.36, p=.001, and peak drinking, F=5.51, p=.023. This suggests that post-intervention boosters were more effective for legal drinkers. No other effects were significant. Future research should focus on improving the efficacy of booster emails for other demographics, or explore alternative intervention supplements with broader impacts. Specifically, future research should tailor the boosters to better address male student or underage drinker motivations. **Michael G. Young, BA, Abby L. Braitman, PhD, Melissa R. Colangelo, BS**

19. **LONGITUDINAL EFFECTS OF PEER, SCHOOL, & PARENTING ON SUBSTANCE USE INITIATION IN MIDDLE ADOLESCENCE.** Preventing substance use initiation (SUI) before age 15 is critical for avoiding problematic use and dependence in adulthood. The role of deviant peers, school connectedness, and parenting quality on SUI in adolescence was investigated among a sample (N = 387) of families from a longitudinal study examining contextual influences on SUI. Moderated mediation was tested using PROCESS with three parenting quality factors as moderators (parental knowledge and affective relationships [PKAR], parental control, and parental communication and involvement) of two different mediation pathways (deviant peers and school connectedness) on three SUI outcomes (alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana). Results did not support parenting quality factors as moderators. Deviant peer involvement (Wave 3) mediated the relation between school connectedness (Wave 2) and each of the three substances (Wave 5) across all levels of parenting quality (e.g., bias-corrected bootstrap confidence intervals = -.50 – -.18 at low, -.47 – -.19 at average, and -.50 – -.16 at high levels of [PKAR] for alcohol). More specifically, low school connectedness predicted high deviant peer affiliation, which, in turn, predicted a high likelihood of SUI. School connectedness was not a significant mediator. Supporting adolescents who lack strong connections within the school may help prevent involvement with deviant peers and later SUI. **Barry Ladis, LCSW, CAP, Hui Huang, PhD, Barbara Thomlison, PhD, Nicole M. Fava, PhD, MSW, Elisa M. Trucco, PhD**

20. **PREDICTING OPIOID AND COCAINE USE TRAJECTORY WITH OBJECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE MEASURES.** Personal and neighborhood socioeconomic disadvantage predict continued smoking and relapse in smokers who want to quit. We investigated neighborhood disadvantage and trajectories of other drug use. Participants who used cocaine and opioids (n=115) provided neighborhood information and were assessed on DSM-5 Substance Use Disorder (SUD) criteria. Based on the number of DSM-5 SUD criteria met at visit 1 and one year later at visit 2, participants were categorized as stable (n=53), deteriorated (n=13), improved (n=29), or abstinent (n=20). Multinomial logistic regression was used to test whether objectively rated neighborhood disorder predicted trajectory. In per protocol analyses, objective measures of neighborhood disorder did not significantly predict trajectory, but worse disorder seemed associated with lower likelihood of symptom improvement (OR .90, CL95 .74–1.08, p=.26). That association was stronger (OR .79, CL95 .64–.98, p=.034) in an exploratory analysis controlling for respondents’ own neighborhood perceptions. Unexpectedly, higher perception of neighborhood drug activity predicted greater likelihood of symptom improvement (OR 1.71, CL95 1.09–2.67, p=.0196). These findings suggest that, among people who continue using drugs, 12-month outcomes are better for those who live in less disordered neighborhoods and perhaps for those who report more awareness of drug activity in their surroundings. **Samuel W. Stull, BA, Landhing Moran, PhD, David Epstein, PhD, Jennifer Schroeder, PhD, Kenzie Preston, PhD, Karran Phillips, MD**
21. **LONGITUDINAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ALCOHOL USE AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN MEN AND WOMEN.** This study investigated temporal relationships between physical intimate partner violence (IPV) and alcohol use, including tests of gender moderation, over a one-year period in a criminally-involved community-dwelling sample. Lifetime symptoms of alcohol use were measured using the SCID DSM-IV-TR at baseline, and alcohol drinks were measured using Timeline Followback interviews at 6-month and 1-year follow-up. IPV perpetration and victimization was measured using the Conflict Tactics Scale-2 at all time points. Results supported co-occurrence of victimization and perpetration cross-sectionally especially among women, but did not reveal cross-sectional relationships between alcohol use and IPV. Alcohol use and IPV were modestly related across time, with moderate effects of 6 month victimization on 1 year drinking for women, and small effects of 6 month perpetration on 1 year drinking for men. Results suggest that longitudinal relationships between IPV and alcohol use may differ as a function of both gender and IPV experiences (i.e. victimization or perpetration). Further, cross-sectional relationships between substance use and IPV may be attenuated in substance dependent or broadly antisocial populations. Implications for gender paradigm and lifestyle theories of IPV, along with approaches to co-occurring IPV and substance use treatment in substance dependent and justice-involved populations are discussed. **Amy Hoffmann, BA, Edelyn Verona, PhD**

22. **PREDICTING DROPOUT FROM A SHORT-TERM RESIDENTIAL SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT PROGRAM.** The current study examined possible predictors of treatment dropout among individuals receiving short-term residential treatment at a specialty center in the southeastern United States. We explored whether differences existed between treatment completers (n=124, 83%) and non-completers (n=25, 17%) on a number of variables assessed within the first few days of treatment. The baseline assessment includes the Addiction Severity Index and a number of additional measures assessing a broad array of psychosocial outcomes. Analyses included exploratory group comparisons on many variables—resulting in a series of logistic regression models that were pruned iteratively to arrive at a final model. The final model—including nine predictors—was significant, χ²(9)=39.04, p<.001, R²cs=.26. Three individual predictors were significant. Higher perceived importance of treatment for legal issues was associated with a lower probability of treatment non-completion (OR=.40). Both number of prior alcohol treatments (OR=1.24) and number of lifetime alcohol abuse experiences (OR=2.10) raised risk for treatment non-completion. Results of these analyses can be used clinically—by identifying residents with a higher propensity for dropout and targeting them with enhanced engagement efforts. In addition, subsequent analyses examining residents’ responses to treatment can be adjusted for client propensity for dropout—lowering the selection bias associated with such analyses. **Ashley Strong, MS, Christian DeLucia, PhD**

23. **OPIOID MISUSE AS A PREDICTOR OF ALCOHOL TREATMENT OUTCOMES IN THE COMBINE STUDY.** Alcohol use is common among those with opioid use disorder (OUD) and is associated with increased risk of overdose and poor OUD treatment outcomes. Little is known, however, about the impact of opioid misuse—the use of illicit opioids or prescription opioids without a prescription/not as directed—on alcohol use disorder (AUD) treatment outcomes. This study examined the association between opioid misuse and AUD treatment outcomes among individuals enrolled in a multisite clinical trial for alcohol dependence (n=1091). Analyses examined the association between baseline opioid misuse and time-to-first lapse, time-to-first heavy drinking lapse, and frequency/intensity of drinking during and post-treatment. We also examined if AUD medication adherence mediated the association between opioid misuse and treatment outcomes. Opioid misuse was associated with time to first heavy drinking lapse (OR=1.28 [95%CI: 1.07, 1.50], p=0.004), and greater odds of heavier and more frequent drinking during treatment (OR=2.23 [95%CI: 1.09, 4.56], p=0.03) and post-treatment (OR=2.20 [95%CI: 1.09, 4.54], p=0.03). All associations were mediated by medication adherence, such that opioid misuse predicted lower medication adherence, which predicted worse outcomes. Accordingly, clinicians should screen for opioid misuse in AUD treatment to monitor medication adherence and consider opioid misuse as a potential risk factor for alcohol relapse. **Victoria R. Votaw, BA, Kevin E. Vowles, PhD, Katie Witkiewitz, PhD**

24. **INTEGRATING MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING AND BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS TO ENHANCE CLIENT LANGUAGE MEASURES.** This presentation describes initial efforts to advance the study of client language via integration of motivational interviewing (MI) and behavioral economics (BE) theories. In-session language during two MI-based interventions (n= 5 traditional MI sessions, n= 5 BE-informed MI sessions) was double-coded using a modified version of the Motivational Interviewing Skill Code incorporating definitions of client language
consistent with BE. The novel coding system utilizes a parallel decision-making process wherein coders make three independent designations based on behavioral target (approach, avoid, neutral), and temporal orientation (past, present, future) of utterances. Interrater reliability was acceptable (ICC range: .564-.984). Consistent with hypothesized BE mechanisms, participants offered greater rates of Future utterances in the BE-informed intervention than the standard MI sessions, t= 2.52, p=.04. Participants offered greater rates of Approach Alternative utterances in the BE-informed intervention, t= 3.80, p< .01; greater rates of Avoid Alcohol utterances were observed in the standard MI condition, t= 5.88, p< .001. Data collection is ongoing, and relationships of these variables to subsequent behavior change will be investigated. These promising findings suggest the potential of in-session language to investigate BE-informed applications and extend the utility of client language more generally. Benjamin O Ladd, PhD, James G. Murphy PhD, Brian Borsari, PhD

25. IN SITU AFFECT, HEART RATE VARIABILITY, AND RELAPSE IN ALCOHOL USE DISORDER TREATMENT SEEKERS. While psychological factors such as positive and negative affect have been investigated as predictors of alcohol use disorder (AUD) relapse, these factors are typically studied as though they were static phenomena using individuals’ aggregated, retrospective self-report. Most existing research has not taken advantage of newer real-time psychological assessment methods that can study dynamic psychological processes such as affect in situ, and in real time, as individuals navigate their environment. Moreover, though there is growing laboratory-based evidence that individuals with AUD experience central autonomic network dysregulation, and that this dysregulation may play a key role in AUD relapse, central autonomic functioning has never been studied in situ in AUD treatment seekers. Preliminary findings are reported here from the first study to combine ecological momentary assessment and ambulatory electrocardiogram monitoring to assess real-time affective and central autonomic predictors of AUD relapse in a sample of individuals receiving outpatient treatment for AUD. David Eddie, PhD, Bettina Hoeppner, PhD, John F. Kelly, PhD

26. IDENTIFYING SALIENT SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SITUATIONAL CONTEXTS FOR COLLEGE STUDENT DRINKING. "Individual presentation as part of the symposium "USING NOVEL TECHNOLOGIES TO IDENTIFY REAL-TIME CONTEXTS UNDERLYING SUBSTANCE-USE RISK. EMA is an ideal methodology for assessing how contextual factors can influence alcohol use by emerging adults. However, large questionnaires can overly burden participants. Formative work to identify contextual factors with the strongest impact is needed to streamline assessment. The current study examined numerous contextual variables for the most recent drinking occasion among 93 college student drinkers between the ages of 18 and 24 (M=20.71, SD=1.59). The sample was mostly female (n=62; 66.6%), mostly White (n=40; 43.0%) or Black (n=38; 40.9%). On their most recent drinking occasion, participants reported consuming a mean of 5.48 drinks (SD = 3.2), with an average BAC of .10 (SD = .07). N=61 (65.6%) consumed at least 4/5 drinks (for women/men), n=11 (11.8%) people blacked out, and n=7 people (7.5%) passed out. Select drinking buddies and locations were associated with more drinking, while many others were unassociated. Offers of alcohol (giving, buying, or refilling a drink unasked) were associated with more drinking, as were occasion-specific motives for drinking. Highest risk drinking (i.e., blacking out or passing out due to alcohol consumption) was associated only with coping motives. Abby L. Braitman, PhD

27. ANXIETY AND MOOD FOLLOWING MARIJUANA USE: AN ECOLOGICAL MOMENTARY ASSESSMENT STUDY. Heavy marijuana use is commonly associated with a range of mental health concerns, such as depression and anxiety, among young adults. However, there is little research that evaluates these variables in-the-moment. We examined whether mood and anxiety were associated with prior report of marijuana use via ecological momentary assessment (EMA). Participants included 52 heavy marijuana users (college students; M = 20.02, SD = 1.49) who were largely female (55%) and Caucasian (57%). As part of a larger study, participants completed a two-week signal-contingent EMA using a smartphone app, responding to questions about current emotional state (e.g., anxiety, mood) and any recent marijuana use. A series of mixed effect regression models were used, controlling for day of the week and time in study. Anxiety and mood were related in the same moment (b = -.47, p < .001). Prior marijuana use was associated with lower anxiety (OR = .88, p < .001) and greater mood (OR = 1.16, p < .001). Results suggest that marijuana use is related to affective state. Future research should further evaluate momentary emotion in the context of marijuana use, as well as the role of
ENVISIONING A FUTURE: VALUES CLARIFICATION AND DELAY DISCOUNTING IN EARLY RECOVERY FROM OUD.

Episodic future thinking (EFT), or focusing on personally salient future events, has been shown to reduce delay discounting (DD) within a single session. Despite the clear theoretical link, it is yet not clear whether such findings will translate to future-oriented interventions for clinical populations characterized by difficulty delaying gratification. The current study sought to examine the effect of a brief values-clarification and goal-setting intervention on DD in individuals completing residential treatment for opioid use disorder (OUD). Participants (n=86) were randomly assigned to the experimental or time management control condition. Area under the curve (AUC) was calculated using indifference points from delay discounting tasks (DDT) administered pre- and post-intervention. The effect of condition on AUC change was not significant (F(1,84)=.05, p=.828), a finding that held in analysis of the effect of condition on post-intervention indifference points, an alternative approach used by previous studies (F(1,84)=.72, p=.400). Given the moderate to large effect sizes reported by EFT studies with smaller samples, these findings indicate that EFT research may not translate to motivational interventions for individuals with OUD. Future directions and additional considerations, including severity and correlates of DD considered in the current study, none of which altered the pattern of results, will be discussed. Victoria Ameral, MA, Kathleen M. Palm Reed, PhD

Poster Session 3: Friday March 16th 11:30am – 12:30pm

1. LONGITUDINAL DRINKING REDUCTION IN A NON-TREATMENT SEEKING COMMUNITY SAMPLE. Prior work suggests that 60-70% of individuals with alcohol use disorder (AUD) are likely to reduce their drinking without formal treatment. Thus, the typical pathway for drinking reduction is via self-change (i.e., natural recovery). For example, non-treatment seeking heavy drinkers have shown near 20% reductions in drinking in an 18-month follow-up period. The present analysis was done as part of an ongoing project to study neural mechanisms of behavior change in a community sample of individuals with AUD who are not treatment seeking (R01 AA023665). Preliminary results (n=154) among individuals meeting criteria for AUD show that Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test (AUDIT) scores decreased significantly from baseline to the 9-month assessment (B(SE)=-0.75(0.14); p<0.001), with an average decrease in AUDIT scores of almost 3 points over time and more than 67% of the sample decreased their AUDIT scores from baseline to the 9-month follow-up. The results from this study are consistent with prior work showing that individuals with AUD who enroll in prospective observational studies of drinking behavior often significantly reduce their drinking over time. These findings indicate the potential value of monitoring drinking behavior as a brief intervention for drinking reduction even in the absence of treatment seeking. Charles S. H. Robinson, MSc, Elena Stein, BA, Eric D. Claus, PhD, Katie Witkiewitz, PhD

2. INDIVIDUALS WITH AUD SHOW GREATER RATES OF IMPROVEMENT THAN CONTROLS IN IDENTIFYING ANGER: A GROWTH. Individuals with alcohol use disorder (AUD) exhibit deficits in identifying negative emotion. These deficits are associated with greater interpersonal conflict and may be relevant to clinical outcomes. Though improvements in emotion identification may occur with extended abstinence from alcohol, whether changes are seen within a single session remains unclear. This study compared AUD and control participants’ identification of angry faces across multiple blocks of an emotion judgment task (EJT). Forty-eight controls and 40 AUD treatment-seekers completed ten blocks of a two-choice decision EJT across two conditions: angry relative to happy (A-H) or sad (A-S). Accuracy, reaction time, and efficiency in identifying angry faces were assessed within block. Growth models were fitted for A-H and A-S separately. There were no group differences in slope across A-S blocks. However, reaction times decreased at a faster rate in AUD than controls across A-H blocks (p=.02) leading to a greater positive slope in efficiency that approached significance (p=.07). Within a single session, individuals with AUD show greater rates of improvement than controls in angry face identification. Importantly, groups only differed in comparisons of angry vs. happy. These findings suggest a capacity for enhanced emotion identification in AUD that might inform interventions targeting emotional processing. Julianne Price, MS, Ben Lewis, PhD, Sara Jo Nixon, PhD
3. EVALUATION OF ROLLING ADMISSION MINDFULNESS-BASED RELAPSE PREVENTION IN A RESIDENTIAL SETTING. Mindfulness-based relapse prevention (MBRP) is a promising intervention, yet the evidence base is largely based on studies of closed-cohort therapy groups delivered in aftercare settings. It is unclear whether MBRP can be effectively delivered as a rolling admission group and among individuals at earlier stages of recovery. This study was a non-randomized, open trial to evaluate the feasibility, acceptability, and proximal mechanisms of change related to a manualized rolling admission version of MBRP that was offered to individuals with substance use disorder (SUD) who had just completed medical detoxification and who were starting a 21-day inpatient treatment program. Individuals attended an average of 3.69 sessions (SD=2.12), out of three to six possible sessions (depending on length of stay), indicating feasibility. Regarding acceptability, participants reported high satisfaction ratings. Attending two or more sessions predicted better mental health and higher mindfulness at post-assessment, and these effects were mediated by self-reported mindfulness practice. Findings provide preliminary evidence that a rolling admission version of MBRP is a viable treatment option in a residential treatment setting. Future research on rolling MBRP is warranted and has the potential to make MBRP more accessible and available in a diverse range of treatment settings. Corey Roos, MS, Katie Witkiewitz, PhD

4. MINDFULNESS AND TRANSCRANIAL DIRECT CURRENT STIMULATION FOR AUD: FEASIBILITY AND OUTCOMES. Mindfulness Based Relapse Prevention (MBRP) is a treatment for substance use disorders that integrates mindfulness meditation practices with cognitive behavioral relapse prevention strategies to increase awareness of, and non-reactivity towards, present moment experience. Although randomized clinical trials have demonstrated the efficacy of MBRP in reducing drinking and craving among those with alcohol use disorder (AUD), results are limited by poor treatment attendance and engagement. Recent research increasing understanding of neurobiological dysfunction associated with addiction helps inform novel treatments that target the neural systems implicated in addiction. Transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS), a non-invasive and inexpensive form of neuromodulation, may be one way to target the neural systems in addiction and facilitate engagement with the cognitive processes involved in mindfulness meditation. Accordingly, this current study is a randomized, sham-controlled clinical trial examining the effects of tDCS during meditation practice in weekly MBRP groups for heavy-drinking adults (n=10). Preliminary results indicate that active tDCS significantly increases rates of group attendance (d=1.15) and reduces drinks per drinking day from baseline to post-treatment (d=.88). All participants in the trial reported lower craving at follow-up. Overall, TDCS may be an effective adjunct to MBRP treatment for those with AUD. Elena Stein, BA, Victoria R. Votaw, BA, Violet Fratzke, BA, Stevi Gallegos, BA, Charles S. H. Robinson, MSc, Anthony J. O'Sickey, MS, Emma Brandt, Jalen Vigil, Jacob Hanes, Eric D. Claus, PhD, Vincent P. Clark, PhD, Katie Witkiewitz, PhD

5. IMPACT OF PRETREATMENT CHANGE ON MECHANISMS OF BEHAVIOR CHANGE RESEARCH: AN APPLIED EXAMPLE USING SELF-EFFICACY. Significant changes in drinking often occur prior to the first treatment session (i.e., pretreatment change). As such, pretreatment change has significant implications for our understanding of the conditions underlying behavior change. Utilizing a commonly hypothesized mechanism of behavior change (MOBC) variable, alcohol abstinence self-efficacy, the primary aim of this study was to examine the effect of pretreatment change on the study of MOBC. Sixty-three individuals diagnosed with alcohol dependence were recruited to participate in a 12-week Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment. Participants completed weekly assessments of self-efficacy and drinking behaviors. Multilevel time-lagged regression models indicated that pretreatment change significantly moderated the effect of self-efficacy on number of drinking days, such that among those high on pretreatment change, higher self-efficacy ratings predicted lower rates of drinking days in the week until the next treatment session. Conversely, pretreatment change did not moderate the effect of self-efficacy on rate of heavy drinking days. Results from the current study highlight the importance of considering broader contextual factors like pretreatment change in treatment research and the study of MOBC. Further, these results provide insight into the conditions in which self-efficacy may play an important role in treatment outcomes. Emily T. Noyes, BS, Jacob A. Levine BA, Robert C. Schlauch, PhD, Gerard J. Connors, PhD, Stephen A. Maisto, PhD, Ronda Dearing PhD

6. CANNABIS USE ON 4/20: EVENT-SPECIFIC ANALYSIS OF PROBLEMS, MOTIVES, AND NORMATIVE BELIEFS. The present study sought extend prior work identifying April 20th (“4/20”) as a day during which cannabis users use...
7. THE EFFECT OF SUBJECTIVE RESPONSE TO ALCOHOL ON CRAVING WITHIN A DRINKING EPISODE. Subjective response to alcohol is universally recognized as a risk factor for alcohol misuse. Craving is a well-established proximal influence on drinking. The purpose of this study was to determine whether an individual’s subjective response to alcohol influences changes in craving across the blood alcohol curve. Data are from a placebo-controlled, within-subject’s alcohol administration study. Participants were administered measures of subjective response to alcohol and craving at multiple points on the BAC curve in both sessions. Multilevel models were used to test the association between subjective response and craving. Results indicated that individuals endorsing stimulating effects of alcohol experienced higher craving across the BAC curve (b = 0.21, p < 0.001) in both conditions. Those endorsing sedating effects of alcohol experienced less craving across the BAC curve (b = -0.10, p < 0.05) in the alcohol condition only. These results are consistent with the differentiator model suggesting that variability in sedation while drinking is related to reduction in craving while drinking. Stimulating effects seem to induce craving regardless of whether alcohol has been consumed. Future research should further investigate the association between stimulating effects and craving and explore the relationship between subjective effects and craving in natural drinking environments. Kayleigh N. McCarty, MA, Laura E. Hatz, MA, Meredith R. Watson, Denis M. McCarthy, PhD

8. INITIATING ABSTINENCE DURING AUD TREATMENT IS ASSOCIATED WITH CHANGES IN CRAVING AND NEGATIVE AFFECT. Craving and negative affect are distressing and commonly experienced during alcohol use disorder (AUD) treatment. Patients may assume that initiating abstinence will intensify their cravings and negative affect despite limited empirical data to support this assumption. Seventy-eight adults in a 12-week clinical trial testing prazosin for AUD provided daily reports of drinking, craving, and negative affect. Participants were classified as either ‘abstinence initiators’ (i.e., those who quit drinking during treatment, n=17), ‘already abstainers’ (i.e., those who were abstinent at the start of treatment, n=20), or ‘continued drinkers’ (i.e., those who never initiated abstinence during treatment, n=41). Multivariate growth curve models indicated that all three subgroups experienced gradual reductions in craving, with ‘abstinence initiators’ reporting additional sudden reductions in craving upon initiating abstinence. ‘Abstinence initiators’ also experienced gradual reductions in negative affect after initiating abstinence, but not before doing so, whereas ‘already abstainers’ and ‘continued drinkers’ experienced no changes in negative affect. Results indicate that initiating abstinence is likely to co-occur with immediate reductions in craving, followed by gradual reductions in both craving and negative affect. Results also provide more precise insight into the timing and magnitude of change in two theoretically and clinically important mechanisms of behavior change. Kevin A. Hallgren, PhD, Brianna C. Delker, PhD, Tracy L. Simpson, PhD

9. TRAINING OF PSYCHOLOGY GRADUATE STUDENTS IN SBIRT: IDENTIFYING AND ASSESSING ESSENTIAL COMPETENCIES. Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) is an evidence-based practice used to deliver early intervention and treatment services for persons who are at risk or who currently meet criteria for substance use disorder(s). The present study tests the efficacy of an SBIRT training program that included one, 4-hour in-person SBIRT training workshop and one, 1.5 hour in-person booster session. Participants were graduate students (n = 54) across four nationally-accredited master’s and doctoral degree programs in psychology. Data was collected at six time points: pre-test, post-test, and 30-day follow-up
10. A COMPARISON OF ADULTS RECOVERING FROM OPIOID AND ALCOHOL PROBLEMS: RESULTS FROM A NATIONAL SURVEY. Opioid misuse constitutes a national public health crisis. Despite a growing number of individuals with opioid-related problems, relatively little is known about them, particularly those who have resolved such a problem. Using a nationally representative sample, the current study addressed this gap by comparing individuals in recovery from primary opioid (OPI; n=66) and alcohol (ALC; n=365) problems. Focusing on the first 5 years of recovery, we asked whether OPI differed from ALC on clinical demographics, treatment/recovery-support service utilization, and indices of well-being. Among those in their first year of recovery, OPI were younger than ALC and reported an earlier substance-use onset. Beyond recovery-year one (1-5 years), higher proportions of OPI reported lifetime use of medication-assisted-treatment, recovery support services, mutual help organizations, and formal treatment; psychiatric disorders were also more prevalent in OPI than ALC. Interestingly, OPI in their first year of recovery reported higher self-esteem than ALC, whereas the opposite pattern was observed at 1-5 years. A higher density of service utilization, along with higher probability of psychiatric diagnosis and lower self-esteem in OPI with 1-5 years of recovery might suggest greater impairment among OPI upon achieving longer recovery durations. Prospective studies will provide additional insight to OPI recovery trajectories. Lauren A. Hoffman, PhD, Brandon G. Bergman, PhD, Bettina Hoeppner, PhD, Corrie Vilsaint, PhD, David Eddie, PhD, John F. Kelly, PhD, ABPP

11. DOES PERSONALITY-TARGETED COPING SKILLS ENHANCED MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING ENHANCE ITS EFFICACY? It is unclear which type of brief intervention (BI) for alcohol use in young people is most effective and there is significant scope to increase their impact. This randomized controlled trial determined if motivational interviewing (MI) enhanced with personality-targeted coping skills training (MIC) was more efficacious than MI alone or an assessment feedback/information (AFI) only control. Participants were 394 young people (16-25 years) accessing an emergency department or crisis support service with an alcohol related injury/illness. Young people received (i) 2 sessions of MI; (ii) 2 sessions of MIC or (iii) a 1-session AFI. Participants (56% Female; Mage=20.3 years) were drinking on a mean of 1.4 days (SD=1.5) per week and consuming 10.7 (SD=7.2) drinks per drinking occasion at baseline and were followed up at 1, 3, 6 and 12 months (80% retention). Mixed effects model repeated measures analyses of variance found all groups achieved significant reductions in the frequency, quantity (standard drink units (SDU) and SDU/drinking day and alcohol-related problems. However, significantly larger reductions in the frequency and quantity of alcohol use were found in the MIC group compared to the MI and AFI groups. Personality-targeted coping skills training enhanced the impact of MI on alcohol use in young people. Leanne Hides, PhD

12. AGE MODERATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-REPORTED IMPULSIVITY AND ADDICTIVE BEHAVIORS. The prevalence of disorders marked by impulsivity (e.g., substance use disorders or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder) often declines with age. However, impulsivity in older adults is not well understood, with studies utilizing delay discounting measures showing inconsistent results. The issue is further complicated by the fact that many self-report measures of impulsivity are normed on young adult populations. The current study recruited a sample of 96 individuals (Mean Age= 53.33) currently engaged in methadone maintenance therapy. Participants completed a newly develop measure, Recognizing Addictive Disorders (RAD), that screens for 7 putatively addictive behaviors (excessive use of alcohol, cigarettes, drugs, sex/porn, gambling, videogames, and binge eating); they also completed measures of depression (PHQ-9), anxiety (GAD-7), and impulsivity (SUUPS-P). Age moderated the relationship between impulsivity on total RAD score, with a strong positive effect being observed for younger participants. Age did not moderate the relationships between depression or anxiety and total RAD score. More research is needed to understand if this represents a true diminished association.
between addictive behaviors and impulsivity, perhaps because longstanding behavioral patterns later in life may be more subject to automaticity than impulsivity. If so, treatment approaches to addictive behavior later in life may need to be adapted. **Meagan M. Carr, MS, Jennifer D. Ellis, MA, Jamie L. Page, Joseph J. Urbiel, David M. Ledgerwood, PhD, Karen K. Saules, PhD**

13. **TIME TO ADOPTION: TRAINING OPIOID ADDICTION TREATMENT PROVIDERS TO ADOPT CONTINGENCY MANAGEMENT.** With overdoses on the rise, there is a need to more quickly implement evidence-based treatment (EBT) for opioid use disorders (OUDs). Contingency management (CM) is an EBT, yet adoption remains low in community-based clinics. This study compared the speed of a multilevel implementation approach (Science to Service Laboratory; SSL) to training-as-usual (TAU) in promoting CM adoption across a multisite OUD program. We hypothesized that SSL-trained providers would adopt CM faster than TAUs. Sixty providers (39 SSL, 21 TAU) across 15 clinics (7 SSL, 8 TAU) reported biweekly on CM use for 52 weeks. All participants received didactic CM training; SSL clinics received 9 months of enhanced training, including an in-house innovation champion, access to an external coach, and participation in a collaborative learning community. Using discrete-time survival modeling controlling for degree-status and caseload, results indicated SSL providers were 164% more likely to initiate CM (time-invariant OR: 2.64, 95% CI: 1.20, 5.88) than TAUs. It took 22 weeks for 50% of SSL providers to adopt CM, relative to 38 weeks for TAU providers, suggesting the SSL was 4 months faster helping a majority of staff to begin using CM. Results suggest that SSL promotes faster adoption of CM, relative to TAU. **Sarah Ashley Helseth, PhD, Tim Janssen, PhD, Katherine Escobar, BA, Lourah Kelly, MA, Sara J. Becker, PhD**

14. **PERFECTIONISM AND MALADAPTIVE CONSUMPTION.** Traits and states influence and drive addiction. In this session, we propose that perfectionism, both as a trait and a state, is correlated as well as causally influential in people making poor choices that may be addictive (maladaptive consumption). This effect will be particularly evident when perfectionists fail at a task. Such failure is expected to lead perfectionists experiencing shame which should then drive/influence addictive choices/pursuits. This model (when perfectionists fail, they experience shame which leads them to engage in addictive pursuits as a coping mechanism) will be tested correlation as well as causally. Perfectionism trait's association with various scales measuring shame as well as self-reported addiction in multiple domains will be the basis of correlational evidence. To test the causal links, perfectionism will be manipulated followed by false feedback of failure on a task. This will be followed by measurement of experienced shame after which respondents will be asked to choose between a healthy and an addictive behavior/object/pursuit. **Shailendra Pratap Jain, PhD, Michael Stasio PhD; Sylvia Chang, MS**

15. **NICOTINE LEVELS IN E-CIGARETTE SOLUTIONS: ASSOCIATION WITH CIGARETTE DEPENDENCE AND VAPING FREQUENCY.** There is concern that e-cigarette use will maintain or increase combustible cigarette smoking. Although some “vapers” quit smoking, many others continue to smoke (dual users). Because vapers control the nicotine levels of their e-cigarette solutions, this variable may influence smoking behavior. The aim of this exploratory study was to identify the relationship of e-cigarette nicotine levels, with respect to 1) pre-vaping combustible cigarette dependence; 2) post-vaping combustible cigarette dependence; and 3) vaping frequency, as well as sociodemographics. Participants were dual users (N=2782) who completed baseline assessments as part of a nationwide clinical trial. They were categorized by self-reported e-cigarette nicotine level: low (0-3mg, n=1262), medium (4-15mg, n=1184), and high (≥16mg, n=336). Analyses indicated that greater nicotine level was associated with: 1) higher combustible cigarette dependence pre-vaping; and 2) post-vaping; and 3) lower vaping frequency, as well as older age and female gender. These cross-sectional findings suggest that nicotine dependence via smoking is transferred into higher nicotine concentrations via vaping, but less frequent vaping, suggesting that dependence may be reinforced by the use of both products. It may be helpful to encourage initially high e-cigarette nicotine levels and frequent vaping to replace smoking, although longitudinal studies are needed. **Ursula Martinez, PhD, Vani N. Simmons, PhD, Lauren R. Meltzer, MPH, Steven K. Sutton, PhD, Karen O. Brandon, PhD, Amanda M. Palmer, MA, David J. Drobos, PhD, Thomas H. Brandon, PhD**

16. **THE ONLY WAY OUT IS THROUGH: VALUES AND TREATMENT MOTIVATION IN OPIOID USE DISORDER.** Individuals who report higher intrinsic motivation for substance use treatment typically fare better than those who are primarily externally motivated. Those who report higher relative intrinsic treatment motivation likely
have a clearer sense of personal values, and thus experience engagement in treatment as an intrinsically reinforcing, values-consistent behavior. Furthermore, this connection may be driven in part by the ability to delay gratification. The current study evaluated this hypothesis in n=89 individuals completing brief residential treatment for opioid use disorder (OUD), with delay discounting (DD) as an index of ability to delay gratification. The model examining the direct effects of values clarity on treatment motivation, as well as an indirect path through DD (controlling for correlates of DD), was a good fit to the data (CFI=1.00; NFI=.96; RMSEA<.001). While the model accounted for 8% of the variance in treatment motivation, this was driven by the direct effect of values clarity (B=.26, p=.016), as the indirect path through DD was not significant. Thus, while values clarity influences intrinsic treatment motivation, this relationship does not appear to be driven by the ability to delay gratification. These findings provide preliminary support for the potential effect of values clarification on treatment motivation during early recovery from OUD. Victoria Ameral, MA, Kathleen M. Palm Reed, PhD

17. INVESTIGATING INTRACORTICAL MYELIN IN SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER. Alterations in the myelination of the cerebral cortex have been shown to underlie abnormal cognitive functioning in various mental health disorders. Intracortical myelin (ICM) is a myelinated segment of the cerebral cortex and it is thought to play a role in cognitive functioning and communication within the brain. Poor cognitive performance is often exhibited by individuals with substance use disorder (SUD). We hypothesize that the cognitive impairments exhibited by individuals with SUD may be due to deterioration of their ICM as a repercussion of substance use, however ICM has yet to be examined in a group of participants with SUD. This project uses MRI in order to examine ICM thickness in those with substance use disorder and matched controls. The project also gathers information on cognitive abilities and compares whether ICM is related to performance on these tasks. Preliminary data will be presented. Some evidence suggests that ICM may be able to regenerate following sobriety and treatment. Before interventions can be developed to aid in this regeneration process, evidence is needed to demonstrate that ICM is disrupted in substance using individuals which is what we hope to establish with this study. Vanessa Morris, BA, Michael Amlung, PhD

18. COGNITIVE EFFECTS OF NEUROMODULATION IN INDIVIDUALS WITH ADDICTIVE BEHAVIORS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW. Addictive behavior is often associated with distinct cognitive characteristics, such as heightened impulsivity, increased risk-taking, and reduced self-control compared to that seen in healthy controls. In recent years, research has shown that brain stimulation techniques such as transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) and transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) can influence cognitive functioning in healthy individuals. Given the non-invasiveness and good tolerability of these methods, brain stimulation is being considered a potential option for individuals seeking treatment for substance or behavioral addiction. While there is a substantial literature on the effects of neuromodulation on behavioral outcomes (e.g., craving, substance consumption) in addiction populations, relatively few studies have examined the effectiveness of this approach in modulating cognitive functions in these individuals specifically. This systematic review will examine the results of peer-reviewed studies that have assessed the effects of brain stimulation on cognitive performance in individuals reporting addictive behavior. Based on our findings, we will discuss the potential of neuromodulation as a clinical tool in treating addiction, and future directions for this research area. Katherine R. Naish, PhD, Lana Vedelago, BA, James Mackillop, PhD, Michael T. Amlung, PhD

19. CRAVING AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONING MEDIATE THE RELATION BETWEEN ANXIETY AND MARIJUANA PROBLEMS. Anxiety symptoms are generally unrelated to marijuana use but consistently predict marijuana-related problems. However, little is known about the mechanisms that account for the relation between anxiety and marijuana problems. Anxious individuals may experience elevated craving and lower levels of future orientation and self-regulation, and this may in turn lead to greater marijuana-related problems. The current study tested this hypothesis by conducting a series of mediation analyses evaluating marijuana craving, self-regulation, and consideration of future consequences as cross-sectional mediators in a sample of marijuana-using young adults (N=125; Mage=20, SD=3.2; 54% female; 62% White). Marijuana was used, on average, on 17 days (SD=8.6) of the past 28, and the average number of reported problems was 10 (SD=5.0). Anxiety symptom scores, taken from the Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scale (DASS), were unrelated to marijuana use level but highly associated with marijuana problems (r=.54, p<.001). Future orientation (B=.03, 95% CI [.0056, .0752]), craving (B=.02, 95% CI [.0016, .0693]), and self-regulation (B=.12, 95% CI [.0430, .2529]) were all significant.
mediators of the relation between anxiety and marijuana-related problems, suggesting that these may be possible targets for intervention. The current study is consistent with previous research linking more generalized anxiety symptoms to marijuana problems. Kathryn E. Soltis, MS, Samuel F. Acuff, MS, Ashley A. Dennhardt, PhD, James G. Murphy, PhD

20. WORLD ASSUMPTIONS AS A COGNITIVE MEDIATOR LINKING TRAUMA HISTORY AND DRINKING BEHAVIOR. Trauma histories and problematic substance use frequently co-occur in the community and high-risk populations. However, little is known about specific mechanisms linking these phenomena, and treatment for comorbid posttraumatic stress disorder and substance use disorder (SUD) is underdeveloped. This study proposed that one such mechanism and treatment target is world assumptions, or negative cognitions about the self and others that often develop in the aftermath of trauma and theoretically may encourage self-medication via substance use. It was hypothesized that, among adults seeking treatment for alcohol use disorder (AUD), world assumptions would mediate the association between trauma history and alcohol consumption. Structural equation modeling was conducted using data from Project MATCH (N = 1,726), with latent variables constructed to represent trauma history and world assumptions as assessed at baseline (BL). Percent days abstinent (PDA) was measured at BL, the end of treatment (EOT), and 12 months’ post-treatment (12MPT). Results indicated that world assumptions had good measurement model fit and significantly mediated the association between trauma history and PDA at BL and EOT but not 12MPT, controlling for demographics. Results provided preliminary support for world assumptions as a potential mechanism and treatment target for individuals with co-occurring trauma histories and AUD/SUD. Kathryn Fokas, MS, Charles S. H. Robinson, MS, Katie Witkiewitz, PhD, Barbara S. McCrady, PhD, Elizabeth A. Yeater, PhD

21. NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL MARKERS OF PROBLEMATIC DRINKING: INSIGHTS FROM A TWIN STUDY. P3 component of the ERP has been studied in the context of problematic drinking. Reduced P3 elicited during cognitive tasks and enhanced P3 reactivity to alcohol cues have been shown to be present among alcoholics and heavy drinkers. Using data from a longitudinal study of twins, this study decomposes the genetic and environmental sources variation of both P3 phenotypes and investigates whether drinking history influences the amplitudes of these risk markers. Participants included 194 twins who completed an alcohol picture-viewing task and a Go/No-go task, as well as clinical interviews. Results suggested that whereas the P3 elicited by Go trials is strongly genetically determined, the P3 reactivity to alcohol pictures (ARC-P3) is mostly influenced by unique environmental experiences. Additionally, there was little evidence that drinking history influenced the amplitudes of either of the P3s, though there was a slight indication that consuming more alcohol within the heaviest 24-hour period was associated with increased ACR-P3. Findings are consistent with evidence suggesting that reduced P3 elicited during cognitive tasks is an inherent marker of risk, and provide modest support for the idea that P3 reactivity to alcohol cues reflects, at least to some extent, acquisition of incentive salience due to heavy drinking. Jorge Simons Martins, MS, Bruce D. Bartholow PhD, Thomas M. Piasecki, PhD, Simon Golosheykin, PhD, Andrey P. Anokhin, PhD

22. FUNCTIONAL NEURAL CONNECTIVITY AS ANEmerging QUANTITATIVE PHENOTYPE IN INDIVIDUALS WITH AUD. Functional brain connectivity shows stable within-individual and group-level differences, supporting its utility as a quantitative phenotype to help predict addiction risk. This study used resting-state fMRI to examine differences in functional connectivity strength in three brain networks between drinkers with and without an alcohol use disorder (AUD), and relations to drinking behaviors and emotional regulation. Participants were 36 adults (50% female, 18-25 years old) who met criteria for AUD (n=19) or for NIAAAA “low risk” alcohol consumption (n=17). Independent component analysis defined the three networks and corresponding regions of interest (ROIs). We calculated connectivity between all ROI pairs and tested diagnostic group differences in connectivity strength using two-sample t-tests. In preliminary analyses, the AUD group showed significantly (p<.05) reduced functional connectivity strength compared to the low-risk group in the following two ROI pairs: right to left dorsal lateral prefrontal cortex, and right posterior parietal cortex (RPPC) to left middle frontal gyrus (LMFG). Past month heavy drinking days, past year quantity of alcohol use, negative affect, and emotion regulation significantly correlated with RPPC-LMFG connectivity. Results suggest a potential dose response relationship of alcohol with functional connectivity between frontoparietal brain regions that were also related
23. SUBJECTIVE CANNABIS EFFECTS AS PART OF A DEVELOPING DISORDER IN ADOLESCENTS AND EMERGING ADULTS. In light of expanding legalization of cannabis and swelling debate about potential risks, understanding acute cannabis effects among adolescents and emerging adults is more important than ever. Contemporary addiction theories identify subjective drug responses as central to the developmental unfolding of use disorders. The present work utilized ecological momentary assessment (EMA) to identify the situational context of cannabis use among 85 youth, ages 15-24 (48.2% female). Study aims were to (1) characterize momentary changes in several subjective states (i.e., stimulation, sedation, tension, craving, and ‘high’) when not using, just before cannabis use, and after use, and (2) evaluate whether cannabis responses varied by severity of cannabis use disorder (CUD) or across the transition from adolescence to emerging adulthood in a correlational manner. Use of cannabis produced measurable reductions in craving and tension, as well as increases in stimulation, sedation, and ‘high.’ Youth with more CUD symptoms reported greater relief of craving and increased stimulatory response and ‘high’ following use. In contrast, emerging adults reported diminished stimulatory response and ‘high’ following use, relative to adolescents. This presentation highlights EMA as a useful tool to characterize cannabis response during a key developmental timeframe in the pathogenesis of cannabis-use pathology. Hayley Treloar Padovano, PhD, Robert Miranda Jr., PhD

24. ESTIMATION OF GAMBLING DISORDER PREVALENCE IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS FROM PANAMA CITY – PANAMA. In adolescent groups, gambling disorder has been recognized as a problem (Welte et al., 2008; De Luigi et al., 2017). In Panama, there is scarce research about gambling disorders in adolescents. The main objective of this project is to find the prevalence (last year) of gambling disorder in high school students from the Capital City (n = 146), and to elaborate a respective profile in terms of gambling behavior, socio-demographic and academic variables. For this purpose, it was elaborated an online survey that included a questionnaire of different variables, and the Gambling Behavior Scale for Adolescents – A (GBS-A; by Primi, Donati, & Chiesi, 2015). The main conclusions are: a) The respective prevalences of gambling disorder, gambler “at risk”, and social gambler are respectively: 0.71%, 2.86%, and 37.14%. b) The prevalence of non-gambler is 59.29%. c) The 5.1% of the participants accepted to have a gambling behavior out of control. d) The 3.7% of the participants accepted that gambling became a problem at the age of 13 years or earlier. e) The 6.6% of the participants reported to have a maximal amount of money gambled about $50 to $500 in a single day. Gabriel Conrado Quintero Garzola, BA, MS, PhD, Maria A Donati, PhD, Caterina Primi, PhD

25. R-RATED MOVIE WATCHING, SENSATION SEEKING, AND ADOLESCENT SUBSTANCE USE ONSET. Adolescents are heavy consumers of media on a daily basis, including both new (e.g. YouTube) and old (e.g. motion pictures) forms of media. The robust link between youth exposure to mature media content and subsequent substance use behavior highlights an imperative need to address the expanding influence of media on today’s adolescent. On this poster, I will highlight the main and interactive effects of individual- and environmental media-related predictors of adolescent substance use. Currently in press in the Journal of Youth and Adolescence, the presented work demonstrates that both sensation seeking and MPAA R-rated movie watching predict adolescent substance use prospectively, but not interactively. For R-rated movie watching, this predictive validity is robust even after controlling for a large variety of common peer-, parent-, and other individual-level predictors of substance use (alcohol: HR=1.48, p<.001; smoking: HR=1.28, p<.05; marijuana: HR=1.24, p<.01.); even after controlling for alcohol-specific exposure in these movies (alcohol: HR= 1.43, p<.001). These findings demonstrate the opportunity for intervention with adolescents’ access to R-rated movies as a preventive measure. Tim Janssen, PhD

26. PARENT-CHILD REPORT DISCREPANCIES OF PARENTING BEHAVIORS ARE LINKED TO YOUTHS’ ALCOHOL & CANNABIS USE. Discrepancies between parents’ and children’s reports of familial characteristics are associated with greater likelihood of problematic behaviors, and child reports are more closely related to alcohol-use outcomes (Abar, et al., 2015). Our work investigated the role of parent-child discrepancies in several aspects of familial relationship (i.e., parental monitoring, parent solicitation, parent control, and child disclosure) as possible correlates of alcohol and cannabis use in 132 youth ages 12 to 18 (40.2% female; 68.2% White, 18.2%
Racial-ethnic minorities typically demonstrate equivalent or lower rates of substance use disorder than non-Latino Whites (Hasin & Grant, 2015), however, there is evidence to suggest that, upon disorder onset, they are at elevated risk for disorder persistence for reasons related to education (Breslau et al., 2005), income (Zapolski et al., 2014), and potentially nativity (Low et al., 2012). This study harmonized four national datasets (NCS-R, NCSR-2, NLAAS, & NSAL) that administered diagnostic assessments to a probability-based sample of N=21,024 Asian, Black, Latino, and White adults. Unadjusted disorder persistence rates were equivalent across racial-ethnic groups (F3,321=0.12, p=0.95). A moderator analysis using logistic regression revealed that among respondents without a high school degree, Blacks were almost twice as likely as non-Latino Whites to have a persistent disorder (OR=1.97 CI [1.23, 3.17]). In contrast, among respondents with some college, Blacks and Latinos had lower odds of a persistent disorder than non-Latino Whites (OR=0.41, CI [0.23, 0.73]; OR=0.48, CI[0.27,0.86] respectively). Additionally, more education was associated with lower odds of a persistent disorder for Blacks (F3,356312=5.95, p=0.00) but not for the other minority groups. Blacks with low education may encounter barriers to access information, knowledge, and resources for remission and recovery from substance use disorders.

Corrie Vilsaint, PhD, Amanda Nemoyer, JD, PhD; Mirko Fillibrunn, PhD; Jennifer Green, PhD, James Jackson, PhD, Ronald Kessler, PhD, Kate McLaughlin, PhD, Ekaterina Sadikova, MA, Nancy Sampson, PhD, Kiara Alvarez, PhD, Margarita Alegría, PhD

2. **THE PREDICTION OF SUBSTANCE USE BY ETHNIC IDENTITY AND OTHER CULTURAL INDICATORS.** This correlational study sought to address the association among five dimensions of ethnic identity and substance use among a nationwide sample of African American young adults. It also determined which dimensions predicted lower levels of substance use. Ethnic identity has been found to be strongly related to positive well-being. A sample of 108 African American young adults completed an online questionnaire. Results revealed weak negative correlations between ethnic identity search and total drug and ethnic regard and total drug. Among the females, ethnic pride was negatively related to total drug, and among the males, ethnic regard was negatively related to total drug. No cultural variable significantly predicted total drug. Findings of the current study do not support the strong protective role of ethnic identity for substance use. This was due at least in part to the low levels of substance use reported by this sample of African Americans, and the low immersion in African American culture. More research is required to better understand the extent to which ethnic identity is protective against substance use for low-risk individuals. In addition, future research should examine the moderating role of gender on the association between ethnic identity and substance use.

Esther Odamah, PhD

3. **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MICROAGGRESSIONS, RESILIENCE, AND SUBSTANCE USE IN BLACK COLLEGE STUDENTS.** Microaggressions are subtle forms of discrimination that have been shown to be psychologically detrimental to adults of color. Substance use is a continuing problem on college campuses. The present study will examine the relationship between microaggressions and substance use (e.g., alcohol use, marijuana use, opioid use) in Black college students on a non-traditional urban campus. Resilience or the ability “to bounce back” in times of struggle has been shown to be protective in racial minority groups and will, thus, be examined as a potential moderator of these relationships. Participants will be college students who self-identify as Black...
and over the age of 18-years. The participants are currently being recruited through SONA systems where they are asked to complete an online survey, which includes measures of microaggressions (Inventory of Microaggressions against Black Individuals), alcohol use (The Daily Drinking Questionnaire), marijuana, opioid, and stimulant use (Drug Use Questionnaire) and resilience (The Connor-Davidson Resiliency Scale). To date, we have 177 complete surveys. Moderation analyses will be conducted using the PROCESS macro for SPSS 24 (model 1). Implications for psychologists working with substance use and addiction in college students will be discussed. Laura Reid Marks, PhD, James G. Murphy, PhD

4. POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY CHARACTERISTICS AND DRUG USE IN AN ADULT FIRST NATION SAMPLE. Background: First Nation communities, the Indigenous communities of Canada, experience disproportionately higher rates of drug use than the general population of Canada, and are at increased risk for experiencing negative consequences as a result of their drug use. Previous research has shown a relationship between self-compassion, satisfaction with life, proactive coping, and drug use in non-Native communities. Methodology: Data included in the current study are a sample of First Nation adults living on reserve (N=123, 63.9% female). Results: Correlational analyses indicated that increased levels of self-compassion were significantly associated with increased satisfaction with life (r=.267, p=.003) and with increased proactive coping (r=.485, p<.001). T-tests were conducted to examine group differences between those who have and have not used drugs which were not prescribed to them in the past year. Those who had used drugs in the past year reported significantly lower satisfaction with life (t=3.05, p=.003) and lower proactive coping (t=2.256, p=.026), compared to those who had not used drugs in the past year. However, contrary to what might be expected, self-compassion was not directly related to drug use (t=1.601, p=.112). Discussion: These results suggest that more work is needed to understand the complex relationship between self-compassion and drug use, and that there may be cultural differences influencing the relationship. Melissa R Schick, BS, Nichea S. Spillane, PhD, Kristin Antone

5. SEXUAL ASSAULT AND BINGE DRINKING AMONG LATINA COLLEGE STUDENTS. Introduction: Sexual assault has been associated with number of psychological consequences, including alcohol use. Though there is research on college populations regarding sexual assault and alcohol use, Latinas are largely underrepresented in these studies. Methods: Participants were 2,833 Latina undergraduate students who participated in the 2009 American College Health Association’s National College Health Assessment. Sexual assault was defined as being sexually touched, attempted sexual penetration, or sexual penetration without consent within the past 12 months. Binge drinking was frequency of drinking 5 or more drinks in one sitting in the past 2 weeks. Results: Results of a generalized linear mixed model indicated that Latinas who reported past year sexual assault engaged in more binge drinking, b = .112, p <.001, than those who did not report past year assault. Among tested covariates, those in sororities, b = .053, p = .001, and those reporting past year in depression, b = .022, p = .015, all reported more binge drinking. Conclusions: Among Latinas, a history of sexual assault is associated with binge drinking thereby putting these students at risk for escalating use as it’s associated consequences. Prevention and intervention efforts with Latina students should attend to their unique needs. Ellen L. Vaughan, PhD, Natalie J. Stevenson, BA, Patricia Gonzalez, BA, Quillian Murphy, MS, Nayely Gonzalez, BA, Marcel A. de Dios, PhD

6. PREDICTORS OF SMOKING CESSATION TREATMENT RESPONSE AMONG HOMELESS SMokers. Homeless persons respond poorly to standard smoking treatments. Understanding predictors of treatment response is important for advancing treatments for these smokers, of whom up to 80% continue to smoke (Torchalla et al., 2011). This study examined predictors of abstinence during a 4-week smoking cessation intervention among homeless smokers. Participants (N = 70) were daily smokers receiving services at local homeless facilities. Treatment involved transdermal nicotine replacement, twice-weekly individual counseling, and carbon monoxide breath sample monitoring for all participants, and contingency management for those in the experimental condition. The dependent variable was the longest duration of objectively verified sustained abstinence obtained during the 4-week treatment assessed via twice-daily carbon monoxide (CO) readings. Predictors included: demographic (age, gender, and race), baseline smoking-related (dependence, cigarettes per day, past year quit attempts, and self-efficacy), and baseline comorbidity (depression, stress, and comorbid substance use disorders) indicators. African American smokers and those with higher self-efficacy were more likely to achieve longer durations of abstinence. Thus, several perceived barriers to smoking treatment, including
mental health or substance use disorders, were not predictive of treatment response. Future treatments for homeless smokers may benefit from focusing on enhancing self-efficacy for change and culturally relevant tailoring of treatment materials. **Carla J. Rash, PhD, Kristyn Zajac, PhD, Sheila M. Alessi, PhD**

7. **SPECIFIC PTSD SYMPTOM CLUSTERS PREDICT ALCOHOL USE AMONG POST-9/11 VETERANS.** Considerable attention has been paid to the comorbidity between overall symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and alcohol use in U.S. military veterans. However, few studies have explored the impact of specific PTSD symptom clusters on alcohol use in this population. The present study evaluated the impact of clinician-rated depression (HAM-D), anxiety (HAM-A), and PTSD symptom clusters (CAPS-IV) on self-reported alcohol use in 132 (107 male, 25 female) post-9/11 U.S. military veterans. A hierarchical regression model was employed specifying depression and anxiety in the first step, then PTSD symptom clusters in the second step predicting alcohol use. Results indicated that clinician-rated depression and anxiety did not predict alcohol use. Symptoms of hyperarousal were positively associated with alcohol use, while symptoms of numbing were negatively associated with alcohol use. Re-experiencing and avoidance symptoms did not predict alcohol use. Findings suggest that PTSD symptom clusters may be differentially associated with alcohol use in post-9/11 veterans. Limitations of the study, clinical implications, and directions for future studies will be discussed. **Darrin M. Aase, PhD, Justin E. Greenstein, PhD, Eric Proescher, PsyD, Holly Passi, PsyD, Michael Krage, PsyD, Robert Walters, PhD, Sabrina Everett, Ikram Hassan, Amanda Osborn, Michelle Tan, Jack Lennon, Christopher Schroth, Amy E. Kennedy-Krage, MBA, MSW, LCSW, K. Luan Phan, MD**

8. **IMPROVING RETENTION OF OFFENDERS WITH SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS IN COURT MANDATED TREATMENT.** Up to 70% of all individuals involved with the criminal justice system have met criteria for substance use disorders. Nationwide, former inmates are 12 times more likely to die of an overdose within 2 months of release from prison, while some estimate that drug overdose is the leading cause of death in offenders. Accordingly, it is critical that treatment and intervention policies specifically target offenders given their high risk for addiction and overdose. Drug Treatment Courts (DTCs) mandate participation in addiction treatment by leveraging criminal consequences. Although DTCs are effective in reducing substance use, they have unacceptable high rates of non-completion, with only 49% completing the program. Individuals who fail to complete DTCs have increased drug and alcohol relapses and overdoses, and are usually re-incarcerated. Accordingly, improving retention in DTCs by providing offenders with individually tailored supportive services may decrease overall substance use. This pilot study of 30 probationers, primarily with Opioid Use Disorder, in two DTCs examined the relationship between Health-Related Quality of Life, chronic disease, social support, and self-efficacy about abstaining from substance use on DTC retention and drug use. The findings will be used to discuss development of an intervention to improve treatment and program retention. **Ekaterina Pivovarova, PhD**

9. **OPIOID USE DISORDER AND RECIDIVISM AMONG INMATES.** Substance Use Disorders are rampant among incarcerated populations in the U.S. Some sources estimate half of all adult inmates meet the criteria for at least one Substance Use Disorder (SUD) in the DSM – 5. In addition, opioid misuse has risen so dramatically that it has recently been declared a national crisis. Little research has been conducted on the extent to which opioid use disorder has (1) permeated American jails, and (2) is associated with offending patterns among adults who have been booked into local jails. In an effort to bridge this gap, 283 inmates at a rural jail in North Carolina jail were administered a comprehensive diagnostic assessment, which screened for a variety of SUD’s including opioid misuse. This research has demonstrated that 85.6% of the sample were positive for at least one SUD, with 29.7% of all cases having a severe Opioid Use Disorder. Prospective data will determine if opioid use can be a predictor of future offending. Furthermore, this poster will assess the impact Opioid Use Disorder has when comorbid with additional SUD’s. Research of this nature is necessary for the clinical application of adequate treatment for the increasing number of offenders suffering from comorbid SUD’s. **Kaitlin Guston, BA, Elizabeth M. Combs, BA, Albert M. Kopak, PhD, Norman Hoffmann, PhD**

10. **RACIAL/ETHNIC DIFFERENCES IN APPEAL AND SENSORY PROPERTIES OF E-CIGARETTES AMONG YOUNG ADULT VAPERS.** Prior work demonstrates racial/ethnic differences in sensitivity to sensory properties of combustible cigarette smoking; yet, it is unknown whether these racial/ethnic differences extend to e-cigarettes. Young adult
vapers (N = 91; M [SD] age = 25.2 [4.4] years; 31.9% White; 28.6% Black; 15.4% Asian; 24.2% Hispanic) attended one laboratory session during which they sampled 40 e-cigarette liquids that varied according to a Flavor (5 sweet, 2 tobacco, 2 menthol, 1 flavorless) × Nicotine (6 vs. 0 mg/mL) × Voltage (3.3 vs. 4.3V) factorial design. After each sampling trial, participants completed ratings of appeal (e.g., liking), attractive sensory properties (e.g., sweetness), and aversive sensory properties (e.g., bitterness). Race/ethnicity was measured using Phinney’s (1992) Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure. The Ethnic Identity Measure was used as a between-subjects moderator of all main effects in multilevel linear models. We found significant interactions between race/ethnicity and Flavor for appeal and attractive sensory properties (ps<.01). Black participants rated menthol-flavored e-cigarettes as more appealing than Hispanic participants (p=0.002); Hispanic participants rated the attractive sensory effects of menthol lower than Black, White, and Asian participants (ps<0.04). There were also significant interactions between race/ethnicity and Voltage (p=0.02), and race/ethnicity and Nicotine (ps<.03). Racial/ethnic differences in appeal and sensory properties of e-cigarettes may impact e-cigarette use among young adult vapers. Mariel S. Bello, BS, Nicholas I. Goldenson, BA, Matthew G. Kirkpatrick, PhD, Raina D. Pang, PhD, Jessica L. Barrington-Trimis, PhD, Adam M. Leventhal, PhD

11. DOES EMOTION REGULATION AND FEEDBACK FROM OTHERS IMPACT SMOKING AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN TRYING TO QUIT? Smoking cessation attempts can be influenced by intrapersonal and interpersonal factors. Pregnant smokers frequently report smoking in response to intrapersonal factors (e.g. negative emotions), and research has demonstrated that the success of cessation attempts can be influenced by verbal and behavioral feedback from close individuals. The present research examined the influence of emotion regulation difficulties, and positive and negative feedback from close others on smoking cessation-related variables (e.g. smoking quantity, withdrawal symptoms) among primarily low-income pregnant smokers. Data were drawn from the baseline wave of a smoking cessation treatment study for pregnant women who self-reported negative affect smoking (N=73). Results revealed that greater emotion regulation difficulties were related to greater smoking urges (b=0.30, p=.042) and withdrawal symptoms (b=0.09, p=.003). Additionally, more negative feedback (e.g., criticism) from close others was related to fewer number of smoking days (b=−1.28, p=.042) and higher smoking cessation self-efficacy (b=0.02, p=.002). These results suggest that emotion regulation difficulties may contribute to smoking during pregnancy by exacerbating women’s negative experiences related to smoking cessation attempts. Surprisingly, close others’ negative feedback was related to lower smoking frequency and greater confidence in quitting smoking suggesting that this feedback assists this highly stressed population in managing smoking-related negative affect. Jennifer Fillo, PhD, Kimberly E. Kamper-DeMarco, PhD, Whitney C. Brown, PhD, Paul Stasiewicz, PhD, Clara M. Bradizza, PhD

12. DRINKING TO COPE, ETHNIC IDENTITY, AND ALCOHOL USE AMONG AFRICAN AMERICAN COLLEGE STUDENTS. Drinking to cope with negative affect is an established predictor of alcohol use (Cooper et al., 1992). Previous research suggests ethnic identity commitment may prevent health risk behaviors among diverse populations (Unger et al., 2014). The present study examines ethnic identity commitment as a moderator of the relation between drinking to cope and alcohol use among a sample of African American college students (n = 129). Level of ethnic identity commitment was measured using Phinney’s (1992) Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure. The Drinking Motives Measure (Cooper et al., 1992) measured drinking to cope, and a count variable measured alcohol use quantity. The overall regression model was significant, R2 = 12.75, F(2, 121) = 3.40, p = .02. Drinking to cope was positively associated with alcohol use quantity, β = 1.71, p = .01. Ethnic identity moderated the positive association between drinking to cope and alcohol use quantity, β = .29, p = .03. Participants endorsing greater ethnic identity commitment drank more if they reported higher levels of drinking to cope, whereas greater ethnic identity commitment was protective for individuals reporting lower levels of drinking to cope. Ethnic identity commitment therefore moderates and potentially protects against greater alcohol use quantity for some African American college students. Melissa M. Ertl, BA, Laura M. Longo, MS, Christina Martin, BA, Rena Pazienza, MS, Jessica L. Martin, PhD

13. A PILOT INTERVENTION FOR COLLEGE GAMBLING: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ASIAN/ASIAN-AMERICANS AND CAUCASIANS. This study sought to examine differences between Asian/Asian-American and Caucasian college students as part of a pilot test of a race-specific personalized feedback intervention (PFI) to reduce problem gambling. Participants included 401 college students who reported gambling at least once in the previous year, and who identified as either Asian/Asian-American or Caucasian. Participants completed measures of gambling...
frequency, gambling amount (losses), race-specific norms, illusions of control (e.g. “I believe I have the ability to control gambling outcomes”; “I believe I can beat the odds”), and intentions to gamble. Participants viewed either a PFI or control feedback and then completed a post-intervention survey. Zero-inflated negative binomial two-way interactions indicated that PFI was associated with intentions to gamble less money for those with higher race-specific norms post-intervention. Additionally, PFI was associated with lower illusions of control post-intervention among Asian/Asian-Americans. Finally, three-way interactions indicated that for Asian/Asian-American, PFI was associated with intentions to gamble less money for those with reduced beliefs that they can control gambling outcomes. These findings provide preliminary evidence for the potential efficacy of a race-specific PFI to reduce problem gambling among Asian/Asian-American college students. Additionally, race-specific norms and illusions of control may be potential mediators of intervention efficacy. Dipali Venkataraman Rinker, PhD, Clayton Neighbors, PhD

14. SOCIAL INFLUENCES, DRINKING MOTIVATIONS AND ALCOHOL OUTCOMES IN ROMANTIC DYADS. Drinking alcohol is related to adverse physical and social consequences. Research shows that drinking motives (i.e., reasons for drinking alcohol) are linked to specific drinking outcomes in a theoretically-expected way. Moreover, couples often engage in a “drinking partnership,” where partners influence each other’s drinking in a reciprocal fashion. While partner effects have been studied in terms of alcohol consumption, partner effects on drinking motives have yet to be investigated in couples. The present study sought to investigate this gap in the literature. Romantic couples (N = 203) were assessed once a week for four weeks using self-report questionnaires. Participants were on average 22.7 years-old (SD = 5.5) and were in a relationship on average for 2.3 years (SD = 2.41). Actor-Partner Interdependence Models using multilevel path analysis were conducted, with each drinking motive predicting alcohol quantity and frequency. Results showed that along with individual influence, social motives (B = .29), and enhancement motives (B = .60), predicted change in partner drinking quantity during any given week. When averaged over time, enhancement motives (B = .34) also predicted partner drinking frequency. Future intervention efforts may wish to specifically target romantic dyads on their reasons for drinking to prevent escalations in drinking. Ivy-Lee Kehayes, BSc, Sean P. Mackinnon, PhD, Michelle Tougas, MSc, Trevor Shannon, Kenneth Leonard, PhD, Sherry H. Stewart, PhD

15. HEAVY DRINKING AND MEMORY: AN INTENTIONAL FORGETTING ANALYSIS. Alcoholics often have an attentional bias to alcohol cues, and these cues can lead to cravings when kept in working memory (Franken et al., 2003); cravings are now a DSM-5 symptom of AUD. However, few studies have looked at heavy drinkers’ capacity to forget alcohol-related information. Previous research using a directed forgetting paradigm found evidence of attentional biases to alcohol stimuli in heavy drinkers (Todor, 2007), however Fridrici et al. (2014) found no difference in forgetting ability between alcoholics and social drinkers. The present study assesses how hazardous and social drinkers compare in ability to forget alcohol stimuli and how alcohol expectancies moderate this comparison. We aim to run at least 80 participants, and 52 have been run since IRB-approval on November 1. Among several significant findings, preliminary correlation and regression analyses (n=52) show that hazardous college drinkers had significantly lower scores on the alcohol-specific directed forgetting paradigm compared to social drinkers (r = -.42, p < .01; F(1, 51) = 10.14, p < .01), indicating an inability to forget alcohol-related stimuli; explicit expectancies didn’t moderate this effect. These findings extend those of past research to college-aged students, a vulnerable population for heavy alcohol use, cravings, and potential AUD development. Jack Waddell, John McGue, Tawitporn Boonyanuwat, Lisa Bauer, PhD

16. SELF-REGULATION MODERATES THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN IMPLICIT ALCOLOH Cognitions and drinking. Dual process models of drinking propose that self-regulatory processes moderate the influence of implicit (impulsive, reflexive) cognitive processes on drinking (Hofmann et al., 2008; Wiers et al., 2007). Although there has been a surge of interest in self-regulation and implicit processes, findings from studies relying on self-reported drinking have been mixed, and few studies have evaluated self-regulation and implicit processes using laboratory studies. Thus, we sought to investigate the proposed interactive effects of self-regulation and implicit cognitions related to alcohol on ad libitum alcohol consumption in the laboratory. Participants (105 college students who were heavy episodic drinkers; 48% female) completed measures of implicit cognitions related to alcohol, a measure of trait self-regulation (working memory capacity), and typical drinking behaviors. Then participants’ state levels of self-regulation were manipulated (via random assignment to complete a more vs.
less mentally strenuous activity), and they were given motivation to restrain alcohol consumption prior to completing an alcohol taste test. Preliminary results predicting alcohol consumption indicate the presence of three-way interactions between state and trait measures of self-regulation and implicit alcohol cognitions. Results will be discussed in the context of dual process models of drinking. Kristen P. Lindgren, PhD, Cecilia Olin, BA, Kirsten Peterson, BA, Clayton Neighbors, PhD

17. ACUTE EFFECTS OF MODERATE ALCOHOL ON WORKING MEMORY FUNCTION IN SOCIAL DRINKERS: A REPLICATION STUDY. Background: Acute effects of socially relevant doses remain poorly characterized in older adults. We previously reported provocative age by alcohol interactions on the efficiency of working memory (WM) performance in social drinkers (Boissooneault, Sklar, Prather, & Nixon, 2014). Given its novelty, the current study aimed to replicate this finding in an independent sample. Methods: 47 younger (25-35 years; 28 women) and 48 older (55-70; 20 women) adults consumed either a placebo, low (.04 g/dl target BrAC), or moderate alcohol dose (.065 g/dl target BrAC) and completed a directed attend/ignore WM task. The primary dependent measure was efficiency (speed/accuracy tradeoff). Results: Replicating prior results, WM efficiency was lower in the older group at the .065 dose (p = .003, d = 0.95) but did not differ from the younger group at placebo (p = .11, d = 0.55). Interestingly, no differences were observed at the low dose. Conclusions: The relationship previously reported persisted in this independent sample at the .065 dose, but not at .04. Dose effects diverged by age, with greater susceptibility observed among older adults. Additional research examining low and moderate dose effects are needed to clarify specific vulnerabilities in older social drinkers. Christian C. Garcia, BS, Ben Lewis, PhD, Jeff Boissooneault, PhD, Sara Jo Nixon, PhD

18. A PILOT STUDY OF EPISODIC FUTURE THINKING IN A TREATMENT SEEKING ADDICTION SAMPLE. A characteristic trait seen in individuals with addictive disorders is a shortened temporal window. These shortened temporal windows could interfere with treatments that focus on long-term sobriety. Episodic Future Thinking (EFT) is a cognitive exercise in which individuals generate personalized cues related to positive events that they are looking forward to at various time points in the future. EFT has been shown to reduce temporal discounting, cigarette consumption, and reinforcing value of addictive substances, but only in non-treatment samples. In this pilot study, we are investigating the effects of a daily EFT practice protocol over a week-long intervention, as well as the temporal duration of EFT effects at a one-week follow-up. Individuals currently in addictions treatment will be randomized to either undergo EFT or Episodic Recent Thinking (ERT). Participants complete a series of questionnaires and neurocognitive measures before and after the implementation of EFT/ERT. Data collection is ongoing and we will present preliminary findings from this intervention at the CPA conference. We expect EFT to significantly reduce impulsive decision making and decrease subjective motivation for substances. If this implementation of EFT is successful, it will lay the ground work for a clinical trial of an EFT intervention in this population. Herry Patel BSc (Hons), Lana Vedelago, BA, Michael Amlung, PhD

19. THE VALUE OF VAPING: LABORATORY VALIDATION OF AN E-CIGARETTE PURCHASE TASK IN TANK-STYLE VAPE USERS. Behavioral economic purchase tasks, which estimate the reinforcing efficacy of drugs by asking participants how much they would purchase of a drug at increasing prices, have been widely used to predict real-world outcomes in substance users. However, a validated purchase task does not yet exist for e-cigarettes. Based on initial qualitative data we developed and examined three versions of the E-Cigarette Purchase Task: one which asked how many puffs of their e-cigarette they would purchase in a 24hr period, and two which asked how many milliliters of e-liquid they would purchase either in a 24hr period or in one week, and compared these versions within-subject in a sample of advanced-generation device users (N=77). Equal numbers of dual users (who used both cigarettes and e-cigarettes) and single users (who had either quit or never used cigarettes) were recruited. Participants attended one session during which they completed a battery of questionnaires and vaped their own device for 1 hour. Indices derived from the task versions were compared. Results suggest that a milliliter-based task best correlates with reported use rates, though important differences across cigarette status exist. A validated E-CPT will be an important tool for researchers in future applications. Rachel Cassidy, PhD

20. PSYCHOMETRIC DEVELOPMENT OF A MEASURE OF FELT AMBIVALENCE ABOUT USING LESS MARIJUANA. Understanding mechanisms of changing problematic marijuana use is an emerging area of research. The
resolution of ambivalence is theoretically important for understanding changing alcohol use but little is known about its relevance for marijuana use. This study developed a measure of Felt Ambivalence, the emotional experience of both wanting and not wanting to use less marijuana. A marijuana-using college sample (N = 315) was randomly split into Development (n = 159) and Confirmatory (n = 156) groups. Exploratory factor analyses with maximum likelihood estimation and geomin rotation were conducted on the Development sample. The 7-items emerged as a single factor (α = .96) with factor loadings ranging from .81 -.93. A Confirmatory Factor Analysis on the Confirmatory sample indicated good to acceptable model fit (SRMR = .03, CFI = .90). Three negative binomial regression analyses found small but significant positive associations between Felt Ambivalence and days of marijuana use in the past 30 days (β = 0.022, p < .001), grams used in a typical week (β = 0.028, p < .01), and marijuana consequences (β = 0.031, p < .001). Findings suggest an internally-consistent and valid measure for assessing the resolution of Felt Ambivalence about using less marijuana. **Samara L. Rice, PhD, Shane Kentopp, MS, Mark A. Prince, PhD**

21. **AN EXAMINATION OF THE ALCOHOL SENSITIVITY QUESTIONNAIRE IN A SAMPLE OF YOUNG ADULT HEAVY DRINKERS.** The differentiator model suggests that individuals who experience more of the rewarding, stimulant effects and less of the aversive, sedative effects of alcohol are at higher risk for heavy drinking, alcohol problems, and the development of alcohol use disorder. The present study assessed the validity of the ASQ stimulation and sedation subscales and their relationship to drinking quantity and problems in a cross-sectional sample of 300 young adult heavy drinkers (mean age = 19.75 ± 1.02SD). Principle components analysis (PCA) was conducted on the 15 items of the ASQ with oblique rotation (direct oblimin). Item 9 (driving affected after drinking) was excluded from the ASQ due to low correlations with other items and communality < .4. Items 7 (feeling sluggish) and 10 (sleepy/sedated) were also removed because of cross-loadings of .31 and .37, respectively, with the sedation subscale. Sensitivity to both the stimulant (r = .37, p < .0001) and sedative effects of alcohol (r = .47, p < .0001) were significantly inversely correlated with number of drinks per drinking day. Lower sensitivity to the sedative effects of alcohol was also associated with greater scores on the Rutgers Alcohol Problems Index (r = .22, p < .001) and the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (r = .34, p < .001). The results suggest that decreased sensitivity to the full range of effects of alcohol confers risk for negative drinking outcomes, in line with the low level of response model. **Laura M. Heath, MSc**

22. **PROTECTIVE BEHAVIORAL STRATEGIES: EXPLORING PREDICTION STRENGTH BY SCALE.** Protective behavioral strategies (PBS) are often examined as a mechanism to help college students reduce alcohol-related problems. PBS use is typically negatively associated with alcohol consumption, but inconsistencies in this association indicate a potential measurement issue. Studies have explored the effect of response scale on PBS and its association with alcohol use, but none yet have compared items across measures. The current study examined two validated PBS scales to see which is a stronger predictor of alcohol use, and if there is an interaction by sex. Participants (N=988) were randomly assigned to a PBS survey: the PBSS or the SQ, with both using the same response options. PBS use did not differ across sexes, nor did sex interact with scale type. Predictably, higher PBS use was associated with lower alcohol consumption, beta= -0.224, p<.001. Also, male participants consumed more alcohol than female participants, beta= -0.182, p<.001. Importantly, no difference was found between the scales, nor were any interactions between sex, PBS scale type, or PBS use significant. After controlling for response scale, findings imply there is no significant difference in the predictive ability of the PBSS and the SQ for alcohol use; this is consistent across sex. **Melissa R. Colangelo, BS, Abby L. Braitman, PhD, Michael G. Young, BS**

23. **AN EXPLORATORY DATA MINING APPROACH TO UNDERSTAND ADOLESCENT ACCESS TO RECOVERY HIGH SCHOOLS.** Recovery high schools (RHS), provide a recovery-supportive academic environment for adolescents in recovery from an SUD and are located across the United States (Finch & Frieden, 2014). However, only a small proportion of the 190,000 youth in recovery each year in the US (SAMHSA, 2012) enroll in RHSs posttreatment, indicating that many youth do not access this relapse prevention resource despite its effectiveness (Finch et al., 2017). Thus, this study uses recovery capital (White & Cloud, 2008), to understand individual- and community-level predictors of attendance and identify disparities leading to barriers to accessing RHSs. Data were collected as part of a multisite observational study of adolescents in recovery (N = 260). Logistic regressions, classification trees, and forests, explored which different recovery capital factors predicted the odds of attending a RHS (n =
120) versus a non-RHS (e.g., traditional school: n = 140). Analyses highlighted there were multiple and diverse pathways to RHS attendance. The strongest predictors of RHS attendance were individual-level factors: problem solving orientation/skills, life satisfaction, school attendance, and 12-Step frequency. Environmental factors including parent social position, substance-approving peers, and neighborhood social connection were also predictive. Implications from these findings will be discussed to improve access to RHSs. Emily A. Hennessy, MPhil, PhD, Emily E. Tanner-Smith, PhD, Andrew J. Finch, PhD

24. MACHINE LEARNING AND MARIJUANA OUTCOMES: RECURSIVE PARTITIONING TO IDENTIFY PREDICTORS OF USE. Exploratory analyses are needed to identify unique constellations of variables that are predictive of marijuana use outcomes among college students. The current study examined over 100 predictors/antecedents of college student lifetime marijuana use, past month marijuana use, and negative marijuana-related consequences using recursive partitioning (RP). This tree-based machine learning approach to exploratory analysis is particularly well suited to developing parsimonious predictive models from behavioral data. Tree-based modeling has advantages over traditional correlational and regression-based operations; namely, RP doesn’t rely on assumptive statistical tests and effects determined by p-values less than .05. Additionally, RP is capable of parsing the predictive utility of large numbers of variables in big datasets, such as the one collected by the Marijuana Outcomes Study Team in the present study. Participants (N = 8141) completed measures online across 11 sites in the United States. Results from the RP analyses identified unique predictors of use and consequences, including injunctive norms, internalization of college marijuana use culture, descriptive norms, use of protective behavioral strategies, and positive urgency. Our results lend empirical support to intervention approaches targeting these predictors of marijuana outcomes (especially use of protective behavioral strategies), and demonstrate the promise of tree-based modeling to assist with clinical decision-making. Adam D. Wilson, MS, Kevin S. Montes, PhD, Adrian J. Bravo, PhD, Bradley T. Connor, PhD, Matthew R. Pearson, PhD, Marijuana Outcomes Study Team

25. THE USE OF A PRINCIPLED, DATA-DRIVEN EMPIRICAL APPROACH TO DERIVING ALCOHOL USE DISORDER DIAGNOSIS. Clinical consensus is traditionally used to operationalize diagnoses, including alcohol use disorder (AUD). In the case of The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders- Fifth Edition, workgroup members tasked with developing diagnostic criteria and algorithms considered literature and published/unpublished data. This process is vulnerable to political and economic pressures (Wakefield, 2015; Frances & Widiger, 2012). Such approaches fail to exploit principled, data-driven methods. The advantage of an empirical approach is the potential to eliminate some of the biases present in a consensus-based approach while also using explicit assumptions. Utilizing the 2010 (N = 24,120) and 2013 (N = 23,627) National Survey on Drug Use and Health datasets, we performed an optimization procedure in participants 21 or older who consumed at least one alcoholic beverage in the past year. The goal was to maximize the distance (based on Cohen’s d) between mean levels of the optimization criterion (consumption) in those with versus without AUD. The best solution included nine criteria with a diagnostic threshold of three. External validation results demonstrated incremental validity of the optimal solution over other diagnostic systems with more criteria and lower thresholds (e.g., DSM-5, ICD-10). Such optimization approaches can improve efficiency without sacrificing validity. Cassandra Boness, MA

26. AN EVENT- AND NETWORK-LEVEL ANALYSIS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS’ MAXIMUM DRINKING DAY. Heavy episodic drinking is common among college students and remains a serious public health issue. Previous event-level research among college students has examined behaviors and individual-level characteristics that drive consumption and related consequences but often ignores the social network of people with whom these heavy drinking episodes occur. The main aim of the current study was to investigate the network of social connections between drinkers on their heaviest drinking occasions. Sociocentric network methods were used to collect information from individuals in the first-year class (N=1342) at one university. Past-month drinkers (N=972) reported on the characteristics of their heaviest drinking occasion in the past month and indicated who else among their network ties was present during this occasion. Average max drinking day in degree, or the total number of times a participant was nominated as being present on another students’ heaviest drinking occasion, was 2.50 (SD= 2.05). Network autocorrelation models indicated that max drinking day in degree and peers’ number of drinks on their own maximum drinking occasions were significantly associated with participant
maximum number of drinks, after controlling for demographic variables, pregaming, and global network in degree. These findings suggest the potential for interventions that target peer influences within close networks of drinkers. **Matthew Meisel, PhD**

27. **MATHEMATICAL MODELING OF DECISIONS TO RIDE WITH AN ALCOHOL-IMPAIRED DRIVER.** In a previous project, we adapted a model of economic decision-making to choices to drive after drinking (DD). We developed a task designed to distinguish between decision-making strategies based on tradeoffs between number of drinks consumed by the driver and taxi cost, versus heuristics, where only number of drinks is considered. We found that individuals who used a heuristic strategy were less like to engage in DD behavior. The current project adapts this model to choices to ride with a driver who has been drinking (RWDD). Participants (N = 53) made repeated choices between RWDD and a taxi, where number of drinks consumed by the driver and taxi cost varied. Results indicated that 47% of participants made tradeoffs between both attributes, while 53% used heuristics. Logistic regressions showed that individuals who indicated that they would ride with an intoxicated driver in scenarios where the driver had consumed more drinks were more likely to report recent RWDD (OR = 1.83, p = .01). This study provides preliminary support for the use of this task as a behavioral measure of RWDD decision-making. Additional studies are necessary to test decision-making strategy use in RWDD and to compare strategy use across RWDD and DD. **Laura E. Hatz, MA, Kayleigh N. McCarty, MA, Sanghyuk Park, MA, Clintin P. Davis-Stober, PhD, Denis M. McCarthy, PhD**
Entries listed alphabetically by author last name

Darrin Aase, 22, 55
Alexandra Abry, 17, 32
Samuel Acuff, 11, 17, 18, 20, 26, 36, 39, 51
Alexandra Agiliga, 18, 41
Margarita Alegría, 21, 53
Sheila Alessi, 21, 55
Kiara Alvarez, 21, 53
Victoria Ameral, 19, 20, 45, 50
Michael Amlung, 4, 11, 12, 14, 20, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 50, 58
Andrey Anokhin, 21, 51
Kristin Antone, 21, 54
Fiza Arshad, 18, 37
Elizabeth Aston, 11, 26
Iris Balodis, 18, 37
Matthew Barnes, 19, 45
Nancy Barnett, 13, 14, 28
Jessica Barrington-Trimis, 22, 56
Bruce Bartholow, 21, 51
Marsha Bates, 21, 52
Lisa Bauer, 22, 58
Sara Becker, 20, 49
Casey Bell, 17, 34
Mariel Bello, 22, 56
Bryan Benitez, 11, 26
Alic Berdin, 18, 37
Benjamin Berey, 13, 17, 28, 35
Brandon Bergman, 13, 15, 17, 20, 28, 30, 32, 34, 48
Cheryl Beseler, 18, 38
Jeff Boissoneault, 22, 58
Cassandra Boness, 23, 61
Tawitporn Boonyanuwat, 22, 58
Brian Borsari, 19, 44
Holly Boyle, 17, 18, 35, 41
Melanie Bozzay, 17, 33
Clara Bradizza, 22, 56
Abby Braitman, 10, 18, 19, 22, 26, 40, 42, 44, 60
Thomas Brandon, 7, 10, 20, 25, 49
Karen Brandon, 20, 49
Emma Brandt, 19, 46
Adrian Bravo, 18, 23, 40, 60
Whitney Brown, 22, 56
Ty Brumback, 12, 27
Jennifer Buckman, 21, 52
Julia Buckner, 18, 20, 39, 47
Lilly Cambre, 18, 39
Kevin Campbell, 17, 36
Lillian Canfield, 19, 45
Justin Caouette, 10, 26
Kate Carey, 14, 18, 28, 29, 41
Ken Carpenter, 16, 32
Meagan Carr, 20, 49
Rachel Cassidy, 11
Sylvia Chang, 20, 49
JeeWon Cheong, 11, 27
Dolores Cimini, 17, 20, 36, 48
Vincent Clark, 19, 46
Eric Claus, 19, 45, 46
Amy Cohn, 15, 30
Melissa Colangelo, 19, 22, 42, 60
Elizabeth Combs, 18, 22, 38, 56
Bradley Conner, 23
Tamlin Conner, 18, 41
Gerard Connors, 17, 18, 20, 33, 38, 46
Christa Cook, 13, 28
Lynne Cooper, 15, 30
Linda Cottler, 18, 38
Melissa Cox, 12, 27
Jessica Cronce, 9, 24
Anshul Daga, 17, 35
Kelly Cue Davis, 17, 35
Clintin Davis-Stober, 23, 61
Marcel de Dios, 21, 55
Kimberlye Dean, 18, 39
Ronda Dearing, 20, 46
Brianna Delker, 20, 47
Christian DeLuccia, 19, 43
Ashley Dennhardt, 17, 18, 20, 36, 39, 51
Martin DeVita, 17, 34
Maria Donati, 21, 52
David Drobes, 20, 49
Kerry Duck, 19, 45
David Eddie, 11, 14, 19, 20, 29, 44, 48
Sarah Ehlke, 18, 40
Jennifer Ellis, 20, 49
David Epstein, 19, 42
Melissa Ertl, 17, 18, 22, 36, 41, 57
Katherine Escobar, 20, 49
Arthur Evans, 8, 13
Sabrina Everett, 22, 55
Pengyang Fan, 17, 35
Nico Fava, 19, 42
Julia Felton, 15, 29
Mirko Fillibrunn, 21, 53
Jennifer Fillo, 22, 56
Andrew Finch, 23, 60
Jayde Flett, 18, 41
Kathryn Fokas, 20, 51
Ben Foote, 17, 33
Jeff Foote, 15, 16, 29, 32
Violet Fratzke, 19, 46
Tessa Frohe, 6, 15, 18, 30, 38
Kim Fromme, 18, 39
Joy Gabrielli, 12, 27
Stevi Gallegos, 19, 46
Christian Garcia, 22, 58
Melissa Gasser, 17, 35
William George, 17, 35
Becky Gius, 17, 18, 33, 38
Suril Gohel, 21, 52
Nicholas Goldenson, 22, 56
Mark Goldman, 11, 15, 26, 30
Simon Golosheykin, 21, 51
Nayely Gonzalez, 21, 55
Patricia Gonzalez, 21, 55
Jennifer Green, 21, 53
Justin Greenstein, 22, 55
Kaitlin Guston, 18, 22, 38, 56
Kevin Hallgren, 20, 47
Lindsay Ham, 18, 40
Jacob Hanes, 19, 46
Ikram Hassan, 22, 55
Laura Hatz, 20, 23, 47, 61
Laura Heath, 22, 59
Sarah Ashley Helseth, 20, 49
Sarah Grace Helton, 21, 52
Emily Hennessy, 23, 60
Leanne Hides, 15, 20, 30, 48
Bettina Hoepnner, 14, 19, 20, 29, 44, 48
Susanne Hoepnner, 14, 29
Lauren Hoffman, 20, 48
Amy Hoffmann, 19, 43
Norman Hoffmann, 18, 22, 38, 56
Jon Houck, 17, 32, 34
Hui Huang, 19, 42
James Jackson, 21, 53
Tim Janssen, 11, 12, 20, 21, 27, 49, 52
Autumn Johnson, 19, 45
Keenan Joyner, 15, 17, 29, 36
Kimberly Kamper-DeMarco, 22, 56
Ivy-Lee Kehayes, 15, 22, 30, 57
Michelle Kelley, 18, 40
John Kelly, 14, 17, 19, 20, 29, 32, 34, 44, 48
Lourah Kelly, 20, 49
Chloe Kemble, 17, 35
Amy Kennedy-Krage, 22, 55
Shane Kentopp, 22, 59
Ronald Kessler, 21, 53
Matthew Kirkpatrick, 22, 56
Albert Kopak, 18, 22, 38, 56
Michael Krage, 22, 55
Cheri Kuhn, 18, 37
Benjamin Ladd, 19, 44
Barry Ladis, 19, 42
Michele Lalliberte, 18, 37
Mary Larimer, 7, 13, 28
Cathy Lau-Barraco, 18, 42
Miranda Lauher, 17, 35
David Ledgerwood, 20, 49
Robert Leeman, 13, 15, 17, 18, 28, 30, 35, 38
Jack Lennon, 22, 55
Kenneth Leonard, 15, 22, 30, 57
Laura Lesnewich, 21, 52
Adam Leventhal, 22, 56
Jacob Levine, 18, 20, 38, 46
Ben Lewis, 10, 19, 22, 26, 45, 58
Bruce Liese, 16, 31
Kristen Lindgren, 22, 58
Laura Longo, 17, 18, 20, 22, 36, 41, 48, 57
Cassidy LoParco, 18, 38
Kristen Lucibello, 18, 37
James MacKillop, 18, 20, 37, 50
Sean Mackinnon, 22, 57
Stephen Maisto, 17, 18, 20, 33, 34, 38, 46
Cecile Marczinski, 12, 27
Laura Reid Marks, 21, 54
Christina Martin, 22, 57
Jessica Martin, 18, 20, 22, 41, 48, 57
Ursula Martinez, 20, 49
Jorge Simons Martins, 21, 51
Denis McCarthy, 12, 20, 23, 27, 47, 61
Kayleigh McCarty, 20, 23, 47, 61
Barbara McCrady, 20, 51
John McGue, 22, 58
Kate McLaughlin, 21, 53
Matthew Meisel, 23, 61
Lauren Meltzer, 20, 49
Beatriz Mendez, 17, 33
Andres Mendoza, 18, 38
Jennifer Merrill, 3, 4, 14, 17, 18, 28, 35, 41
Lidia Meshesha, 17, 36
Mary Beth Miller, 14, 28
Robert Miranda, 10, 21, 26, 52, 53
Danielle Molnar, 15, 30
Kevin Montes, 23, 60
Landhing Moran, 19, 42
Meghan Morean, 11, 26
Vanessa Morris, 14, 20, 28, 29, 50
Dezarie Moskal, 17, 34
Theresa Moyers, 17, 32
Frederick Muench, 17, 35
James Murphy, 11, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 39, 44, 51, 54
Quillian Murphy, 21, 55
Katherine Naish, 18, 20, 37, 50
Clayton Neighbors, 18, 22, 39, 57, 58
Amanda Nemeyer, 21, 53
Amie Newins, 18, 40
Sara Jo Nixon, 10, 11, 13, 19, 22, 26, 27, 45, 58
Melissa Norberg, 15, 18, 30, 40
Emily Noyes, 14, 17, 20, 28, 29, 33, 46
Esther Odama, 21, 53
Cecilia Olin, 22, 58
Amanda Osborn, 22, 55
Anthony O'Sickey, 17, 19, 32, 46
Jamie Page, 20, 49
Kathleen Palm Reed, 19, 20, 45, 50
Amanda Palmer, 11, 20, 26, 49
Raina Pang, 22, 56
Sanghyuk Park, 23, 61
Broo Parlette, 21, 53
Holly Passi, 22, 55
Herry Patel, 22, 58
Christopher Patrick, 17, 36
Rena Pazienza, 18, 22, 41, 57
Matthew Pearson, 18, 23, 40, 60
Kirsten Peterson, 22, 58
Luan Phan, 22, 55
Karran Phillips, 19, 42
Kristina Phillips, 10, 19, 26, 45
Michael Phillips, 19, 45
Thomas Piasecki, 21, 51
Ekatarina Pivovarova, 16, 22, 31, 55
Shailendra Pratap Jain, 20, 49
Kenzie Preston, 19, 42
Julianne Price, 10, 19, 26, 45
Caterina Primi, 21, 52
Mark Prince, 22, 59
Eric Proescher, 22, 55
Kiran Punia, 18, 37
Catherine Quinn, 15, 30
Gabriel Conrado Quintero Garzola, 21, 52
Carla Rash, 21, 55
Kristoffer Rehder, 18, 38
Samara Rice, 22, 59
Dipali Venkataraman Rinker, 22, 57
Benjamin Riordan, 17, 18, 35, 41
Estela Rivero, 17, 36
Charles Robinson, 19, 20, 45, 46, 51
Lindsey Rodriguez, 15, 30
Corey Roos, 19, 46
Ekaterina Sadikova, 21, 53
Nancy Sampson, 21, 53
Karen Saules, 18, 20, 37, 49
Jacob Sawyer, 17, 20, 36, 48
Damian Scarf, 18, 41
Ty Schepis, 18, 41
Melissa Schick, 14, 21, 29, 54
Robert Schlauch, 11, 17, 18, 20, 33, 38, 46
Jennifer Schroeder, 19, 42
Christopher Schroth, 22, 55
Trevor Shannon, 22, 57
Mariela Shirley, 9, 25
Vani Simmons, 20, 49
Tracy Simpson, 20, 47
Karen Sokolowski, 17, 36
Kathryn Soltis, 18, 20, 39, 51
Nichea Spillane, 21, 54
Amy Stamates, 18, 42
Cynthia Stappenbeck, 17, 35
Paul Stasiewicz, 22, 56
Michael Stasio, 20, 49
Elena Stein, 19, 45, 46
Michael Stellefson, 17, 35
Brigitte Stevens, 17, 34
Natalie Stevenson, 17, 21, 35, 55
Sherry Stewart, 15, 22, 30, 57
Ashley Strong, 19, 43
Samuel Stull, 19, 42
Steven Sutton, 20, 49
Michelle Tan, 22, 55
Emily Tanner-Smith, 23, 60
Meredith Terlecki, 18, 39
Barbara Thomlison, 19, 42
Rachel Tomko, 10, 26
Michelle Tougas, 22, 57
Hayley Treloar Padovano, 10, 21, 26, 52, 53
Elisa Trucco, 19, 42
Jalie Tucker, 13, 15, 29
Joseph Urbie, 20, 49
Ellen Vaughan, 17, 21, 35, 54
Lana Vedelago, 20, 22, 50, 58
Michelle Veras, 17, 35
Edelyn Verona, 17, 19, 33, 43
Jalen Vigil, 19, 46
Karina Villalba, 11, 27
Corrie Vilsaint, 20, 21, 48, 53
Christine Vinci, 11
Andrew Voss, 17, 36
Victoria Votaw, 19, 43, 46
Kevin Vowles, 19, 43
Jack Waddell, 22, 58
Robert Walters, 22, 55
Katherine Walukevich, 20, 47
Yan Wang, 11, 27
Rose Marie Ward, 14, 28
Meredith Watson, 20, 47
Aaron Weiner, 11
Andrew Weinstein, 18, 40
Emily Wilhite, 14, 18, 28, 39
Carrie Wilkens, 15, 29
Adam Wilson, 23, 60
Katie Witkiewitz, 9, 13, 19, 20, 24, 43, 45, 46, 51
Elizabeth Yeater, 20, 51
Michael Young, 19, 22, 42, 60
Ali Yurasek, 15, 30
David Yusko, 15, 29
Kristyn Zajac, 21, 55
Addiction Science

Fulfill your potential with training at the University of Florida!

UF offers diverse, vibrant training programs with exceptional faculty in neuroscience, behavioral interventions, and epidemiology with an emphasis on collaborative research.

The UF Center for Addiction Research & Education (CARE). CARE fosters collaboration between 6 Colleges and 14 Departments across UF.
addictionresearch.health.ufl.edu
Co-Directors: Drs. Marieta Heaton, Sara Jo Nixon, & Joanna Peris

The PhD and MS programs in the Department of Health Education & Behavior. Focusing on addictive behaviors, their health consequences, and potential interventions.
hbe.hhp.ufl.edu
Chair: Dr. Julie Tucker

The NIDA-funded T32 Substance Abuse Training Center in Public Health. Housed in the Colleges of Public Health and Medicine, interdisciplinary training supports both pre- and post-doctoral trainees.
epidemiology.hhp.ufl.edu/training/nida-t32-training-program
PI: Dr. Linda Cottler (contact: tmillay@ufl.edu)

The Addiction Research Faculty in the Department of Psychiatry. Seven primary addiction faculty using human and animal models in collaborative and individual projects funded by diverse federal and state agencies.
psychiatry.ufl.edu
Chair: Dr. Regina Bussing
Committed to conducting research to reduce suffering caused by substance use and other addictive behaviors

➢ Conducting Research:
  ▶ Improving health and safety related to alcohol and pregnancy, drinking and driving, underage drinking, opiate use
  ▶ Developing and testing of innovative treatments
  ▶ Understanding patterns and mechanisms of behavioral change in specific treatments, and across time in diverse samples
  ▶ Improving services to underserved populations
  ▶ Studying the neuroscience of change

➢ Training Researchers:
  ▶ NIAAA-funded T32 on mechanisms of behavior change supports 4 predoctoral and 3 postdoctoral trainees. [http://casaa.unm.edu/traininggrant.html](http://casaa.unm.edu/traininggrant.html)

➢ An Interdisciplinary Faculty of Researchers

[http://casaa.unm.edu/](http://casaa.unm.edu/)
The Tobacco and Intervention Program (TRIP) of Moffitt Cancer Center, Tampa, FL supports
THE COLLABORATIVE PERSPECTIVES ON ADDICTION
and
THE SOCIETY OF ADDICTION PSYCHOLOGY

TRIP PSYCHOLOGY FACULTY INCLUDE:

![Faculty Members Images]

- Thomas Brandon, PhD
- David Drobas, PhD
- Vani Simmons, PhD
- David Evans, PhD
- Christine Vinci, PhD

OPPORTUNITIES FOR:
- Doctoral training in clinical psychology through the University of South Florida
- Postdoctoral training by NCI-funded fellowship in Behavioral Oncology through Moffitt’s Department of Health Outcomes and Behavior

Contact Thomas Brandon at Thomas.Brandon@Moffitt.org

Moffitt Cancer Center
TOBACCO RESEARCH AND INTERVENTION PROGRAM
Addiction Research & Theory

Editor-in-Chief:
Derek Heim, Department of Psychology, Edge Hill University, Ormskirk, UK

Since being founded in 1993, *Addiction Research and Theory* has been the leading outlet for research and theoretical contributions that view addictive behaviour as arising from psychological processes within the individual and the social context in which the behaviour takes place as much as from the biological effects of the psychoactive substance or activity involved.

This cross-disciplinary journal examines addictive behaviours from a variety of perspectives and methods of inquiry. Disciplines represented in the journal include Anthropology, Economics, Epidemiology, Medicine, Sociology, Psychology and History, but high quality contributions from other relevant areas will also be considered.

www.tandfonline.com/iart
CPA 2019
PROVIDENCE, RI

We hope to see you at next year’s Collaborative Perspectives on Addiction meeting at the Hotel Providence in beautiful, historic Providence, RI!

*** SAVE THE DATES: APRIL 7TH-9TH, 2019 ***

https://www.addictionpsychology.org/
# SCHEDULE AT A GLANCE

## Thursday March 15th

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Ballroom</th>
<th>Sidebar 1</th>
<th>Sidebar 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00 AM to</td>
<td><strong>Preconference Workshop: Quantitative Methods</strong></td>
<td><strong>Preconference Workshop: Building Skills</strong></td>
<td><strong>Preconference Workshop: Building a Successful</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 PM</td>
<td>for Addiction Psychology</td>
<td>in Motivational Interviewing</td>
<td>NIH Grant Application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 PM</td>
<td>Lunch (on your own)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00 PM</td>
<td><strong>Keynote Tom Brandon</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:15 PM</td>
<td>Break</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30 PM</td>
<td><strong>Using Novel Technologies to Identify Real-Time</strong></td>
<td><strong>Neurocognitive Compromise with Substance</strong></td>
<td><strong>Update on Alcohol, Tobacco, &amp;</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contexts**</td>
<td>Misuse**</td>
<td>Cannabis Expectancies**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:45 PM</td>
<td><strong>Break</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00 PM</td>
<td><strong>Using Behavioral Economics to Understand</strong></td>
<td><strong>HIV and Substance Use Among</strong></td>
<td><strong>Early Career Professional</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reward**</td>
<td><strong>Women</strong></td>
<td>Development Panel Discussion**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:15 PM</td>
<td><strong>Break</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00 PM</td>
<td><strong>Poster Session</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Informal Social at Bizou Restaurant in Le Meridien Hotel</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Friday March 16th

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Ballroom</th>
<th>Sidebar 1</th>
<th>Sidebar 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30 AM</td>
<td><strong>Poster Session</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30 AM</td>
<td><strong>Break</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:45 AM</td>
<td><strong>Emerging Behavioral and Neurocognitive</strong></td>
<td><strong>Parenting in the Digital Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Research**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 AM</td>
<td><strong>Break</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30 AM</td>
<td><strong>Poster Session</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:45 PM</td>
<td><strong>Networking Lunch at Le Meridien Bizou</strong></td>
<td><strong>A Criminal Justice Primer</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Restaurant**</td>
<td><strong>8:00 AM – 10:00 AM</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30 PM</td>
<td><strong>APA CEO Dr. Arthur Evans</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00 PM</td>
<td><strong>Keynote Mary Larimer</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00 PM</td>
<td><strong>Break</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:15 PM</td>
<td><strong>“It’s Great But...” Important Caveats to</strong></td>
<td><strong>Senior Investigator Panel Discussion</strong></td>
<td><strong>Addiction Treatment Across</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Technology**</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Modalities</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:30 PM</td>
<td><strong>Early Career Symposium</strong></td>
<td><strong>Alcohol-Induced Blackouts Among</strong></td>
<td><strong>4:00 PM – 6:00 PM</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>College Students (5:15pm)**</td>
<td><strong>College Students</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00 PM</td>
<td><strong>Student/Early Career Psychologist Social at</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fly Bar &amp; Restaurant (1202 N. Franklin St)**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Saturday March 17th

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Ballroom</th>
<th>Sidebar 1</th>
<th>Sidebar 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00 AM</td>
<td><strong>Poster Session</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 AM</td>
<td><strong>Awards</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:45 AM</td>
<td><strong>Addictive Behavior Change: Let’s Talk About</strong></td>
<td><strong>Challenges in Co-Treatment of</strong></td>
<td><strong>Behavioral Economics and</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Happiness**</td>
<td>SUD and PTSD/Trauma**</td>
<td><strong>Substance Misuse</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 AM</td>
<td><strong>Break</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15 AM</td>
<td><strong>Drinking in Romantic Relationships</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cannabis in Relation to Other</strong></td>
<td><strong>Improving Cannabis Use</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Substance Use**</td>
<td><strong>Treatment Outcomes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30 PM</td>
<td><strong>Closing Remarks</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>