

< 1 ; F for interaction = < 1). The analysis of fatigue scores shows not only that all groups became less fatigued after the anxiety film ($F = 18$, $p < .01$) but also that there was a medication difference ($F = 3.26$, $p < .05$): Both chlordiazepoxide and secobarbital Ss were more fatigued than placebo ($p < .05$, Dunnett test, one-tailed). Again the difference between medications was just as great before as after the anxiety film (F for interaction = < 1).

The other mood factors from the POMS were similarly analyzed. No drug or time effects were found on the vigor, depression, or anger factors. A significant decrease in friendliness appeared which was part of a monotonic trend over the first four testing sessions and did not seem to be related to the showing of the autopsy film. Finally, some unfactored items reflecting "disgust" showed an increase comparable to that seen in the anxiety factor.

Each of the items on the Physical Inventory was examined separately by a one-way analysis of variance. There was a trend for the secobarbital and chlordiazepoxide Ss to report having felt more "tired," "dopey," and "washed out." These differences were not significant but were consistent with scores on the fatigue factor.

Medication guesses were analyzed for accuracy. Our Ss showed no ability to guess what medication they had received or even if they had taken an active drug (χ^2 for each analysis < 1).

Another analysis of the data was done along the lines suggested by DiMASCIO and BARRETT splitting Ss into high and low anxiety groups on the basis of their TMAS scores. A score of 20 or above was called "high" and a score of 9 or below was called "low." These scores defined approximately the top and bottom quarter of each medication group. Using these divisions, POMS anxiety scores taken immediately after the autopsy film were compared across groups. Compared with placebo, the "high" TMAS Ss who got chlordiazepoxide or secobarbital were slightly less anxious while the "low" TMAS Ss were very similar. These differences among "high" groups were not significant.

Comments

The experiment revealed no difference between chlordiazepoxide and secobarbital: both showed mild sedative properties and neither showed a tranquilizing effect as measured by the POMS. The POMS fatigue factor contains items such as "Exhausted," "Weary" and "Worn out" which we considered to reflect sedation.

One explanation for these results may be that a single dose of medication was given. Treatment for several days prior to the film session might have been preferable but we had reason to believe that the tranquilizing effect of a single dose of chlordiazepoxide could be detected soon