



# CPDD - 2006 Scottsdale, Arizona

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## Sunday, June 18, 2006

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Oral Communications 5

**SMOKING: BENCH TO BEDSIDE**

Chairs: Ian Stolerman and Susan Robinson

**Salons DE**

**3:30 - 5:30 PM**

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**Presentation Time: 5:15 PM**

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**A. Copeland(1) and G. S. Hecht(2)**

**Keywords**

nicotine

smoking

withdrawal

*Smoking outcome expectancies predict nicotine withdrawal symptoms in mildly and moderately depressed college women smokers*

(1) Louisiana State University, and (2) Southern University, Baton Rouge, LA

Twenty-one female college student smokers participated in the present study, which was conducted to examine the relation among nicotine withdrawal symptoms, depression, and smoking outcome expectancies in smokers. Participants were assessed at baseline for carbon monoxide (CO) level and salivary cotinine (ng/ml) to verify self-reported smoking status. They then completed a smoking history form, the Fagerström Test for Nicotine Dependence (FTND), the Smoking Consequences Questionnaire (SCQ), and the Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II). Participants monitored nicotine withdrawal symptoms using the Smoking Withdrawal Questionnaire (SWQ) over the subsequent week as they attempted to abstain from smoking and returned to the lab each day for CO readings. Participant characteristics were: age ( $m = 21$  years), smoking rate ( $m = 20$  cigs/day), years smoking ( $m = 5.3$ ), FTND ( $m = 4.3$ ). Twelve participants' BDI-II scores were  $> 10$ , indicating at least half of the sample was mildly depressed. Five participants' BDI-II scores were  $> 23$ , indicating moderate to severe depression. Baseline Negative Reinforcement/Negative Affect Reduction outcome expectancies were associated with nicotine withdrawal symptoms related to mood and alertness/fatigue among those women meeting diagnostic criteria for mild or moderate depression. Possible mechanisms and the implications of these findings for cessation treatment strategies will be discussed.



# CPDD - 2006 Scottsdale, Arizona

## Wednesday, June 21, 2006

POSTER SESSION IV (Lunch)

Odd-numbered posters manned first hour;  
Even-numbered, second hour

**Pavilion**  
**11:00 AM - 1:00 PM**

Set-up time begins Tuesday 3:30 P.M.  
Must be removed by Wednesday 1:30 P.M.

Board #: 7      Author will attend: 11:00 AM - 1:00 PM

**G. S. Hecht(2), A. Copeland(1), D. E. Kendzor(1) and A. Finley(1)**

**Keywords**  
female  
tobacco

*Monthly patterns of smoking topography and smoking rate among college women smokers:  
A pilot study*

(1) Louisiana State University, and (2) Southern University, Baton Rouge, LA

Smoking topography measures of nicotine self-administration (e.g., interpuff latency, puff volume, peak flow of puffs, puff duration) have been shown to vary with smoker characteristics such as mood state and nicotine dependency level. Animal and human studies have shown that drug self-administration patterns are associated with menstrual cycle phase in female animals and humans. The goal of the present ongoing study is to track smoking topography and nicotine self-administration patterns over time in women smokers. We hypothesize that these topographical patterns and daily smoking rate will fluctuate in a predictable monthly pattern, possibly in concert with menstrual cycle phase and hormonal fluctuation in women smokers. Participants are college undergraduate women who smoke > 10 cigarettes per day and are not taking oral contraceptives. To date, we have screened 132 women, and 17 of them have met the smoking and oral contraceptive inclusion/exclusion criteria. Eighty-eight percent of the participants are Caucasian and 12% are African-American. Participant age: m = 20.5, daily smoking rate: m = 16.2, number of years smoking: m = 4.4, nicotine dependence level, as measured by the Fagerström Test for Nicotine Dependence (FTND): m = 3.8, and carbon monoxide level: m = 20.3 ppm. Participants were assessed with the smoking topography device at baseline and for a subsequent period of > 2 months, at twice weekly intervals. Participants also self-monitored their daily smoking rate. Eight participants have completed the study (topography and self-monitored smoking was obtained for > 2 months). Time to first puff, puff count, and average puff interval were significantly correlated with smoking rate on 4 days of each month. Visual inspection of individual graphs displaying smoking rate and topography data over 2+ months reveals a 7-14 day period of increased smoking.