Le bulletin bibliographique de la Fondation pour la recherche en alcoologie à parution périodique, contient une bibliographique analytique des dernières acquisitions du centre de documentation ou dépouillement des dernières revues reçues. Les notices sont classées de façon arbitraire par thèmes.

D'autres types de documents (rapports, colloques, tirés à part, ouvrages individuels ou collectifs, thèses) sont également présentés.

Concernant les articles de périodiques, les résumés présentés sont les résumés d'auteurs. En revanche, certains résumés d'ouvrages ou de rapports sont rédigés au service de documentation de la Fondation pour la recherche en alcoologie.

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**Exemple de notice :**

**Thème :** JEUNE

Zehé J.M., Colder CR.

*A latent growth curve analysis of alcohol-use specific parenting and adolescent alcohol use.*


**Mots-clés :** PARENT/ADOLESCENT/JEUNE/ALCOOLISATION/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/ÉTUDE LONGITUDINALE/ÉDUCATION/COMMUNICATION/PREVENTION/FAMILLE

This study investigates how changes in alcohol use-specific parenting were associated with adolescent drinking trajectories. Three waves of data from a longitudinal study investigating adolescent substance use were used. The community sample (N=378) was aged 10-13 at the first wave of assessment. Our findings show that over time, parents are less likely to discipline their adolescents' drinking, more likely to grant their adolescent permission to drink, and less likely to communicate the consequences of alcohol use. Moreover, these changes are associated with escalation in adolescent alcohol use. Parental efficacy at preventing alcohol use declined, but did not relate to changes in adolescent drinking.

**Source :** P000132171

**Référence du journal au centre de documentation**
LISTE DES REVUES
DONT LES ARTICLES SONT INDEXES

Actualité et Dossier en Santé Publique
Addiction (ex Alcool ou Santé (ANPAA))
Addiction Biology
Addictive Behaviors
Agora débats / jeunesses
Alcohol *
Alcohol and Alcoholism *
Alcohol Research & Health (NIAAA) *
Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research *
Alcoologie et Addictologie (SFA)
Bulletin de l'O.I.V.
Cahiers de Nutrition et de Diététique
Contemporary Drug Problems
Courrier des Addictions
Dépendances (SFA/ISPA, Suisse)
Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs
Psychology of Addictive Behaviors
Revue d’Épidémiologie et de Santé Publique
Revue des Œnologues
Santé Publique
Santé en Action

* Revues dont tous les articles sont indexés. Pour les autres revues, les articles sont sélectionnés en fonction de leur thématique.

Les articles de périodiques (revues) référencés dans ce bulletin sont issus de :

✓ Actualité et dossier en Santé Publique : n°94
✓ Alcohol : Vol.51
✓ Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research : Vol.40, n°1
✓ Cahiers de la nutrition et de la diététique : Vol.50, n°5
✓ Courrier des Addictions (Le) : Vol.18, n°1
✓ Psychology of Addictive Behaviors : Vol.29, n°2, 3 et 4

Ce bulletin couvre la période du 7 juin au 7 juillet 2016.

Tous les documents indexés dans ce bulletin sont disponibles à la Fondation pour la recherche en alcoologie pour consultation.
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* Il est entendu que certains documents concernent plusieurs thèmes à la fois. On ne peut classer le document que dans l’un des thèmes de manière relativement arbitraire.
**Thème : ALCOOL ET AUTRES SUBSTANCES**

Marks K.R., Pike E., Stoops W.W., Rush C.R.

*The magnitude of drug attentional bias is specific to substance use disorder.*

*Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2015, Vol.29, n°3, 690-695*

Mots-clés :
COCAINES/ETHANOL/DÉPENDANCE/ŒIL/COMORBIDITÉ/TOXICOMANICIE

The visual probe task with eye tracking is a sensitive measure of cocaine and alcohol cue attentional bias. Despite the high comorbidity between cocaine and alcohol dependence, attentional bias studies have examined the influence of cocaine- and alcohol-related cues separately. The aim of this experiment was to directly compare the magnitude of cocaine and alcohol cue attentional bias in individuals dependent on cocaine or cocaine and alcohol. Individuals who met criteria for cocaine dependence (*n* = 20) or both cocaine and alcohol dependence (*n* = 20) completed a visual probe task with eye tracking. Cocaine-dependent participants displayed an attentional bias toward cocaine, but not alcohol. In contrast, cocaine-alcohol dependent participants displayed an attentional bias to both cocaine and alcohol, and the magnitude of these biases did not differ. The magnitude of cocaine cue attentional bias, however, was significantly smaller in the cocaine-alcohol dependent group compared to the cocaine-dependent group. These results suggest that fixation time during the visual probe task is sensitive to clinically relevant differences in substance use disorders. The incentive value of cocaine-related cues, however, may differ for individuals who are also dependent on alcohol.

Source : P0089, 33960

**Thème : ALCOOL ET AUTRES SUBSTANCES**


*Impacts of Changing Marijuana Policies on Alcohol Use in the United States.*

*Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°1, 33-46*

Mots-clés :
MARIJUANA/POLITIQUE DE SANTE PUBLIQUE/ETATS-UNIS/ETHANOL/EVOLUTION/BASE DE DONNEES/LEGISLATION/LOI DE LEDERMANN/LITTERATURE/ALCOOLISATION

Marijuana policies are rapidly evolving. In the United States, recreational use of marijuana is now legal in 4 states and medical marijuana is legal in 23 states. Research evaluating such policies has focused primarily on how policies affect issues of price, access to, use, and consequences of marijuana. Due to potential spillover effects, researchers also need to examine how marijuana policies may impact use and consequences of alcohol. The current paper is a critical review of articles evaluating alcohol outcomes associated with marijuana decriminalization, medical marijuana legalization, and nonmedical or recreational marijuana legalization. We identified articles and reports through (1) online searches of EBSCO host database including Academic Search Premier, Econlit, Legal Collection, Medline, PsycARTICLES, and PsycINFO, as well as PubMed and Google Scholar databases; (2) review of additional articles cited in papers identified through electronic searches; and (3)
targeted searches of state and local government records regarding marijuana law implementation. We reviewed studies with respect to their data sources and sample characteristics, methodology, and the margin of alcohol and marijuana use, timing of policy change, and the aspects of laws examined. The extant literature provides some evidence for both substitution (i.e., more liberal marijuana policies related to less alcohol use as marijuana becomes a substitute) and complementary (i.e., more liberal marijuana policies related to increases in both marijuana and alcohol use) relationships in the context of liberalization of marijuana policies in the United States. Impact of more liberal marijuana policies on alcohol use is complex, and likely depends on specific aspects of policy implementation, including how long the policy has been in place. Furthermore, evaluation of marijuana policy effects on alcohol use may be sensitive to the age group studied and the margin of alcohol use examined. Design of policy evaluation research requires careful consideration of these issues.

Source: P0004, 34009

ALCOOLÉMIE

Thème: SECURITE ROUTIERE
Abramovici F.
Médecine et conduite automobile : alcool... et autres toxiques
Presse Médicale, 2015, Vol.44, n°10, 1048-1054

Mots-clefs : ETHANOL/MEDECIN GENERALISTE/DROGUE/ACCIDENT DE LA ROUTE/MEDICAMENT/CONDUITE EN ETAT D'INTOXICATION/INFORMATION/PATIENT/LEGISLATION/SECURITE ROUTIERE/ALCOOLEMIE
Le médecin généraliste ou spécialiste, au-delà de son rôle de soignant, a une responsabilité sociétale face à l'usage ou au mésusage de l'alcool, des drogues dont le cannabis, et de certains médicaments.
L'alcool reste la principale cause d'accident de la route avec plus de 100 000 constatations de conduite en état alcoolique en 2000. D'autres drogues sont maintenant systématiquement recherchées en cas d'accident grave.
À partir des différents sites Internet ministériels, du site de la prévention routière et de quelques études significatives en la matière, il sera montré que l'alcool au volant reste un problème majeur et que d'autres drogues et médicaments sont des causes non négligeables d'accidents, pris isolément ou en association avec l'alcool. La part de la pathologie psychiatrique complexifie parfois le risque.
Le médecin a une obligation d'information du patient, et se doit d'avoir une connaissance précise de la législation.
Sa responsabilité peut être engagée en cas d'accident au volant d'un de ses patients. Cette responsabilité l'engage à pouvoir démontrer qu'il a donné à la personne les éléments d'informations assurantiels et d'une limitation possible de son permis de conduire, et les démarches à accomplir en cas de mésusage de l'alcool, de toxiques ou même de certains médicaments.

Source: TAP 007 650, 33952
Thème : SECURITE ROUTIERE

Choi N.G., DiNitto D.M., Marti C.N.

Older adults who are at risk of driving under the influence: A latent class analysis. *Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, **2015**, Vol.29, n°3, 725-732

Mots-clefs : ADULTE/PERSONNE AGEE/RISQUE/CONDUITE EN ETAT D'INTOXICATION/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/CLASSIFICATION/SECURITE ROUTIERE/COMORBIDITE/SANTE MENTALE

Despite increasing rates of substance use among older adults, their risk of driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs (DUI) has received scant research attention. This study identified DUI risk profiles among individuals aged 50+ years based on their substance use patterns, previous DUI incidents, and previous arrests. This study's analytic sample of 11,188 individuals came from the public use data sets of the 2008 to 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. Latent class analysis identified a 4-class model as the most parsimonious. Class 1 (63% of the analytic sample; lowest risk group) exhibited the lowest probabilities of substance use and trouble with law while Class 4 (9% of the sample; highest risk group) included binge/heavy drinkers who are also likely to use illicit drugs and had the highest probabilities of self-reported DUI and previous arrests. Class 2 (18.5%) and Class 3 (9.5%) exhibited low-to-medium DUI risks. Class 4 had the highest proportions of Blacks and divorced or never married persons and had lowest education and income, poorest self-rated health, and highest rates of mental health problems of all classes. Screening for substance abuse and comorbid mental health conditions should be included in protocols for assessing older adults’ driving safety. More effort is also needed to improve access to substance abuse treatment and address mental health problems among older adults at high risk for DUI.

Source: P0089, 33964

Thème : SECURITE ROUTIERE

Jewett A., Shults R.A, Banerjee T., Bergen G.

Alcohol-Impaired Driving Among Adults - United States, 2012


Mots-clefs : SECURITE ROUTIERE/ACCIDENT DE LA ROUTE/ETATS-UNIS/ALCOOLEMIE/PREVALENCE/SEXAGE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/CONDUITE EN ETAT D'INTOXICATION

Alcohol-impaired driving crashes account for approximately one third of all crash fatalities in the United States. In 2013, 10,076 persons died in crashes in which at least one driver had a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) ≥ 0.08 grams per deciliter (g/dL), the legal limit for adult drivers in the United States. To estimate the prevalence, number of episodes, and annual rate of alcohol-impaired driving, CDC analyzed self-reported data from the 2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey. An estimated 4.2 million adults reported at least one alcohol-impaired driving episode in the preceding 30 days, resulting in an estimated 121 million episodes and a national rate of 505 episodes per 1,000 population annually. Alcohol-impaired driving rates varied by more than fourfold among states, and were highest in the Midwest U.S. Census region. Men accounted for 80% of episodes, with young men aged 21-34 years accounting for 32% of all episodes. Additionally, 85% of alcohol-impaired driving episodes were reported by persons who also reported binge...
drinking, and the 4% of the adult population who reported binge drinking at least four times per month accounted for 61% of all alcohol-impaired driving episodes. Effective strategies to reduce alcohol-impaired driving include publicized sobriety checkpoints, enforcement of 0.08 g/dL BAC laws, requiring alcohol ignition interlocks for everyone convicted of driving while intoxicated, and increasing alcohol taxes.

Source: Tap 007 653, 33970

**Thème: CERVEAU**

Herremans S.C., De Raedt R., Van Schuerbeek P., Marinazzo D., Matthys F., De Mey J., Baeken C.

Accelerated HF-rTMS Protocol has a Rate-Dependent Effect on dACC Activation in Alcohol-Dependent Patients: An Open-Label Feasibility Study.

*Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°1, 196-205*

Mots-clés: TRAITEMENT/CERVEAU/IRM/NEUROLOGIE/RECHUTE/ALCOOLIQUE/EFFET STIMULANT/NEUROBIOLOGIE

The application of accelerated high-frequency (HF) repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS) could be a potential treatment option for alcohol-dependent patients and may result in a faster clinical response. In this open-label HF-rTMS feasibility study, we wanted to replicate previous findings of baseline brain activation as a predictor of relapse, and to evaluate how this intervention influences the relapse neurocircuit of "treatment-seeking" alcohol-dependent patients, by means of functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) cue-exposure paradigms. Because relapsing patients have a diminished resilience of the emotion regulation/cognitive control system, before HF-rTMS treatment, we expected lower neuronal activation of especially the ventromedial prefrontal cortex and anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) during the presentation of alcohol-related cues in these patients. The relapse neurocircuit should be modified after accelerated HF-rTMS treatment, only in those patients who did not relapse. After being administered a single sham-controlled HF-rTMS session (20 Hz to 110% motor threshold), 19 alcohol-dependent patients received an accelerated HF-rTMS protocol, consisting of 14 right dorsolateral prefrontal cortical sessions spread over 3 days. Before and after stimulation, during fMRI patients were confronted with a block and an event-related alcoholic cue-exposure paradigm. Relapse was defined as the consumption of any amount of alcohol within 4 weeks after the stimulation. A region of interest analysis was performed to evaluate how HF-rTMS exerts its effect. After 4 weeks, 13 of 19 patients had already consumed alcohol. When abstainers were compared to patients who had relapsed, we found higher dorsal ACC (dACC) activation at baseline, but only during the blocked cue-exposure paradigm. The effects of HF-rTMS on dACC blood oxygen level-dependent response were negatively correlated with the baseline dACC activation. Due to susceptibility artifacts located at the ventral cortical aspects in 6 of our participants, reliable data were only obtained for the ACC. Our data indicate that higher baseline dACC activation may serve as a protective mechanism regarding relapse. For the first time, it is demonstrated that accelerated HF-rTMS treatment influences dACC activation in a rate-dependent manner: the lower the baseline dACC activation, the more dACC activity was increased after HF-rTMS treatment.
Thème : **CERVEAU**


**The Ability of Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging to Predict Heavy Drinking and Alcohol Problems 5 Years Later.**


Mots-clés : IRM/ENTRETIEN/SUIVI/EVOLUTION/CERVEAU/FACTEUR PREDICTIF/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL

Low levels of alcohol responses (low LRs) are genetically influenced phenotypes that are identified before alcohol dependence and predict future heavy drinking and alcohol problems. A recent paper described 13 LR-related blood oxygen level-dependent (BOLD) response contrast patterns observed during an emotional face recognition task that might reflect cognitive processes contributing to LR and that might themselves predict adverse alcohol outcomes (Paulus et al., *Biol Psychiatry* 2012; 72: 848). This paper evaluates the predictive implications of those functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) patterns. Of 120 subjects from Paulus and colleagues (2012), 114 (57 low and high LRs; ~50% females) were interviewed 5 years later at age 25. Correlations between baseline fMRI patterns and alcohol-related outcomes were evaluated, and regression analyses were used to determine if BOLD response contrasts incremented over LR in predicting outcomes. Baseline fMRI patterns in 5 of 13 baseline regions of interest correlated with adverse outcomes. Such patterns in insular regions, particularly the left anterior insula, and the right frontal gyrus, added to LR in predicting alcohol problems. The relationships remained robust when exact binomial procedures were used, but, reflecting the small sample size, it was not possible to adequately consider Bonferroni corrections. The data suggest that fMRI BOLD response contrasts predicted heavier drinking and alcohol problems 5 years later, even after considering baseline low LRs. Future work will focus on whether fMRI results can predict outcomes in larger samples and among young nondrinkers, as well as how the imaging results increase understanding of the processes through which LR operates.

Source : P0004, 34028

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Thème : **NEUROPSYCHOLOGIE**

Stevenson B.L., Dvorak R.D., Kuvaas N.J., Williams T.J., Spaeth D.T.

**Cognitive control moderates the association between emotional instability and alcohol dependence symptoms.**

*Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, **2015**, Vol.29, n°2, 323-328

Mots-clés : EMOTION/COGNITION/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/DEPENDANCE/CONTROLE DE SOI

Previous research has linked emotional instability with problematic alcohol use. This may be a function of increased "hot" information processing (which is relatively automatic in nature and highly influenced by emotional states) for individuals with more emotional instability. According to dual-process models, cognitive control may attenuate the impact of emotional...
instability by preventing an overreliance on hot information processing. It was hypothesized that emotional instability would be positively associated with alcohol-related consequences, but that cognitive control would moderate this association. Participants were undergraduate students (n = 80) who endorsed drinking at moderate levels. Participants completed laboratory assessments of emotional instability, alcohol use and its consequences, and cognitive control. An observed variable path model examined the association between emotional instability and alcohol problems. Consistent with hypotheses, emotional instability was positively associated with alcohol consequences, and this relationship was moderated by cognitive control, at least for dependence symptoms. At low levels of cognitive control, there was a positive association between emotional instability and dependence symptoms (β = 0.514, p < .001), however, this association was attenuated and no longer significant at high levels of cognitive control (β = 0.095, p = .302). Emotional instability may promote alcohol dependence via an overreliance on hot information processing. Consistent with dual-process theory, this relationship is diminished among individuals with more cognitive control. Interventions focusing on increasing cognitive control may be effective in reducing alcohol pathology associated with emotional instability.

Source: P0089, 33933

Thème: NEUROPSYCHOLOGIE
Connell A.M., Patton E., McKillop H.
**Binge drinking, depression, and electrocortical responses to emotional images.**
*Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, 2015, Vol.29, n°3, 673-682

Mots-clés: CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE/DEPRESSION/COGNITION/STIMULUS/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/E MOTION/EXPERIENCE
Binge drinking and depression are highly prevalent, associated with cognitive and affective impairments, and frequently co-occur. Yet little research has examined their joint relations with such processing impairment. The current study examines the relation between symptoms of depression, binge drinking, and the magnitude of early (early posterior negativity, EPN) and later (P3 and late positive potential, LPP) visual processing components of affectively negative, positive, and neutral visual stimuli. Participants included 42 undergraduate students recruited on the basis of depressive symptoms. Results of repeated measures analyses of variance (ANOVAs; Depression × Binge × Emotion × Laterality) showed that binge drinkers exhibited lower LPP amplitudes for negative images, compared with nonbinge drinkers, regardless of depression, consistent with motivational models of alcohol abuse. Otherwise, differences across depressed and nondepressed groups were largest among binge drinkers, including a pattern of stronger early attentional engagement (EPN) to negative and neutral images, but decreased later processing (P3 and LPP) across all emotional categories, consistent with a vigilance-avoidance response pattern.

Source: P0089, 33958
Access to alcohol and heart disease among patients in hospital: observational cohort study using differences in alcohol sales laws.
*British Medical Journal* BMJ, 2016, Vol.353, i2714

**Objective:**
To investigate the relation between alcohol consumption and heart disease by using differences in county level alcohol sales laws as a natural experiment.

**Design:**
Observational cohort study using differences in alcohol sales laws.

**Setting:**
Hospital based healthcare encounters in Texas, USA.

**Population:**
1 106 968 patients aged 21 or older who were residents of "wet" (no alcohol restrictions) and "dry" (complete prohibition of alcohol sales) counties and admitted to hospital between 2005 and 2010, identified using the Texas Inpatient Research Data File.

**Outcome Measures:**
Prevalent and incident alcohol misuse and alcoholic liver disease were used for validation analyses. The main cardiovascular outcomes were atrial fibrillation, acute myocardial infarction, and congestive heart failure.

**Results:**
Residents of wet counties had a greater prevalence and incidence of alcohol misuse and alcoholic liver disease. After multivariable adjustment, wet county residents had a greater prevalence (odds ratio 1.05, 95% confidence interval 1.01 to 1.09; P=0.007) and incidence (hazard ratio 1.07, 1.01 to 1.13; P=0.014) of atrial fibrillation, a lower prevalence (odds ratio 0.83, 0.79 to 0.87; P<0.001) and incidence (hazard ratio 0.91, 0.87 to 0.99; P=0.019) of myocardial infarction, and a lower prevalence (odds ratio 0.87, 0.84 to 0.90; P<0.001) of congestive heart failure. Conversion of counties from dry to wet resulted in statistically significantly higher rates of alcohol misuse, alcoholic liver disease, atrial fibrillation, and congestive heart failure, with no detectable difference in myocardial infarction.

**Conclusions:**
Greater access to alcohol was associated with more atrial fibrillation and less myocardial infarction and congestive heart failure, although an increased risk of congestive heart failure was seen shortly after alcohol sales were liberalized.

Source: TAP 007 668, 34036
IV substance use disorders among men and women in the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions.  
*Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, 2015, Vol.29, n°4, 924-932


Incidence rates of alcohol and drug use disorders (AUDs and DUDs) are consistently higher in men than women, but information on whether sociodemographic and psychiatric diagnostic predictors of AUD and DUD incidence differ by sex is limited. Using data from Waves 1 and 2 of the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions, sex-specific 3-year incidence rates of AUDs and DUDs among United States adults were compared by sociodemographic variables and baseline psychiatric disorders. Sex-specific logistic regression models estimated odds ratios for prediction of incident AUDs and DUDs, adjusting for potentially confounding baseline sociodemographic and diagnostic variables. Few statistically significant sex differences in predictive relationships were identified and those observed were generally modest. Prospective research is needed to identify predictors of incident DSM-5 AUDs and DUDs and their underlying mechanisms, including whether there is sex specificity by developmental phase, in the role of additional comorbidity in etiology and course, and in outcomes of prevention and treatment.

Source : P0089, 33997

Thème : COMPORTEMENT

Weafer J., Fillmore M.T.  
Alcohol-related cues potentiate alcohol impairment of behavioral control in drinkers.  
*Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, 2015, Vol.29, n°2, 290-299

Mots-clés : COMPORTEMENT/BUVEUR SOCIAL/PLACEBO/ETHANOL/CONTROLE DE SOI/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE/CONSOMMATION/DESINHIBITION

The acute impairing effects of alcohol on inhibitory control are well-established, and these disinhibiting effects are thought to play a role in its abuse potential. Alcohol impairment of inhibitory control is typically assessed in the context of arbitrary cues, yet drinking environments are comprised of an array of alcohol-related cues that are thought to influence drinking behavior. Recent evidence suggests that alcohol-related stimuli reduce behavioral control in sober drinkers, suggesting that alcohol impairment of inhibitory control might be potentiated in the context of alcohol cues. The current study tested this hypothesis by examining performance on the attentional-bias behavioral activation (ABBA) task that measures the degree to which alcohol-related stimuli can reduce inhibition of inappropriate responses in a between-subjects design. Social drinkers (N = 40) performed the task in a sober condition, and then again following placebo (0.0 g/kg) and a moderate dose of alcohol (0.65 g/kg) in counterbalanced order. Inhibitory failures were greater following alcohol images compared to neutral images in sober drinkers, replicating previous findings with the ABBA task. Moreover, alcohol-related cues exacerbated alcohol impairment of inhibitory control as evidenced by more pronounced alcohol-induced disinhibition following alcohol cues compared to neutral cues. Finally, regression analyses showed that greater alcohol-induced disinhibition following alcohol cues predicted greater self-reported alcohol...
consumption. These findings have important implications regarding factors contributing to binge or "loss of control" drinking. That is, the additive effect of disrupted control mechanisms via both alcohol cues and the pharmacological effects of the drug could compromise an individual's control over ongoing alcohol consumption.

Source: P0089, 33930

Thème: COMPORTEMENT
Protective behavioral strategies and future drinking behaviors: Effect of drinking intentions.

Mots-clés: COMPORTEMENT/ETATS-UNIS/ETUDE/SUEDE/SUIVI/ETUDE LONGITUDINALE/ALCOOLISATION/CONSEQUENCE/INTERVENTION
Alcohol use is common among United States and Swedish high school students and is related to negative consequences. Whereas drinking intentions are associated with future drinking behaviors, the use of protective behavioral strategies (PBS) is associated with decreased alcohol-related harm among young adults. The interactive effect of PBS and drinking intentions in predicting alcohol outcomes has not been examined. Further, because most PBS studies have been conducted among U.S. college students, PBS research among other populations is needed. The aims of this study were to evaluate longitudinally (a) the relationships between drinking intentions, PBS and alcohol outcomes, and (b) the moderating roles of drinking intentions and country in these relationships among United States and Swedish high school drinkers. Data were collected at baseline, 6- and 12-month follow-ups on 901 Swedish and 288 U.S. high school drinkers. Drinking intentions were associated with more alcohol use and consequences, and use of certain PBS was related to fewer alcohol-related consequences over time. Additionally, the negative prospective relationship between use of PBS and alcohol use, but not alcohol-related consequences, was moderated by intentions, such that the relationship was stronger among participants endorsing high drinking intentions. Country did not moderate these relationships. These results provide initial support for the generalizability of PBS college research to United States and Swedish high school students and suggest that interventions targeting the use of PBS may be most effective among high school drinkers endorsing high drinking intentions.

Source: P0089, 33934

Thème: COMPORTEMENT
Wells S., Dumas T.M., Bernards S., Kuntsche E., Labhart F., Graham K.
Predrinking, alcohol use, and breath alcohol concentration: A study of young adult bargoers.

Mots-clés: ALCOOLEMIE/CANADA/JEUNE ADULTE/INTOXICATION/INFLUENCE SOCIALE/CONSOMMATION/BAR/SOCIOLOGIE/INFLUENCE
SOCIALE/IVRESSE
Predrinking (preloading, pregaming) has been found to be related to alcohol use and intoxication. However, most research relies on estimates of blood alcohol concentration and does not control for usual drinking pattern. We assessed whether predrinking was associated with subsequent alcohol consumption and breath alcohol concentration (BrAC) among 287 young adult bargoers (173 men [60.3%], Mage = 21.86 years, SD = 2.55 years) who were recruited in groups in an entertainment district of a midsized city in Ontario, Canada. We also examined whether predrinking by other group members interacted with individual predrinking in relation to amount consumed/BrAC. Adjusting for nesting of individuals within groups in hierarchical linear models, predrinkers were found to consume more drinks in the bar district and over the entire night compared to nonpredrinkers and had higher BrACs at the end of the night controlling for drinking pattern. A group- by individual-level interaction revealed that individual predrinking predicted higher BrACs for members of groups in which at least half of the group had been predrinking but not for members of groups in which less than half had been predrinking. This study confirms a direct link of predrinking with greater alcohol consumption and higher intoxication levels. Group- by individual-level effects suggest that group dynamics may have an important impact on individual drinking. Given that predrinking is associated with heavier consumption rather than reduced consumption at the bar, initiatives to address predrinking should include more effective policies to prevent intoxicated people from entering bars and being served once admitted.

Source: P0089, 33959

Thème: COMPORTEMENT

Integrating acquired preparedness and dual process models of risk for heavy drinking and related problems.

Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2015, Vol.29, n°4, 864-874

Mots-clés: ATTENTE/RECHERCHE DE SENSATION/CONTROLE DE SOI/IMPULSIVITE/PERSOONALITE/DEPENDANCE/RISQUE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/INFLUENCE

The acquired preparedness model (APM) posits that alcohol expectancies mediate effects of personality traits on drinking outcomes, whereas the dual process model (DPM) suggests that top-down behavioral control (e.g., self-control) moderates the impact of bottom-up risk factors such as alcohol expectancies. This study sought to integrate the APM and DPM by examining the extent to which indirect effects of impulsive sensation seeking on drinking outcomes are moderated by self-control. We hypothesized that the APM may hold more strongly for people who are higher in self-control, as they may engage in alcohol use for the explicit purpose of meeting sensation-seeking goals. Data were from 462 participants (ages 15-63 years; 58.4% male) who completed 1 of 5 studies affiliated with the Center for the Translational Neuroscience of Alcoholism. Consistent with the APM, higher levels of impulsive sensation seeking were associated with stronger positive expectancies, which, in turn, contributed to heavier drinking and related problems. Consistent with the DPM, among nondependent drinkers, indirect effects of impulsive sensation seeking on alcohol use were present only among those who were high in self-control. These findings suggest that expectancy challenges may be most effective for those with high levels of self-control.
prior to the development of alcohol dependence. However, future studies integrating the APM and DPM should include both implicit and explicit measures of expectancies to address the possibility that individuals with lower levels of self-control may be more influenced by automatic or implicit influences and may, therefore, respond well to implicit expectancy challenges.

Source: P0089, 33993

Thème: COMPORTEMENT


Does drinking to cope explain links between emotion-driven impulse control difficulties and hazardous drinking? A longitudinal test.

*Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2015, Vol.29, n°4, 875-884*

Mots-clés: IMPULSIVITE/CENTRE DE RISQUE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/JEUNE ADULTE/FEMME/EMOTION/COPENHAGEN CITY HEART STUDY/SUIVI/MODELE

Difficulty controlling impulsive behaviors when experiencing negative emotions is a prominent risk factor for hazardous alcohol use, and prior research suggests that drinking to cope may mediate this association. The present study examines this possibility prospectively in a sample of 490 young adult women between the ages of 18 and 25. Participants completed measures of emotion-driven impulse control difficulties, drinking to cope, and hazardous alcohol use at 6 time points over the course of approximately 20 months (i.e., 1 assessment every 4 months). Multilevel structural equation modeling revealed that drinking to cope fully mediated the relationship between emotion-driven impulse control difficulties and hazardous alcohol use when examining these relationships between individuals and partially mediated this relation when examining these relationships within individuals. These findings suggest that drinking to cope is a key mechanism in the relationship between emotion-driven impulse control difficulties and hazardous drinking. Results highlight the importance of targeting both emotion dysregulation and drinking to cope when treating young women for alcohol use problems.

Source: P0089, 33994

Thème: COMPORTEMENT

Barnett N.P., Merrill J.E., Kahler C.W., Colby S.M.

Negative evaluations of negative alcohol consequences lead to subsequent reductions in alcohol use.

*Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2015, Vol.29, n°4, 992-1002*

Mots-clés: JEUNE ADULTE/CONSEQUENCE/EXPERIENCE/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/SEXE/EVALUATION/CENTRE DE RISQUE/EFFET DE L'ALCOOL/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL

Alcohol use during young adulthood may reflect a learning process whereby positive and negative alcohol-related experiences and interpretations of those experiences drive subsequent behavior. Understanding the effect of consequences and the evaluation of
consequences could be informative for intervention approaches. The objective of this study was to examine the extent to which the number of positive and negative alcohol consequences experienced and the evaluation of those consequences predict subsequent alcohol use and consequences in college students. Students at 3 colleges \( (N = 679) \) completed biweekly web-based surveys on alcohol use, positive and negative consequences, and consequence evaluations for 2 academic years. Hierarchical linear modeling tested whether consequences and evaluations in a given week predicted changes in alcohol use and consequences at the next assessment. Moderation by gender and class year were also evaluated. Evaluating past-week negative consequences more negatively than one's average resulted in decreases in alcohol use at the next assessment. More negative evaluation of negative consequences was followed in the subsequent observation by a higher number of positive consequences for females but not for males. A higher number of positive consequences in a given week was followed by a higher number of both positive and negative consequences in the subsequent observation. Number of negative consequences experienced and evaluation of positive consequences had no effect on later behavior. Salient negative consequences may drive naturalistic reductions in alcohol use, suggesting the possible efficacy of programs designed to increase the salience of the negative effects of alcohol.

Source: P0089, 34001

Thème: COMPORTEMENT

Pechey R., Couturier D.L., Hollands G.J., Mantzari E., Munafo M.R., Marteau T.M.

Does wine glass size influence sales for on-site consumption? A multiple treatment reversal design.


Mots-clefs: VIN/PERCEPTION/VENTE/ACHAT/ANGLETERRE/BAR/CONSOMMATION/INFLUENCE/COMPORTEMENT

BACKGROUND:
Wine glass size can influence both perceptions of portion size and the amount poured, but its impact upon purchasing and consumption is unknown. This study aimed to examine the impact of wine glass size on wine sales for on-site consumption, keeping portion size constant.

METHODS:
In one establishment (with separate bar and restaurant areas) in Cambridge, England, wine glass size (Standard; Larger; Smaller) was changed over eight fortnightly periods. The bar and restaurant differ in wine sales by the glass vs. by the bottle (93 % vs. 63 % by the glass respectively).

RESULTS:
Daily wine volume purchased was 9.4 \( (95 \% \text{ CI: 1.9, 17.5}) \) higher when sold in larger compared to standard-sized glasses. This effect seemed principally driven by sales in the bar area (bar: 14.4 \% [3.3, 26.7]; restaurant: 8.2 \% [-2.5, 20.1]). Findings were inconclusive as to whether sales were different with smaller vs. standard-sized glasses.

CONCLUSIONS:
The size of glasses in which wine is sold, keeping the portion size constant, can affect consumption, with larger glasses increasing consumption. The hypothesised mechanisms for these differential effects need to be tested in a replication study. If replicated, policy
implications could include considering glass size amongst alcohol licensing requirements.

Source: *TAP 007 665, 34005*

**Thème : COMPORTEMENT**

**Impulsivity and Alcohol Dependence Treatment Completion: Is There a Neurocognitive Risk Factor at Treatment Entry?**  
_Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°1, 152-160_  

Mots-clefs :  
IMPULSIVITE/DEPENDANCE/ETHANOL/TRAITEMENT/EXPERIENCE/PERFORMANCE/RECHUTE/COMPORTEMENT  
Although there is considerable support for the relationship between impulsivity and alcohol dependence, little is known about the impact of neurocognitive aspects of impulsivity on treatment outcome. The aim of this study was to prospectively investigate the impact of neurocognitive impulsivity at treatment onset on treatment completion. Forty-three alcohol-dependent patients entering inpatient treatment for alcohol dependence completed neurocognitive measures of impulsivity at the beginning of treatment. Assessments included prototypical measures of impulsive action (Go/No-go task [GNG] and Stop Signal Task [SST]) and impulsive choice (Delay Discounting Test [DDT], and Iowa Gambling Task). According to treatment outcomes, patients were divided into a patient group with regular treatment completion (e.g., with planned discharges, and without relapse during treatment) or irregular treatment course (e.g., premature and unplanned termination of treatment, "dropout," and/or relapse). Results show that, relative to patients completing treatment in a regular fashion (regular treatment completers [RTC]; 67%), those with an irregular course of treatment (relapse and/or dropout) (irregular treatment completers [ITC]; 33%) had significantly poorer GNG response inhibition performance (p = 0.011), and showed a trend toward greater delay discounting (DDT; p = 0.052) at treatment onset. Additional logistic regression analyses identified poor GNG response inhibition performance as a significant predictor for an irregular treatment course (GNG: p = 0.021; DDT: p = 0.067), particularly for relapse (GNG: p = 0.023). Neurocognitive impulsivity impacts upon treatment completion and appears sensitive for the prediction of relapse and dropout in alcohol-dependent patients. Poorer GNG response inhibition and a tendency toward steeper discounting of delayed rewards should be regarded as neurocognitive risk factors, which can be identified early in the course of alcohol dependence treatment.

Source: *P0004, 34022*

**Thème : ETHNOLOGIE**

Goldbach J.T., Berger Cardoso J., Cervantes R.C., Duan L.  
**The relation between stress and alcohol use among Hispanic adolescents.**  
_Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2015, Vol.29, n°4, 960-968_  

Mots-clefs : POPULATION  
HISPANIQUE/STRESS/ADOLESCENT/JEUNE/ALCOOLISATION/SEXE/AGE/COMMUNAUTE/VIOLENCE/FAMILLE/DROGUE/ACCULTURATION/ETHNIE
We explored the relation between 8 domains of Hispanic stress and alcohol use and frequency of use in a sample of Hispanic adolescents between 11 and 19 years old ($N = 901$). Independent $t$ tests were used to compare means of domains of Hispanic stress between adolescents who reported alcohol use and those who reported no use. In addition, multinomial logistic regression was used to examine whether domains of Hispanic stress were related to alcohol use and whether the relation differed by gender and age. Multiple imputation was used to address missing data. In the analytic sample, 75.8% ($n = 683$) reported no use and 24.2% ($n = 218$) reported alcohol use during the previous 30 days. Higher mean Hispanic stress scores were observed among youths who reported alcohol use during the previous 30 days in 5 domains: acculturation gap, community and gang violence, family economic, discrimination, and family and drug-related stress. Increased community and gang violence, family and drug, and acculturative gap stress were found to be associated with some alcohol use categories beyond the effect of other domains. Few differences in the association between Hispanic stress and alcohol use by gender and age were observed. Study findings indicate that family and drug-related, community and gang violence, and acculturative gap stress domains are salient factors related to alcohol use among Hispanic adolescents, and their implications for prevention science are discussed.

Source: P0089, 33999

Thème: VIOLENCE

Watkins L.E., DiLillo D., Maldonado R.C.

The interactive effects of emotion regulation and alcohol intoxication on lab-based intimate partner aggression.

*Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2015, Vol.29, n°3, 653-663*

Mots-clés: INTOXICATION/ETHANOL/VIOLENCE/AGRESSION/COUPLÉ/PLACEBO/EMOTION/CONSOMMATION DECLAREE/COMPORTEMENT/CONJOINT

This study draws on Finkel and Eckhardt’s (2013) I(3) framework to examine the interactive effects of 2 emotion regulation strategies—anger rumination (an impellance factor) and reappraisal (an inhibition factor), and alcohol intoxication (a disinhibition factor)—on intimate partner aggression (IPA) perpetration as measured with an analogue aggression task. Participants were 69 couples recruited from a large Midwestern university (total $N = 138$). Participants’ trait rumination and reappraisal were measured by self-report. Participants were randomized individually to an alcohol or placebo condition, then recalled an anger event while using 1 of 3 randomly assigned emotion regulation conditions (rumination, reappraisal, or uninstructed). Following this, participants completed an analogue aggression task involving ostensibly assigning white noise blasts to their partner. Participants in the alcohol condition displayed greater IPA than participants in the placebo condition for provoked IPA, but not unprovoked IPA. Results also revealed interactions such that for those in the alcohol and rumination group, higher trait reappraisal was related to lower unprovoked IPA. For provoked IPA, higher trait rumination was related to greater IPA among those in the alcohol and rumination condition and those in the placebo and uninstructed condition. In general, results were consistent with I(3) theory, suggesting that alcohol disinhibits, rumination impels, and trait reappraisal inhibits IPA. The theoretical and clinical implications of these findings are discussed in the context of current knowledge about the influence of alcohol intoxication and emotion regulation strategies on IPA perpetration.
Thème : **VIOLENCE**

Miller K.E., Quigley B.M., Eliseo-Arras R.K., Ball N.J.

**Alcohol Mixed with Energy Drink Use as an Event-Level Predictor of Physical and Verbal Aggression in Bar Conflicts.**

*Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°1, 161-169*

Mots-clés : BOISSON/ALCOOLISEE/CAFÉINE/AGRESSION/COMPORTEMENT/VIOLENCE/BAR/JEUNE ADULTE/ETHANOL/CONSOMMATION

Young adult use of alcohol mixed with caffeinated energy drinks (AmEDs) has been globally linked with increased odds of interpersonal aggression, compared with the use of alcohol alone. However, no prior research has linked these behaviors at the event level in bar drinking situations. The present study assessed whether AmED use is associated with the perpetration of verbal and physical aggression in bar conflicts at the event level. In Fall 2014, a community sample of 175 young adult AmED users (55% female) completed a web survey describing a recent conflict experienced while drinking in a bar. Use of both AmED and non-AmED alcoholic drinks in the incident were assessed, allowing calculation of our main predictor variable, the proportion of AmEDs consumed (AmED/total drinks consumed). To measure perpetration of aggression, participants reported on the occurrence of 6 verbal and 6 physical acts during the bar conflict incident. Linear regression analyses showed that the proportion of AmEDs consumed predicted scores for perpetration of both verbal aggression ($\beta = 0.16, p < 0.05$) and physical aggression ($\beta = 0.19, p < 0.01$) after controlling for gender, age, sensation-seeking and aggressive personality traits, aggressive alcohol expectancies, aggressogenic physical and social bar environments, and total number of drinks. Results of this study suggest that in alcohol-related bar conflicts, higher levels of young adult AmED use are associated with higher levels of aggression perpetration than alcohol use alone and that the elevated risk is not attributable to individual differences between AmED users and nonusers or to contextual differences in bar drinking settings. While future research is needed to identify motivations, dosages, and sequencing issues associated with AmED use, these beverages should be considered a potential risk factor in the escalation of aggressive bar conflicts.

Source : *P0004, 34023*

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**CONSOUMMATION**

Thème : **ALCOOLISATION - MODE DE CONSOMMATION**

Kuntsche E., Otten R., Labhart F.

**Identifying risky drinking patterns over the course of Saturday evenings: An event-level study.**

*Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2015, Vol.29, n°3, 744-752*

Mots-clés : MODELE/QUESTIONNAIRE/ADULTE/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/FACTEUR PREDICTIF/GESTION DES
Gaining a better understanding of young adults’ excessive drinking on nights out is crucial to ensure prevention efforts are effectively targeted. This study aims to identify Saturdays with similar evening drinking patterns and corresponding situation-specific and person-specific determinants. Growth mixture modeling and multilevel logistic regressions were based on 3,084 questionnaires completed by 164 young adults on 514 evenings via the Internet-based cell phone optimized assessment technique (ICAT). The results showed that the 2-group solution best fitted the data with a "stable low" drinking pattern (64.0% of all evenings, 0.2 drinks per hour on average, 1.5 drinks in total) and an "accelerated" drinking pattern (36.0%, increased drinking pace from about 1 drink per hour before 8 p.m. to about 2 drinks per hour after 10 p.m.; 11.5 drinks in total). The presence of more same-sex friends (ORwomen = 1.29, 95% CI [1.09-1.53]; ORmen = 1.35, 95% CI [1.15-1.58], engaging in predrinking (ORwomen = 2.80, 95% CI [1.35-5.81]; ORmen = 3.78, 95% CI [1.67-8.55] and more time spent in drinking establishments among men (ORmen = 1.46, 95% CI [1.12-1.90] predicted accelerated drinking evenings. Accelerated drinking was also likely among women scoring high on coping motives at baseline (ORwomen = 2.40, 95% CI [1.43-4.03] and among men scoring high on enhancement motives (ORmen = 2.36, 95% CI [1.46-3.80]. To conclude, with a total evening consumption that is almost twice the threshold for binge drinking, the identified accelerated drinking pattern signifies a burden for individual and public health. Promoting personal goal setting and commitment, and reinforcing self-efficacy and resistance skills training appear to be promising strategies to impede the acceleration of drinking pace on Saturday evenings.

Source: P0089, 33966

Thème: ENQUETE DE CONSOMMATION

Hebel P.
Evolution de la consommation de boissons en France
Cahiers de Nutrition et de Diététique, 2015, Vol.50, n°1 HS, S13-S21

Mots-clés: ALIMENTATION/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/FRANCE/BOISSON/ÂGE/CONSOMMATION/ENQUETE DE CONSOMMATION/COMPORTEMENT/BOISSON ALCOOLISEE

La dernière enquête de consommations alimentaires CCAF 2013, réalisée auprès de 1 091 adultes représentatifs des 18 ans et plus et 948 enfants représentatifs des 3-17 ans, a estimé les quantités et la nature des boissons ingérées par les Français. L’enquête a mis en évidence une insuffisance d’apports hydriques : neuf enfants sur dix (3-17 ans) et près de trois adultes sur quatre n’atteignent pas les apports hydriques recommandés. Si le niveau d’eau consommée au travers des aliments est conforme aux observations de l’EFSA, l’eau consommée au travers des boissons est en revanche insuffisante par rapport aux recommandations. Quelle que soit la tranche d’âge considérée, l’eau est la principale boisson consommée. Les choix de boissons consommées sont très différents selon l’âge des individus attestant d’un vrai « effet » de générations. La consommation d’eau n’a par ailleurs pas progressé entre 2003 et 2013. Les consommations de boissons se font essentiellement pendant les repas (seulement 12,2% sont consommées en dehors des repas) : encourager les Français à boire régulièrement tout au long de la journée pourrait donc être une solution pour résoudre, au moins en partie, ce problème d’apports hydriques insuffisants.
Drinking Patterns in US Counties From 2002 to 2012

OBJECTIVES:
We estimated the prevalence of any drinking and binge drinking from 2002 to 2012 and heavy drinking from 2005 to 2012 in every US county.

METHODS:
We applied small area models to Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System data. These models incorporated spatial and temporal smoothing and explicitly accounted for methodological changes to the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System during this period.

RESULTS:
We found large differences between counties in all measures of alcohol use: in 2012, any drinking prevalence ranged from 11.0% to 78.7%, heavy drinking prevalence ranged from 2.4% to 22.4%, and binge drinking prevalence ranged from 5.9% to 36.0%. Moreover, there was wide variation in the proportion of all drinkers who engaged in heavy or binge drinking.

Heavy and binge drinking prevalence increased in most counties between 2005 and 2012, but the magnitude of change varied considerably.

CONCLUSIONS:
There are large differences within the United States in levels and recent trends in alcohol use. These estimates should be used as an aid in designing and implementing targeted interventions and to monitor progress toward reducing the burden of excessive alcohol use.

Changes in alcohol consumption between 2009 and 2014 assessed with the AUDIT

BACKGROUND:
Alcohol habits in Sweden, assessed as sales and estimates of unrecorded consumption, have changed since joining the EU. Earlier studies using the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) showed that reported consumption is consistent with sales data, which makes it possible to assess consumption according to sex and age.

AIMS:
This study reports the changes in alcohol habits between 2009 and 2014, a period starting a couple of years after Sweden joined the EU.

**METHOD:**
The AUDIT was sent to a random sample of the Swedish population aged between 17 and 80 years old.

**RESULTS:**
No statistically significant changes were shown in six age and sex groups.

**CONCLUSIONS:**
Alcohol habits have stabilised in Sweden but on a higher consumption level than before.

**Thème :** ENQUETE DE CONSOMMATION

Baromètre de la consommation des boissons alcoolisées 2016

2016, 18 p.

Mots-clés : ACHAT/BOISSON ALCOOLISEE/ENQUETE DE CONSOMMATION/ENTREPRISE ET PREVENTION/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/FRANCE/MODE DE CONSOMMATION

Le Baromètre de la consommation des boissons alcoolisées en France révèle, pour la première fois depuis cinq ans, une baisse du budget annuel des ménages français pour l’achat de boissons alcoolisées. Les autres indicateurs restent orientés à la baisse comme les années précédentes, qu’il s’agisse du volume ou de la fréquence d’achat. Dans les cafés, hôtels et restaurants, la fréquentation a été marquée par les attentats de novembre et la demande de boissons alcoolisées reste inférieure à 50% des visites. En matière de fréquence des consommations, l’usage quotidien continue de régresser d’année en année et le nombre de non-consommateurs augmente légèrement. Le Baromètre de la consommation des boissons alcoolisées, fondé sur 6 indicateurs calculés par trois instituts d’étude, est réalisé tous les ans par l’association Avec Modération! qui réunit 15 entreprises du secteur en France.

« La baisse du budget annuel consacré aux boissons alcoolisées dans le circuit alimentaire est un phénomène nouveau », constate Alexis Capitant, directeur général d’Avec Modération! « Jusqu’à présent, on constatait une baisse des volumes achetés mais une augmentation du budget dépensé, significatif d’une montée en gamme. Ce phénomène existe toujours puisque le prix du panier moyen est stable. Mais les achats sont moins fréquents et le budget annuel baisse » souligne-t-il.

**Thème :** PUBLICITE

Alhabash S., McAlister A.R., Kim W., Lou C., Cunningham C., Taylor Quilliam E., Richards J.I.

Saw It on Facebook, Drank It at the Bar! Effects of Exposure to Facebook Alcohol Ads on Alcohol-Related Behaviors

*Journal of Interactive Advertising, 2016, Vol.16, n°1, 44-58*
Using a 2 (beverage: beer versus water) × 2 (brand familiarity: familiar versus unfamiliar) × 3 (message repetition) mixed factorial experiment, this study investigated the effects of exposure to Facebook alcohol advertisements on intentions to consume alcohol and alcohol-related behaviors (gift card choice: bar versus coffee shop). Participants (N = 121) were exposed to Facebook ads for familiar or unfamiliar beer or water brands. Participants were more likely to select a bar than a coffee shop gift card upon exposure to beer versus water ads, which was moderated by brand familiarity and risky alcohol use (Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test [AUDIT]). In addition, participants’ expression of intentions to consume alcohol was conditional to AUDIT and brand familiarity. Findings are discussed within the framework of the mere exposure and priming effects. The policy implications of social media advertising of alcohol are discussed.

Source: TAP 007 647, 33946
Thème : **ENFANT**


**Does acute alcohol intoxication cause transaminase elevations in children and adolescents?**

*Alcohol*, 2016, Vol.51, 57-62

Mots-clés :

Several long-term effects of alcohol abuse in children and adolescents are well described. Alcohol abuse has severe effects on neurodevelopmental outcome, such as learning disabilities, memory deficits, and decreased cognitive performance. Additionally, chronic alcohol intake is associated with chronic liver disease. However, the effects of acute alcohol intoxication on liver function in children and adolescents are not well characterized. The aim of this study was to determine if a single event of acute alcohol intoxication has short-term effects on liver function and metabolism. All children and adolescents admitted to the Department of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine between 2004 and 2011 with the diagnosis "acute alcohol intoxication" were included in this retrospective analysis. Clinical records were evaluated for age, gender, alcohol consumption, blood alcohol concentration, symptoms, and therapy. Blood values of the liver parameters, CK, creatinine, LDH, AP, and the values of the blood gas analysis were analyzed. During the 8-year study period, 249 children and adolescents with the diagnosis "acute alcohol intoxication" were admitted, 132 (53%) girls and 117 (47%) boys. The mean age was 15.3 ± 1.2 years and the mean blood alcohol concentration was 0.201 ± 0.049%. Girls consumed significantly less alcohol than boys (64 g vs. 90 g), but reached the same blood alcohol concentration (girls: 0.199 ± 0.049%; boys: 0.204 ± 0.049%). The mean values of liver parameters were in normal ranges, but AST was increased in 9.1%, ALT in 3.9%, and γGT in 1.4%. In contrast, the mean value of AST/ALT ratio was increased and the ratio was elevated in 92.6% of all patients. Data of the present study showed significant differences in the AST/ALT ratio (p < 0.01) in comparison to a control group. Data of the present study indicate that there might be an effect of acute alcohol intoxication on transaminase levels. The AST/ALT ratio seems to reflect the damage in hepatocytes after intensive alcohol consumption. The present study indicates a sex-specific difference in alcohol metabolism and effects between girls and boys: girls need less alcohol than boys to achieve the same blood alcohol levels than boys, and are more prone to loss of consciousness.

**Source : P0002, 33986**

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**Epidémiologie**

Thème : **EPIDÉMILOGIE**

Beck F., Palle C., Richard J.B.
Liens entre substances psychoactives et milieu professionnel
Courrier des Addictions, 2016, Vol.18, n°1, 18-22

Mots-clés : SUBSTANCE PSYCHOACTIVE/MILIEU PROFESSIONNEL/CONSOMMATION/ENQUETE DE CONSOMMATION/EPIEMIOLOGIE/PROFESSION/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/TABAC/CANNABIS/COCaine/DROGUE

La question des liens entre substances psychoactives et milieu professionnel, à défaut d'être nouvelle, a fait l'objet d'un intérêt croissant ces dernières années de la part des chercheurs (Palle, 2015) et des pouvoirs publics (Mission interministérielle de lutte contre la drogue et la toxicomanie, Direction générale du Travail, 2012). Même si l'exercice d'une activité professionnelle demeure un facteur de protection en regard de la situation de recherche d'emploi, qui se trouve pour sa part associée à des consommations plus fréquentes de substances, le monde du travail est aujourd'hui constitué d'adultes et des jeunes adultes qui recourent régulièrement à des substances psychoactives pour des motifs variés (plaisir, soulagement physique et psychique, stimulation, recherche de performance, dépendance, etc.). L'enquête Baromètre santé, menée par l'Institut national de prévention et d'éducation pour la santé (Inpes), à rythme régulier depuis 1992, permet de décrire les usages des actifs occupés et de les comparer avec ceux des demandeurs d'emploi. La taille de l'échantillon des personnes interrogées en 2010 autorise même l'analyse des consommations de substances psychoactives, selon le secteur d'activité.

Source : P0076, 33949

Thème : EPIEMIOLOGIE

Macinko J., Mullachery P, Silver D., Jimenez G., Libanio Morais Neto O.
Patterns of Alcohol Consumption and Related Behaviors in Brazil: Evidence from the 2013 National Health Survey (PNS 2013)
PloS One, 2015, Vol.10, n°7, e0134153


This study uses data from a nationally representative household survey (the 2013 National Health Survey, n = 62,986) to describe patterns of alcohol consumption and related behaviors among Brazilian adults. Analyses include descriptive and multivariable Poisson regression for self-reports in the past 30 days of: drinking any alcohol, binge drinking, binge drinking 4 or more times, and driving after drinking (DD); as well as age of alcohol consumption initiation. Results show that current drinking prevalence was 26%, with an average age of initiation of 18.7 years. Binge drinking was reported by 51% of drinkers, 43% of whom reported binge drinking 4 or more times. Drinking and driving was reported by nearly one quarter of those who drive a car/motorcycle. Current drinking was more likely among males, ages 25-34, single, urban, and those with more education. Binge drinking was more likely among males, older age groups, and people who started drinking before 18. Drinking and driving was higher among males, those with more education, and rural residents. Those who binge-drink were nearly 70% more likely to report DD. All behaviors varied significantly among Brazilian states. Given their potential health consequences, the
levels of injurious alcohol behaviors observed here warrant increased attention from Brazilian policymakers and civil society.

Source: *TAP 007 656, 33973*

**Thème : EPIDEMIOLOGIE**

Guignard R., Nguyen-Thanh V., Andler R., Richard J.B., Beck F., Arwidson P.

Usage de substances psychoactives des chômeurs et des actifs occupés et facteurs associés : une analyse secondaire du Baromètre santé 2010

*Bulletin Epidémiologique Hebdomadaire BEH, 2016, n°16-17, 304-312*

Mots-clés : SUBSTANCE PSYCHOACTIVE/CONSOMMATION/STATUT SOCIO-ECONOMIQUE/CHOMAGE/FRANCE/TABAC/ETHANOL/CANNABIS/SEXE/AGE/ETUDE/ADDICTION/FACTEUR DE RISQUE

Les consommations régulières ou problématiques de substances psychoactives sont plus fréquentes chez les demandeurs d’emploi que chez les actifs occupés. Afin d’identifier les populations auprès desquelles intervenir prioritairement et les leviers possibles, il est nécessaire de connaître les facteurs associés à ces usages. Cette étude a consisté en une analyse secondaire des données du Baromètre santé 2010, enquête nationale conduite auprès d’un large échantillon représentatif de la population française, concernant les usages du tabac, de l’alcool et du cannabis.

Les chômeurs dont le niveau de diplôme était inférieur au baccalauréat et, chez les hommes, les ouvriers, étaient les plus nombreux à fumer du tabac. Au sein des demandeurs d’emploi, la consommation d’alcool à risque apparaissait particulièrement importante parmi les plus jeunes et parmi les hommes de 45-54 ans. Alors que, pour les hommes, l’usage d’alcool à risque était plus fréquent parmi ceux n’ayant pas le baccalauréat, pour les femmes, ce sont les cadres et professions intellectuelles supérieures qui avaient les pratiques les plus risquées d’un point de vue sanitaire. L’usage régulier de cannabis, qui concernait principalement les plus jeunes, était associé à un faible niveau de diplôme et à la catégorie des ouvriers chez les hommes sans emploi. Les chômeurs ayant subi des violences et ceux en souffrance psychologique avaient des pratiques addictives plus marquées, sans que l’on ne puisse distinguer ce qui relevait d’un effet de contexte d’un lien de cause à effet.

Quelle que soit la nature du lien entre chômage et usage de substances psychoactives, la population des demandeurs d’emploi doit faire l’objet d’une offre préventive ciblée.

Source: *P0056, 34032*

**Thème : EPIDEMIOLOGIE**

April N., Begin C., Hamel D., Morin R.


BOISSONS/SEXE/DISPONIBILITE DE L'ALCOOL/CONSOMMATION INDIVIDUELLE/EVOLUTION


Les données des 7 cycles de l'Enquête de santé dans les collectivités canadiennes (ESCC) nous ont permis de décrire la fréquence et l'évolution de la proportion de buveurs qui ont une consommation excessive ainsi que la proportion de buveurs qui ont dépassé les limites de consommation à faible risque dans la semaine précédant l'enquête.

Source : RAP 000 722, 34034

FOIE

Thème : FOIE
Nousbaum J.B.
Infection spontanée du liquide d'ascite au cours de la cirrhose
Presse Médicale, 2015, Vol.44, n°12, 1235-1242

Mots-clés : CIRRHOSE/FOIE/ASCITE/MORTALITE/BACTERIE/TRAITEMENT/ANTIBIOTIQUE/ALBUMINE/TRANSPLANTATION/FOIE

L'infection spontanée du liquide d'ascite (ISLA) est un événement grave au cours de la cirrhose, et associée à une mortalité élevée. L'indication d'une transplantation doit toujours être discutée après une ISLA.

Les bacilles à Gram négatif sont la cause principale des ISLA, cependant il existe une incidence croissante d'ISLA dues à des cocci à Gram positif.

Le traitement associe une antibiothérapie probabiliste, et la perfusion d’albumine.

Le choix de l’antibiothérapie doit tenir compte du caractère communautaire ou nosocomial de l’infection, du profil de résistance locale des germes, compte tenu de l’émergence de bactéries multirésistantes.

Une antibioprophylaxie après ISLA réduit le risque de récidive et la mortalité précoce par récidive.

Une antibioprophylaxie chez les malades ayant une ascite pauvre en protides (< 15 g/L) devrait être limitée aux malades ayant une cirrhose sévère et en attente de transplantation hépatique.

Source : TAP 007 651, 33953

Thème : FOIE
S.K.

**Diagnostic and Prognostic Values of Noninvasive Predictors of Portal Hypertension in Patients with Alcoholic Cirrhosis**

*PLoS One, 2015, Vol.10, n°7, e0133935*

Mots-clefs : HYPERTENSION/FIBROSE/CIRRHOSE/FOIE/SUIVI/MARQUEUR/DIAGNOSTIC/PREDICTION

Portal hypertension is a direct consequence of hepatic fibrosis, and several hepatic fibrosis markers have been evaluated as a noninvasive alternative to the detection of portal hypertension and esophageal varices. In the present study, we compared the diagnostic and prognostic values of the noninvasive fibrosis markers in patients with alcoholic cirrhosis. A total of 219 consecutive alcoholic cirrhosis patients were included. Biochemical scores and liver stiffness (LS) were compared with hepatic venous pressure gradient (HVPG). For the detection of clinically significant portal hypertension (CSPH; HVPG ≥ 10 mmHg) in compensated patients, LS and LS-spleen diameter to platelet ratio score (LSPS) showed significantly better performance with area under the curves (AUCs) of 0.85 and 0.82, respectively, than aspartate aminotransferase-to-platelet ratio index, FIB-4, Forns' index, Lok index, (platelet count)/[monocyte fraction (%) × segmented neutrophil fraction (%)], and platelet count-to-spleen diameter ratio (all P<0.001). However, for the detection of high-risk varices, none of the non-invasive tests showed reliable performance (AUCs of all investigated tests < 0.70). During a median follow-up period of 42.6 months, 46 patients with decompensated cirrhosis died. Lok index (hazard ratio [HR], 1.13; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.05-1.22; P = 0.001) and FIB-4 (HR, 1.06; 95% CI, 1.01-1.10; P = 0.009) were independently associated with all-cause death in decompensated patients. Among the tested noninvasive markers, only Lok index significantly improved discrimination function of MELD score in predicting overall survival. In conclusion, LS and LSPS most accurately predict CSPH in patients with compensated alcoholic cirrhosis. In the prediction of overall survival in decompensated patients, however, Lok index is an independent prognostic factor and improves the predictive performance of MELD score.

Source : TAP 007 659, 33976

**GÉNÉTIQUE**

Thème : GENETIQUE

Day J., Savani S., Krempley B.D., Nguyen M., Kitlinska J.B.

**Influence of paternal preconception exposures on their offspring: through epigenetics to phenotype**

*American Journal of Stem Cells, 2016, Vol.5, n°1, 11-18*

Mots-clefs : SAF/PERE/EXPRESSION GENIQU/E/GENE/INFLUENCE/ENVIRONNEMENT/PHENOTYPE/HISTONE/AGE/PROGENITURE

Historically, research into congenital defects has focused on maternal impacts on the fetal genome during gestation and prenatal periods. However, recent findings have sparked interest in epigenetic alterations of paternal genomes and its effects on offspring. This emergent field focuses on how environmental influences can epigenetically alter gene expression and ultimately change the phenotype and behavior of progeny. There are three
primary mechanisms implicated in these changes: DNA methylation, histone modification, and miRNA expression. This paper provides a summary and subsequent review of past research, which highlights the significant impact of environmental factors on paternal germ cells during the lifetime of an individual as well as those of future generations. These findings support the existence of transgenerational epigenetic inheritance of paternal experiences. Specifically, we explore epidemiological and laboratory studies that demonstrate possible links between birth defects and paternal age, environmental factors, and alcohol consumption. Ultimately, our review highlights the clinical importance of these factors as well as the necessity for future research in the field.

Source: TAP 007 649, 33948

Thème: GENETIQUE

Li Y., Ding W.X.
A Gene Transcription Program Decides the Differential Regulation of Autophagy by Acute Versus Chronic Ethanol?
Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°1, 47-49

Mots-cles: FOIE/HEPATOPATHIE/METABOLISME/STRESS OXYDATIF/INGESTION CHRONIQUE/ETHANOL/GENE/GENETIQUE/FIBROSE/HEPATITE/CANCER
A CUTE AND CHRONIC alcohol abuse lead to liver injury associated with steatosis, alcoholic hepatitis, liver brosis, cirrhosis, and cancer (Gao and Bataller, 2011; Williams et al., 2014). The mechanisms for alcohol-induced liver injury have been extensively studied, and significant progress has been made. These mechanisms include oxidative and nonoxidative metabolism of ethanol, increased oxidative stress and oxidative damage, organelle damage (mitochondria and lysosomes), endoplasmic reticulum stress, cytokine release, in ammation, and subsequent apoptotic and necrotic cell death (Gao and Bataller, 2011; Molina et al., 2002; Williams et al., 2014). Intriguingly, only a small portion of alcohol drinkers develop alcoholic liver disease such as alcoholic hepatitis and brosis, suggesting other protective mechanisms exist (Gao and Bataller, 2011; Williams et al., 2014). Cells can adapt to these detrimental effects induced by alcohol consumption by activating cellular protective mechanisms. One of these important cellular adaptive mechanisms is autophagy, which is a genetically programmed, highly conserved intracellular lysosomal degradation pathway (Xie and Klionsky, 2007). We previously demonstrated that autophagy is activated in mouse livers and primary cultured mouse and human hepatocytes in response to acute alcohol (Ding et al., 2010; Ni et al., 2013a).

Source: P0004, 34010

Thème: GENETIQUE

GABBR1 and SLC6A1, Two Genes Involved in Modulation of GABA Synaptic Transmission, Influence Risk for Alcoholism: Results from Three Ethnically Diverse Populations.
Animal and human studies indicate that \textit{GABBR1}, encoding the GABAB1 receptor subunit, and \textit{SLC6A1}, encoding the neuronal gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) transporter GAT1, play a role in addiction by modulating synaptic GABA. Therefore, variants in these genes might predict risk/resilience for alcoholism. This study included 3 populations that differed by ethnicity and alcoholism phenotype: African American (AA) men: 401 treatment-seeking inpatients with single/comorbid diagnoses of alcohol and drug dependence, 193 controls; Finnish Caucasian men: 159 incarcerated alcoholics, half with comorbid antisocial personality disorder, 181 controls; and a community sample of Plains Indian (PI) men and women: 239 alcoholics, 178 controls. Seven \textit{GABBR1} tag single nucleotide polymorphisms were genotyped in the AA and Finnish samples; rs29220 was genotyped in the PI for replication. Also, a uniquely African, functional \textit{SLC6A1} insertion promoter polymorphism (IND) was genotyped in the AAs. We found a significant and congruent association between \textit{GABBR1} rs29220 and alcoholism in all 3 populations. The major genotype (heterozygotes in AAs, Finns) and the major allele in PIs were significantly more common in alcoholics. Moreover, \textit{SLC6A1} IND was more abundant in controls, that is, the major genotype predicted alcoholism. An analysis of combined \textit{GABBR1} rs29220 and \textit{SLC6A1} IND genotypes showed that rs29220 heterozygotes, irrespective of their IND status, had an increased risk for alcoholism, whereas carriers of the IND allele and either rs29220 homozygote were more resilient. Our results show that with both \textit{GABBR1} and \textit{SLC6A1}, the minor genotypes/alleles were protective against risk for alcoholism. Finally, \textit{GABBR1} rs29220 might predict treatment response/adverse effects for baclofen, a GABAB receptor agonist.

Source : P0004, 34016

**Thème :** IMMUNITÉ - IMMUNOCYTOLOGIE - IMMUNOLOGIE

Rao P.S., Kumar S.

**Chronic Effects of Ethanol and/or Darunavir/Ritonavir on U937 Monocytic Cells: Regulation of Cytochrome P450 and Antioxidant Enzymes, Oxidative Stress, and Cytotoxicity.**

\textit{Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°1, 73-82}


Our recent study has shown that acute treatment with ethanol (EtOH) increases oxidative stress and cytotoxicity through cytochrome P450 2E1 (CYP2E1)-mediated pathway in U937 monocytic cells. U937 cells are derived from blood monocytes and are considered as the model system for HIV-related study. Since the prevalence of alcohol use in HIV-infected
population is high, and HIV+ patients are on antiretroviral therapy (ART) soon after they are diagnosed, it is important to study the interactions between EtOH and ART in monocytes. This study examined the chronic effects of EtOH and ART (darunavir/ritonavir), alone and in combination, on expression/levels of cytochrome P450 enzymes (CYPs), antioxidant enzymes (AOEs), reactive oxygen species (ROS), and cytotoxicity in U937 cells. The mRNA and protein levels were measured using quantitative reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction and Western blot, respectively. ROS and cytotoxicity were measured using flow cytometry and cell viability assay, respectively. While chronic ART treatment increased CYP2E1 protein expression by 2-fold, EtOH and EtOH+ART increased CYP2E1 by ~5-fold. In contrast, ART and EtOH treatments decreased CYP3A4 protein expression by 38 ± 17% and 74 ± 15%, respectively, and the combination additively decreased CYP3A4 level by 90 ± 8%. Expressions of superoxide dismutase 1 (SOD1) and peroxiredoxin (PRDX6) were decreased by both EtOH and ART, however, the expressions of SOD2 and catalase were unaltered. These results suggested increased EtOH metabolism, increased ART accumulation, and decreased defense against ROS. Therefore, we determined the effects of EtOH and ART on ROS and cytotoxicity. While ART showed a slight increase, EtOH and EtOH+ART displayed significant increase in ROS and cytotoxicity. Moreover, the combination showed additive effects on ROS and cytotoxicity. These results suggest that chronic EtOH, in the absence and presence of ART, increases ROS and cytotoxicity in monocytes, perhaps via CYP- and AOE-mediated pathways. This study has clinical implications in HIV+ alcohol users who are on ART.

Source : P0004, 34014

JEUNE

Theme : JEUNE

Mermelstein L.C., Garske J.P.
A brief mindfulness intervention for college student binge drinkers: A pilot study.
Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2015, Vol.29, n°2, 259-269

Mots-clés : INTERVENTION BREVE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/SANTE MENTALE/ALCOOILISATION/EFFICACITE

The current study sought to evaluate the feasibility and efficacy of a brief mindfulness intervention aimed to reduce rates and consequences of binge drinking among college students. Participants were 76 undergraduate students assigned to a mindfulness/cue exposure group (MG) or a control/cue exposure only group (CG). Assessments were administered at the beginning of the initial session (i.e., baseline), the end of the initial session (i.e., posttreatment) and weekly for the subsequent 4 weeks. During the initial session, participants engaged in a cue exposure protocol that differed by group. The MG participated in a 60-min individual mindfulness intervention composed of didactic and experiential activities during the initial session. They participated in a mindfulness practice during the Week 2 follow-up assessment and were asked to engage in 1 hr of out-of-session mindfulness meditation each week during the 4-week assessment period. Treatment outcome examined changes in frequency of binge episodes, consequences of alcohol use, readiness to change alcohol use, alcohol refusal self-efficacy, and dispositional mindfulness between groups over time. Group differences in readiness to change, self-efficacy, and dispositional mindfulness were not found from baseline to posttreatment. Four weeks after
the initial intervention, the MG reported significantly less binge episodes, fewer consequences of alcohol use, high self-efficacy and higher dispositional mindfulness than the CG. Feasibility and participant acceptability of the intervention was demonstrated by consistent attendance, low attrition and high satisfaction ratings by the MG. Results provide initial support for the efficacy of a brief, mindfulness-based intervention among college students who report binge drinking.

Source : P0089, 33929

Thème : JEUNE
Ramirez J.J., Monti P.M., Colwill R.M.
Alcohol-cue exposure effects on craving and attentional bias in underage college-student drinkers.
_Psychology of Addictive Behaviors_, 2015, Vol.29, n°2, 317-322

Mots-clés : BESOIN IRREPRESSIBLE/COMPORTEMENT/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/CONSUMMATION/MOTIVATION/ETHANOL/EAU/EXPERIENCE
The effect of alcohol-cue exposure on eliciting craving has been well documented, and numerous theoretical models assert that craving is a clinically significant construct central to the motivation and maintenance of alcohol-seeking behavior. Furthermore, some theories propose a relationship between craving and attention, such that cue-induced increases in craving bias attention toward alcohol cues, which, in turn, perpetuates craving. This study examined the extent to which alcohol cues induce craving and bias attention toward alcohol cues among underage college-student drinkers. We designed within-subject cue-reactivity and visual-probe tasks to assess in vivo alcohol-cue exposure effects on craving and attentional bias on 39 undergraduate college drinkers (ages 18-20). Participants expressed greater subjective craving to drink alcohol following in vivo cue exposure to a commonly consumed beer compared with water exposure. Furthermore, following alcohol-cue exposure, participants exhibited greater attentional biases toward alcohol cues as measured by a visual-probe task. In addition to the cue-exposure effects on craving and attentional bias, within-subject differences in craving across sessions marginally predicted within-subject differences in attentional bias. Implications for both theory and practice are discussed.

Source : P0089, 33932

Thème : JEUNE
O'Hara R.E., Armeli S., Tennen H.
College students' drinking motives and social-contextual factors: Comparing associations across levels of analysis.
_Psychology of Addictive Behaviors_, 2015, Vol.29, n°2, 420-429

Mots-clés : ETUDIANT/JEUNE/SOCIOLOGIE/ALCOOLISATION/ENQUETE DE CONSOMMATION/GESTION DES PROBLEMES/MOTIVATION
Prior investigations have established between-person associations between drinking motives and both levels of alcohol use and social-contextual factors surrounding that use, but these relations have yet to be examined at the within-person level of analysis. Moreover, exploring...
previously posited subtypes of coping motives (i.e., coping with depression, anxiety, and anger) may shed light on the within-person processes underlying drinking to cope. In this daily diary study of college student drinking (N = 722; 54% female), students reported each day how many drinks they consumed the previous evening in both social and nonsocial settings along with their motives for each drinking episode. Additionally, they reported whether they attended a party the evening before, the number of people they were with, the gender makeup of that group, and their perceptions of their companions’ drinking prevalence and quantity. External reasons for drinking—social and conformity motives—showed patterns largely consistent across levels of analysis and in agreement with motivational models. However, internal reasons for drinking—enhancement and coping motives—demonstrated divergent associations that suggest different processes across levels of analysis. Finally, coping subtypes showed differing associations with drinking levels and social-contextual factors dependent on the predisposing emotion and the level of analysis. These results suggest that internal drinking motives have unique state and trait components, which could have important implications for the application of motivational models to prevention and treatment efforts. We recommend including drinking motives (including coping subtypes) as within-person measures in future microlongitudinal studies.

Source: P0089, 33939

Thème: JEUNE
Howard A.L., Patrick M.E., Maggs J.L.
College student affect and heavy drinking: Variable associations across days, semesters, and people.
Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2015, Vol.29, n°2, 430-443

Mots-clés: AFFECT/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/MODELE/PSYCHOLOGIE/COMPORTEMENT/EVENEMENT DE VIE
This study tested associations between positive and negative affect and heavy drinking in 734 college students who completed daily diaries in 14-day bursts once per semester over 7 semesters (≤ 98 days per person). Three-level multilevel models tested whether affect and heavy drinking were linked across days, semesters, and persons. Higher daily, between-semester, and between-person positive affect were each associated with greater odds of heavy drinking on weekdays and on weekend days. A significant interaction with semester in college showed that the association between daily positive affect and heavy drinking on weekend days became stronger over time. That is, heavy drinking on a weekend day with higher positive affect was more likely in later years of college (OR = 2.93, Fall of 4th year), compared to earlier in college (OR = 1.80, Fall of 1st year). A similar interaction was found for between-semester positive affect and heavy drinking on weekdays. Higher daily negative affect was associated with a greater odds of heavy drinking on weekdays only for students who first began drinking in 7th grade or earlier (OR = 2.36). Results of this study highlight the importance of varied time spans in studying the etiology, consequences, and prevention of heavy drinking. Harm-reduction strategies that target positive affect-related drinking by encouraging protective behaviors during celebratory events may become increasingly important as students transition to later years of college.

Source: P0089, 33940
Thème : **JEUNE**

Litt DM., Lewis MA.

**Examining the role of abstainer prototype favorability as a mediator of the abstainer-norms-drinking-behavior relationship.**

*Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2015, Vol.29, n°2, 467-472*

Mots-clefs : PAIR/FACTEUR DE RISQUE/INFLUENCE DES PAIRS/ALCOOLISATION/ABSTINENCE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/ETUDIANT/JEUNE /ADOLESCENT/NORME SOCIALE/COMPORTEMENT/FACTEUR PREDICTIF

Past research has indicated that peer influence is associated with risky health behaviors, such as alcohol and other substance use (e.g., Maxwell, 2002; Santor, Messervey, & Kusumakar, 2000). Specifically, research has indicated that believing that more of one’s peers use alcohol predicts more favorable prototypes (risk images) of the typical alcohol user (Litt & Stock, 2011; Teunissen et al., 2014). However, it is unclear if this same relationship would hold when considering abstainer (i.e., people who do not use alcohol) cognitions. The primary goal of the present study was to determine whether normative perceptions of peer abstinence from alcohol predict alcohol consumption and whether this relationship is mediated by abstainer prototypes. Results from 2,095 college students (42% male) indicated that the relation between abstainer norms and drinking behavior was mediated by abstainer prototypes such that believing that more peers abstained from alcohol use predicted more favorable prototypes of the typical alcohol abstainer, which in turn predicted lower alcohol use. Results from this study provide important first steps to delineating the relationship between abstainer cognitions and alcohol use.

Source : P0089, 33943

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Thème : **JEUNE**

Bailly D., Rouchaud A., Garcia C., Roehrig C., Ferley J.P.

**Consommation d'alcool chez les jeunes adolescents : enquête en milieu scolaire**

*Archives de Pédiatrie, 2015, Vol.22, n°5, 510-517*

Mots-clefs : JEUNE/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/MILIEU SCOLAIRE/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/QUESTIONNAIRE/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/SOCIOLOGIE/ENFANCE/FRANCE

De nombreuses études épidémiologiques établissent un lien chez les jeunes entre la précocité de la consommation d'alcool et la survenue ultérieure de troubles et de problèmes liés à l'utilisation de l'alcool. Paradoxalement, s'il existe une abondante littérature sur les problèmes posés par la consommation d'alcool chez les jeunes, peu de données sont disponibles concernant la consommation d'alcool chez les enfants et les jeunes adolescents. Notre enquête, réalisée à l'aide d'un questionnaire, a porté sur 2268 collégiens de l'Académie de Limoges entrant en classe de sixième. Parmi eux, 73,4 % ont rapporté avoir déjà expérimenté l'alcool et 3,7 % avoir déjà été ivres au moins une fois ; 5,4 % (8,5 % chez les garçons et 2,4 % chez les filles) ont rapporté consommer de l'alcool au moins une fois par mois et peuvent, à ce titre, être déjà considérés comme des consommateurs « réguliers ». Il existait une corrélation étroite entre la consommation « régulière » d'alcool, l'expérience de l'ivresse, l'usage du tabac et l'expérimentation du cannabis. Par rapport aux autres élèves, ces consommateurs « réguliers » avaient significativement plus de difficultés affectives,
relationnelles et d’adaptation sociale, et ils avaient déjà intégré une image plutôt « positive » de l’alcool. Au total, cette enquête montre que les attitudes et les comportements en matière de consommation de substances se dessinent tôt, durant l’enfance, et qu’il convient d’en tenir compte dans l’élaboration et la mise en place des actions de prévention.

Source : TAP 007 646, 33945

Thème : JEUNE
Feldstein Ewing S.W., Filbey F.M., Loughran T.A., Chassin L., Piquero A.R.
Which matters most? Demographic, neuropsychological, personality, and situational factors in long-term marijuana and alcohol trajectories for justice-involved male youth.
 Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2015, Vol.29, n°3, 603-612

Mots-clés : ETHANOL/MARIJUANA/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/SUIVI/FACTEUR DE RISQUE/STATUT SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE/PERSO NNALITE/NEUROPSYCHOLOGIE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/POPULATION HISPANIQUE/PAIR/FAMILLE/INFLUENCE/JEUNE/ETUDE LONGITUDINALE Justice-involved youth have high rates of alcohol and marijuana use. However, little is known about what may drive these rates over time. Using a large-scale (N = 1,056; 41.4% African American, 33.5% Hispanic) longitudinal study with strong retention (M retention = 90% over Years 1-7), we utilized random-effects regression to determine the comparative contribution of four sets of factors in justice-involved males' patterns of marijuana and heavy alcohol use (number of times drunk) over 7 years of follow-up: demographic, personality, situational, and neuropsychological factors. Across both marijuana and heavy alcohol use models, three factors were particularly strong contributors to lower rates of substance use: (a) Hispanic ethnicity, (b) less exposure (street) time, and (c) better impulse control. Similarly, two factors were strong contributors to increased rates of marijuana and heavy alcohol use: (a) delinquent peers and (b) family member arrest. Together, these findings indicate the relative superiority of these independent variables over other categories (i.e., neuropsychological factors) in predicting high-risk youths' long-term (7-year) rates of substance use. These findings also suggest the importance of evaluating the connection of these areas for high-risk, adjudicated youth.

Source : P0089, 33954

Thème : JEUNE
Identifying classes of conjoint alcohol and marijuana use in entering freshmen.
 Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2015, Vol.29, n°3, 620-626

Mots-clés : MARIJUANA/ETHANOL/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/CONSOMMATION/COMPORTEMENT/STATUT SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/POLYCONSOMMATION
The current study identified classes of conjoint marijuana and alcohol use in entering college
freshmen using latent profile analysis (N = 772; 53% male, 60% White; Mage = 18). Results yielded 4 distinct groups: Class 1 (moderate drinking with recent marijuana use: 22% of sample), Class 2 (moderate drinking with no recent marijuana use: 25%), Class 3 (light drinking with no recent marijuana use: 40%) and Class 4 (heavy drinking with recent marijuana use: 14%). Separate pairwise contrasts examined cross-class differences in demographics and drinking behaviors, comparing differences in drinking when current marijuana use was controlled (Class 1 vs. 4) and differences in marijuana use when drinking was held relatively constant (Class 1 vs. 2). Among moderate drinkers, recent marijuana users were more likely to drink more than intended, drink to get drunk, and had more problems (including higher rates of blackouts, physical injury, and DUI) relative to peers who refrained from marijuana. No cross-class differences were found for alcohol expectancies or behavioral motives. Findings from these analyses show the presence of distinct groups of conjoint users with different drinking behaviors and consequence profiles, and suggest that conjoint alcohol-marijuana use may be more problematic overall than single substance involvement and highlight the need for developing campus prevention and intervention programs that address the increased risk from polysubstance involvement.

Source: P0089, 33955

Thème: JEUNE

Scaglione N.M., Hultgren B.A., Reavy R., Mallett K.A., Turrisi R., Cleveland M.J., Sell N.M. 
Do students use contextual protective behaviors to reduce alcohol-related sexual risk? Examination of a dual-process decision-making model. 
Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2015, Vol.29, n°3, 733-743

Mots-clefs : COMPORTEMENT/COMPORTEMENT A RISQUE/SEXUALITE/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/PSYCHOSOCIOLOGIE/SUIVI/SEXE

Recent studies suggest drinking protective behaviors (DPBs) and contextual protective behaviors (CPBs) can uniquely reduce alcohol-related sexual risk in college students. Few studies have examined CPBs independently, and even fewer have utilized theory to examine modifiable psychosocial predictors of students' decisions to use CPBs. The current study used a prospective design to examine (a) rational and reactive pathways and psychosocial constructs predictive of CPB use and (b) how gender might moderate these influences in a sample of college students. Students (n = 508) completed Web-based baseline (mid-Spring semester) and 1- and 6-month follow-up assessments of CPB use; psychosocial constructs (expectancies, normative beliefs, attitudes, and self-concept); and rational and reactive pathways (intentions and willingness). Regression was used to examine rational and reactive influences as proximal predictors of CPB use at the 6-month follow-up. Subsequent path analyses examined the effects of psychosocial constructs, as distal predictors of CPB use, mediated through the rational and reactive pathways. Both rational (intentions to use CPB) and reactive (willingness to use CPB) influences were significantly associated with increased CPB use. The examined distal predictors were found to effect CPB use differentially through the rational and reactive pathways. Gender did not significantly moderate any relationships within the model. Findings suggest potential entry points for increasing CPB use that include both rational and reactive pathways. Overall, this study demonstrates the mechanisms underlying how to increase the use of CPBs in programs designed to reduce alcohol-related sexual consequences and victimization.
Thème : **JEUNE**

Jackson K.M., Colby S.M., Barnett N.P., Abar C.C.

**Prevalence and correlates of sipping alcohol in a prospective middle school sample.**

*Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2015, Vol.29, n°3, 766-778*

Mots-clefs :

**EPIDEMIOLOGIE/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/PREVALENCE/PARENT/RECHERCHE DE SENSATION/FACTEUR DE RISQUE/INITIATION/ETHANOL/ADOLESCENT/CONSOMMATION/DISPONIBILITE DE L’ALCOOL/MODE DE CONSOMMATION**

Research documents an association between early use of alcohol and adverse outcomes. Most studies on drinking initiation exclude sipping or confound sips with consumption of a full drink. However, even a few sips of alcohol can constitute a meaningful experience for naïve drinkers. Prior research with this project indicated that sipping before middle school predicted subsequent adverse outcomes (at high-school entry), even controlling for child externalizing and sensation seeking and parent alcohol use. The present study extends our prior work by examining the correlates of early sipping and sipping onset. The sample was comprised of 1,023 6th, 7th, and 8th graders (52% female; 24% non-White, and 12% Hispanic). Participants completed Web-based surveys on 5 occasions over the course of 2 years. The prevalence of sipping at Wave 1 was 37%, with 29% of never-sippers initiating sipping within 2 years. Sipping was associated with stronger alcohol-related cognitions and low school engagement as well as contextual influences in the peer, sibling, and parent domains. Sipping onset among never-sippers was prospectively predicted by sensation seeking and problem behavior as well as parental and sibling influences. More important, mere availability of alcohol was a strong correlate both concurrently and prospectively. Further analyses demonstrated that youth who sipped alcohol with parental permission had a lower profile of risk and healthier relationships with parents as compared with youth who reported unsanctioned sipping. Findings point to the importance of considering fine-grained early drinking behavior and call for further attention to sipping in research on initiation of alcohol use.

Source : *P0089, 33967*

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Thème : **JEUNE**

Kelly A.B., Chan G.C., Mason W.A., Williams J.W.

**The relationship between psychological distress and adolescent polydrug use.**

*Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2015, Vol.29, n°3, 787-793*

Mots-clefs :

**POLYCONSOMMATION/ADOLESCENT/JEUNE/PSYCHOSOCIOLOGIE/DROGUE/AUSTRALIE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/ETHANOL/TABAGISME/CANNABIS/STATUT SOCIO-ECONOMIQUE/AGE/SEXE/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/DEPRESSION/ANXIETE**

Polydrug use is relatively common among adolescents. Psychological distress is associated with the use of specific drugs, and may be uniquely associated with polydrug use. The
Purpose of this study was to test the association of psychological distress with polydrug use using a large adolescent sample. The sample consisted of 10,273 students aged 12-17 years from the State of Victoria, Australia. Participants completed frequency measures of tobacco, alcohol, cannabis, inhalant, and other drug use in the past 30 days, and psychological distress. Control variables included age, gender, family socioeconomic status, school suspensions, academic failure, cultural background, and peer drug use. Drug-use classes were derived using latent-class analysis, then the association of psychological distress and controls with drug-use classes was modeled using multinomial ordinal regression. There were 3 distinct classes of drug use: no drug use (47.7%), mainly alcohol use (44.1%), and polydrug use (8.2%). Independent of all controls, psychological distress was higher in polydrug users and alcohol users, relative to nondrug users, and polydrug users reported more psychological distress than alcohol users. Psychological distress was most characteristic of polydrug users, and targeted prevention outcomes may be enhanced by a collateral focus on polydrug use and depression and/or anxiety.

Source: P0089, 33968

Thème: JEUNE
Gil-Hernandez S., Garcia-Moreno L.M.
**Executive performance and dysexecutive symptoms in binge drinking adolescents**
*Alcohol, 2016, Vol.51, 79-87*


Alcohol is probably the most common legal drug of abuse in Western countries. The prevalence of binge drinking (BD) pattern of alcohol consumption among adolescents is a worrisome phenomenon. Adolescents and university students who practice a BD pattern have difficulty performing tasks involving prefrontal cortex functions, such as working memory, planning, attention, and decision making. The aim of the present study was to investigate the association between BD and executive functioning in adolescents. Two hundred twenty-three high-school students between 12 and 18 years old (15.19 ± 2.13) participated in our study. They were assigned to one of three groups according to their pattern of alcohol consumption: BD (subjects who consumed alcohol intensively, n = 48), MAC (subjects who consumed alcohol moderately, n = 53), and CTR (non-drinking subjects, n = 122). The students were evaluated with two groups of testing tools: a set of performance neuropsychological tests and two questionnaires of executive functioning. The results showed that the students who drank alcohol exhibited a more pronounced dysexecutive symptomatology (disinhibition, executive dysfunction, intentionality, executive memory), but they obtained better results than controls on some of the neuropsychological tests such as Spatial Location, Five Digit Tests, or Stroop Test. According to the results, we can deduce that heavy alcohol drinking in adolescents brings a certain dysfunction of prefrontal circuits. This prefrontal dysfunction is not so clearly demonstrated in the neuropsychological tests used, but it was observed in the performance of daily activities. In the Discussion section we raise issues about sociodemographic features of the sample and ecological validity of the traditional neuropsychological tests. The neurotoxic effects of BD on prefrontal cortex can be less evident throughout adolescence, but if alcohol consumption...
persists, the executive dysfunction would be exacerbated.

Source: P0002, 33989

Thème: JEUNE

Prince M.A., Maisto S.A., Rice S.L., Carey K.B.
**Development of a face-to-face injunctive norms brief motivational intervention for college drinkers and preliminary outcomes.**
*Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2015, Vol.29, n°4, 825-835*

Mots-clés: INTERVENTION BREVE/ADOLESCENT/JEUNE/ENTRETIEN MOTIVATIONNEL/ALCOOLISATION/CONSEQUENCE

Findings are presented from the first randomized clinical trial that compared changes in alcohol consumption and alcohol-related consequences among college student drinkers from baseline to follow-up across 4 conditions: (a) a new single component injunctive norms brief motivational intervention (IN-BMI) condition; (b) a single component descriptive norms brief motivational intervention (DN-BMI); (c) a combined IN and DN brief motivational intervention (Combined-BMI); and (d) assessment-only control. DN-BMI focused on the juxtaposition of personal, perceived, and actual alcohol use by typical same-sex students *at your university*. IN-BMI focused on the juxtaposition of personal, perceived, and actual attitudes about alcohol-related consequences by the typical same-sex student at your university. Exploratory analyses assessed the effect of IN-BMI and DN-BMI on matched (e.g., the effect of DN-BMI on perceived DN) and mismatched norms (e.g., the effect of DN-BMI on perceived IN). IN-BMI resulted in greater decreases in alcohol use and consequences when delivered alone and in conjunction with DN-BMI compared with the control condition. Further, the Combined-BMI condition reported greater reductions in alcohol use but not consequences compared to the DN condition. Receiving IN-BMI either alone or in combination with DN-BMI produced greater changes in IN perceptions than were produced in the control group. Grounded in norms theory, this study examined how college student problem drinking is affected by both IN-BMI and DN-BMI alone and in combination. We conclude that IN-BMI alone or in combination with DN-BMI is able to modify alcohol use and reduce alcohol-related consequences.

Source: P0089, 33991

Thème: JEUNE

**Associations between neighborhood alcohol availability and young adolescent alcohol use.**
*Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2015, Vol.29, n°4, 950-959*

We investigated the association between alcohol outlet density and adolescent alcohol use, including whether this association differed by sociodemographic characteristics. We geocoded and mapped active license data from the year 2011 to calculate the number of outlets within multiple circular buffers of varying sizes (density), centered at households of adolescents ages 10-16 ($n = 2,724$). We examined 2 indicators of alcohol use: any lifetime use, but not in past month, and any past month heavy use. Cross-sectional hierarchical multivariate regression analyses were used to examine associations between alcohol outlet density and alcohol use, including the potential moderating effect of age, gender, race/ethnicity, and socioeconomic status. Analyses controlled for neighborhood-level socioeconomic status and accounted for census tract-level clustering. A higher number of on- and off-premise outlets within 0.10, 0.25, and 0.50 miles around the respondents’ homes was associated with higher odds of being a heavy drinker. In addition, the number of on-premise outlets within the 0.25-mile radius was associated with greater odds of lifetime drinking. For on-premise outlets where minors were not allowed (clubs/bars), we observed a positive and significant association between clubs/bars within the 0.25-mile buffer zone and higher odds of both lifetime and heavy drinking. Findings suggest that youth who are exposed to higher densities of on-premise alcohol outlets are at risk for both lifetime use and recent heavy use. It is critical to advocate for stricter laws limiting the number of alcohol outlets in neighborhoods, including clubs/bars where minors are restricted, and putting into place more stringent enforcement of age identification requirements to limit distribution of alcohol to minors.

Source: P0089, 33998

Thème: JEUNE

Ashenhurst J.R., Harden K.P., Corbin W.R., Fromme K. 

**Trajectories of binge drinking and personality change across emerging adulthood.** 

*Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2015, Vol.29, n°4, 978-991*


College students binge drink more frequently than the broader population, yet most individuals "mature out" of binge drinking. Impulsivity and sensation seeking traits are important for understanding who is at risk for maintaining binge drinking across college and the transition to adult roles. We use latent class growth analysis (LCGA) to examine longitudinal binge-drinking trajectories spanning from the end of high school through 2 years after college ($M$ ages = 18.4 to 23.8). Data were gathered over 10 waves from students at a large Southwestern university ($N = 2,245$). We use latent factor models to estimate changes in self-reported impulsive (IMP) and sensation-seeking (SS) personality traits across 2 time periods-(a) the end of high school to the end of college and (b) the 2-year transition out of college. LCGA suggested 7 binge-drinking trajectories: frequent, moderate, increasing, occasional, low increasing, decreasing, and rare. Models of personality showed that from high school through college, change in SS and IMP generally paralleled drinking trajectories, with increasing and decreasing individuals showing corresponding changes in SS. Across the transition out of college, only the increasing group demonstrated a developmentally deviant increase in IMP, whereas all other groups showed normative stability or decreases in both IMP and SS. These data indicate that “late bloomers,” who begin binge drinking only in the
later years of college, are a unique at-risk group for drinking associated with abnormal patterns of personality maturation during emerging adulthood. Our results indicate that personality targeted interventions may benefit college students.

Source: P0089, 34000

Thème: JEUNE

Yurasek A.M., Borsari B., Magill M., Mastroleo N.R., Hustad J.T., Tevyaw T.O., Barnett N.P., Kahler C.W., Monti P.M.

Descriptive norms and expectancies as mediators of a brief motivational intervention for mandated college students receiving stepped care for alcohol use.

Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2015, Vol.29, n°4, 1003-1011

Mots-clés: INTERVENTION BREVE/ENTRETIEN MOTIVATIONNEL/EFFICACITE/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/SUIVI/ATTENTE/NORME SOCIALE

Stepped care approaches for mandated college students provide individual brief motivational interventions (BMI) only for individuals who do not respond to an initial, low-intensity level of treatment such as Brief Advice (BA). However, how BMIs facilitate change in this higher-risk group of mandated students remains unclear. Perceived descriptive norms and alcohol-related expectancies are the most commonly examined mediators of BMI efficacy but have yet to be examined in the context of stepped care. Participants were mandated college students (N = 598) participating in a stepped care trial in which mandated students first received BA. Those who reported continued risky drinking 6 weeks following a BA session were randomized to either a single-session BMI (N = 163) or an assessment-only comparison condition (AO; N = 165). BMI participants reduced alcohol-related problems at the 9 month follow up significantly more than AO participants. Multiple mediation analyses using bootstrapping techniques examined whether perceived descriptive norms and alcohol-related expectancies mediated the observed outcomes. Reductions in perceptions of average student drinking (B = -0.24; 95% CI [-0.61, -0.04]) and negative expectancies (B = -0.13; 95% CI [-0.38, -0.01]) mediated the BMI effects. Furthermore, perceived average student norms were reduced after the BMI to levels approximating those of students who had exhibited lower risk drinking following the BA session. Findings highlight the utility of addressing perceived norms and expectancies in BMIs, especially for students who have not responded to less intensive prevention efforts.

Source: P0089, 34002

Thème: JEUNE

Fitzpatrick B.G., Martinez J., Polidan E., Angelis E.

On the Effectiveness of Social Norms Intervention in College Drinking: The Roles of Identity Verification and Peer Influence.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°1, 141-151

Mots-clés: NORME SOCIALE/MILIEU SCOLAIRE/JEUNE/ETUDIANT/INFLUENCE DES PAIRS/PERCEPTION/INTERVENTION/REDUCTION DE
The application of social norms theory in the study of college drinking centers on the ideas that incorrect perceptions of drinking norms encourage problematic drinking behavior and that correcting misperceptions can mitigate problems. The design and execution of social norms interventions can be improved with a deeper understanding of causal mechanisms connecting misperception to drinking behavior. We develop an agent-based computational simulation that uses identity control theory and peer influence (PI) to model interactions that affect drinking. Using data from the College Alcohol Survey and Social Norms Marketing Research Project, we inform model parameters for agent drinking identities and perceptions. We simulate social norms campaigns that reach progressively larger fractions of the student population, and we consider the strength of the campaign in terms of changing student perception and resulting behavior. We observe a general reduction in heavy episodic drinking (HED) as students are affected by the intervention. As campaigns reached larger fractions of students, the reduction rate diminishes, in some cases actually making a slight reverse. The way in which students "take the message to heart" can have a significant impact as well: The psychological factors involved in identity control and PI have both positive and negative effects on HED rates. With whom agents associate at drinking events also impacts drinking behavior and intervention effectiveness. Simulations suggest that reducing misperception can reduce HED. When agents adhere strongly to identity verification and when misperceptions affect identity appraisals, social norms campaigns can bring about large reductions. PI, self-monitoring, and socializing with like-drinking peers appear to moderate the effect.

Source: P0004, 34021

Thème: JEUNE
Protais C., Diaz-Gomez C., Spilka S., Obradovic I.
Tendances, 2016, n°107, 4 p.

Mots-clés:
CONSULTATION/JEUNE/FAMILLE/INTERVENTION/ADDICTION/SUBSTANCES PSYCHOACTIVE/CONSOMMATION/CANNABIS/ETHANOL/JEU/EVOLUTION
Depuis 2004, les consultations jeunes consommateurs (CJC) accueillent sur tout le territoire de jeunes usagers de substances psychoactives ou concernés par d’autres addictions ainsi que leurs familles. Ce dispositif, qui vise à aider en quelques séances le jeune à modifier son comportement ou à l’orienter vers un accompagnement plus long, est inscrit dans le Plan gouvernemental de lutte contre les drogues et les conduites addictives (2013-2017) coordonné par la MILDECA. Alors qu’une enquête nationale menée en 2014 auprès des intervenants avait permis de décrire l’offre, le public et les pratiques professionnelles, le n° 107 de Tendances revient sur le dispositif des CJC en 2015.
Cette nouvelle enquête, financée comme la précédente par la Fédération Addiction, est intervenue alors qu’une campagne de communication grand public coordonnée par l’INPES s’était déroulée en janvier afin de promouvoir le dispositif auprès des adolescents et de leurs familles. Un volet hors médiatique était quant à lui destiné à mobiliser les professionnels de la jeunesse et de la santé, dans le but d’améliorer le repérage précoce des conduites addictives.

Source : P0067, 34030

MODÈLE ANIMAL

Thème : MODELE ANIMAL

Marquardt K., Brigman J.L.
The impact of prenatal alcohol exposure on social, cognitive and affective behavioral domains: Insights from rodent models
Alcohol, 2016, Vol.51, 1-15

Mots-clés : SAF/MODELE ANIMAL/EXPOSITION PRENATALE A L’ALCOOL/PHENOTYPE/CARENCE/COGNITION/COMPORTEMENT
Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD) are characterized by deficits in working memory, response inhibition, and behavioral flexibility. However, the combination and severity of impairments are highly dependent upon maternal ethanol consumption patterns, which creates a complex variety of manifestations. Rodent models have been essential in identifying behavioral endpoints of prenatal alcohol exposure (PAE). However, experimental model outcomes are extremely diverse based on level, pattern, timing, and method of ethanol exposure, as well as the behavioral domain assayed and paradigm used. Therefore, comparisons across studies are difficult and there is currently no clear comprehensive behavioral phenotype of PAE. This lack of defined cognitive and behavioral phenotype is a contributing factor to the difficulty in identifying FASD individuals. The current review aims to critically examine preclinical behavioral outcomes in the social, cognitive, and affective domains in terms of the PAE paradigm, with a special emphasis on dose, timing, and delivery, to establish a working model of behavioral impairment. In addition, this review identifies gaps in our current knowledge and proposes future areas of research that will advance knowledge in the field of PAE outcomes. Understanding the complex behavioral phenotype, which results from diverse ethanol consumption will allow for development of better diagnostic tools and more critical evaluation of potential treatments for FASD.

Source : P0002, 33980

Thème : MODELE ANIMAL

Lopez M.F., Anderson R.I., Becker H.C.
Effect of different stressors on voluntary ethanol intake in ethanol-dependent and nondependent C57BL/6J mice
Alcohol, 2016, Vol.51, 17-23
Several animal models have evaluated the effect of stress on voluntary ethanol intake with mixed results. The experiments reported here examined the effects of different stressors on voluntary ethanol consumption in dependent and nondependent adult male C57BL/6J mice. In Experiment 1, restraint, forced swim, and social defeat stress procedures all tended to reduce ethanol intake in nondependent mice regardless of whether the stress experience occurred 1 h or 4 h prior to ethanol access. The reduction in ethanol consumption was most robust following restraint stress. Experiment 2 examined the effects of forced swim stress and social defeat stress on drinking in a dependence model that involved repeated cycles of chronic intermittent ethanol (CIE) exposure. Repeated exposure to forced swim stress prior to intervening test drinking periods that followed repeated cycles of CIE exposure further increased ethanol consumption in CIE-exposed mice while not altering intake in nondependent mice. In contrast, repeated exposure to the social defeat stressor in a similar manner reduced ethanol consumption in CIE-exposed mice while not altering drinking in nondependent mice. Results from Experiment 3 confirmed this selective effect of forced swim stress increasing ethanol consumption in mice with a history of CIE exposure, and also demonstrated that enhanced drinking is only observed when the forced swim stressor is administered during each test drinking week, but not if it is applied only during the final test week. Collectively, these studies point to a unique interaction between repeated stress experience and CIE exposure, and also suggest that such an effect depends on the nature of the stressor. Future studies will need to further explore the generalizability of these results, as well as mechanisms underlying the ability of forced swim stress to selectively further enhance ethanol consumption in dependent (CIE-exposed) mice but not alter intake in nondependent animals.

Source: P0002, 33981

Thème: MODELE ANIMAL
Susick L.L., Chrumka A.C., Hool S.M., Conti A.C.
Dysregulation of TrkB phosphorylation and proBDNF protein in adenylyl cyclase 1 and 8 knockout mice in a model of fetal alcohol spectrum disorder
Alcohol, 2016, Vol.51, 25-35

Mots-clefs: BDNF/ADENYLYL CYCLASE/MODELE ANIMAL/SOURIS/NEUROLOGIE/NEURONE/CERVEAU/EXPRESSION PROTEIQUE/EXPOSITION POSTNATALE A L'ALCOOL/PHOSPHORYLATION/SOURIS KNOCKOUT
Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) mediates neuron growth and is regulated by adenylyl cyclases (ACs). Mice lacking AC1/8 (DKO) have a basal reduction in the dendritic complexity of medium spiny neurons in the caudate putamen and demonstrate increased neurotoxicity in the striatum following acute neonatal ethanol exposure compared to wild type (WT) controls, suggesting a compromise in BDNF regulation under varying conditions. Although neonatal ethanol exposure can negatively impact BDNF expression, little is known about the effect on BDNF receptor activation and its downstream signaling, including Akt activation, an established neuroprotective pathway. Therefore, here we determined the effects of AC1/8 deletion and neonatal ethanol administration on BDNF and proBDNF
protein expression, and activation of tropomyosin-related kinase B (TrkB), Akt, ERK1/2, and PLCγ. WT and DKO mice were treated with a single dose of 2.5 g/kg ethanol or saline at postnatal days 5-7 to model late-gestational alcohol exposure. Striatal and cortical tissues were analyzed using a BDNF enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay or immunoblotting for proBDNF, phosphorylated and total TrkB, Akt, ERK1/2, and PLCγ. Neither postnatal ethanol exposure nor AC1/8 deletion affected total BDNF protein expression at any time point in either region examined. Neonatal ethanol increased the expression of proBDNF protein in the striatum of WT mice 6, 24, and 48 h after exposure, with DKO mice demonstrating a reduction in proBDNF expression 6 h after exposure. Six and 24 h after ethanol administration, phosphorylation of full-length TrkB in the striatum was significantly reduced in WT mice, but was significantly increased in DKO mice only at 24 h. Interestingly, 48 h after ethanol, both WT and DKO mice demonstrated a reduction in phosphorylated full-length TrkB. In addition, Akt and PLCγ1 phosphorylation was also decreased in ethanol-treated DKO mice 48 h after injection. These data demonstrate dysregulation of a potential survival pathway in the AC1/8 knockout mice following early-life ethanol exposure.

Source: P0002, 33982

Thème: MODELE ANIMAL

Krishnan H.R., Li X., Ghezzi A., Atkinson N.S.

A DNA element in the slo gene modulates ethanol tolerance.

*Alcohol*, 2016, Vol.51, 37-42

Mots-clefs: DROSOPHILE/MODELE ANIMAL/GENE/CANAL CALCIUM/CANAL POTASSIUM/TOLERANCE/EFFET SEDATIF/MUTATION/GENETIQUE/ADN/HISTONE/ETHANOL

In Drosophila, the slo gene encodes BK-type Ca(2+)-activated K(+) channels and is involved in producing rapid functional tolerance to sedation with ethanol. Drosophila are ideal for the study of functional ethanol tolerance because the adult does not acquire metabolic ethanol tolerance (Scholz, Ramond, Singh, & Heberlein, 2000). It has been shown that mutations in slo block the capacity to acquire tolerance, that sedation with ethanol vapor induces slo gene expression in the nervous system, and that transgenic induction of slo can phenocopy tolerance (Cowmeadow, Krishnan, & Atkinson, 2005; Cowmeadow et al., 2006). Here we use ethanol-induced histone acetylation to map a DNA regulatory element in the slo transcriptional control region and functionally test the element for a role in producing ethanol tolerance. Histone acetylation is commonly associated with activating transcription factors. We used the chromatin immunoprecipitation assay to map histone acetylation changes following ethanol sedation to identify an ethanol-responsive DNA element. Ethanol sedation induced an increase in histone acetylation over a 60 n DNA element called 6b, which is situated between the two ethanol-responsive neural promoters of the slo gene. Removal of the 6b element from the endogenous slo gene affected the production of functional ethanol tolerance as assayed in an ethanol-vapor recovery from sedation assay. Removal of element 6b extended the period of functional ethanol tolerance from ~10 days to more than 21 days after a single ethanol-vapor sedation. This study demonstrates that mapping the position of ethanol-induced histone acetylation is an effective way to identify DNA regulatory elements that help to mediate the response of a gene to ethanol. Using this approach, we identified a DNA element, which is conserved among Drosophila species, and which is important for producing a behaviorally relevant ethanol response.
Species differences in the effects of the \( \kappa \)-opioid receptor antagonist zyklophin

*Alcohol*, 2016, Vol.51, 43-49

We have shown that dysregulation of the dynorphin/\( \kappa \)-opioid receptor (DYN/KOR) system contributes to escalated alcohol self-administration in alcohol dependence and that KOR antagonists with extended durations of action selectively reduce escalated alcohol consumption in alcohol-dependent animals. As KOR antagonism has gained widespread attention as a potential therapeutic target to treat alcoholism and multiple neuropsychiatric disorders, we tested the effect of zyklophin (a short-acting KOR antagonist) on escalated alcohol self-administration in rats made alcohol-dependent using intermittent alcohol vapor exposure. Following dependence induction, zyklophin was infused centrally prior to alcohol self-administration sessions and locomotor activity tests during acute withdrawal. Zyklophin did not impact alcohol self-administration or locomotor activity in either exposure condition. To investigate the neurobiological basis of this atypical effect for a KOR antagonist, we utilized a \( \kappa \), \( \mu \), and delta-opioid receptor agonist-stimulated GTP\( \gamma \)S coupling assay to examine the opioid receptor specificity of zyklophin in the rat brain and mouse brain. In rats, zyklophin did not affect U50488-, DAMGO-, or DADLE-stimulated GTP\( \gamma \)S coupling, whereas the prototypical KOR antagonist nor-binaltorphimine (norBNI) attenuated U50488-induced stimulation in the rat brain tissue at concentrations that did not impact \( \mu \)- and \( \delta \)-receptor function. To reconcile the discrepancy between the present rat data and published mouse data, comparable GTP\( \gamma \)S assays were conducted using mouse brain tissue; zyklophin effects were consistent with KOR antagonism in mice. Moreover, at higher concentrations, zyklophin exhibited agonist properties in rat and mouse brains. These results identify species differences in zyklophin efficacy that, given the rising interest in the development of short-duration KOR antagonists, should provide valuable information for therapeutic development efforts.

Dyr W., Wyszogrodzka E., Paterak J., Siwinska-Ziółkowska A., Malkowska A., Polak P.

Ethanol-induced conditioned taste aversion in Warsaw Alcohol High-Preferring (WHP) and Warsaw Alcohol Low-Preferring (WLP) rats

*Alcohol*, 2016, Vol.51, 63-69

The aversive action of the pharmacological properties of ethanol was studied in selectively
bred Warsaw Alcohol High-Preferring (WHP) and Warsaw Alcohol Low-Preferring (WLP) rats. For this study, a conditioned-taste aversion test was used. Male WHP and WLP rats were submitted to daily 20-min sessions for 5 days, in which a saccharin solution (1.0 g/L) was available (pre-conditioning phase). Next, this drinking was paired with the injection of ethanol (0, 0.5, 1.0 g/kg), intraperitoneally [i.p.] immediately after removal of the saccharin bottle (conditioning phase). Afterward, the choice between the saccharin solution and water was extended for 18 subsequent days for 20-min daily sessions (post-conditioning phase). Both doses of ethanol did not produce an aversion to saccharin in WLP and WHP rats in the conditioning phase. However, injection of the 1.0 g/kg dose of ethanol produced an aversion in WLP rats that was detected by a decrease in saccharin intake at days 1, 3, 7, and 10 of the post-conditioning phase, with a decrease in saccharin preference for 16 days of the post-conditioning phase. Conditioned taste aversion, measured as a decrease in saccharin intake and saccharin preference, was only visible in WHP rats at day 1 and day 3 of the post-conditioning phase. This difference between WLP and WHP rats was apparent despite similar blood ethanol levels in both rat lines following injection of 0.5 and 1.0 g/kg of ethanol. These results may suggest differing levels of aversion to the post-ingestional effects of ethanol between WLP and WHP rats. These differing levels of aversion may contribute to the selected line difference in ethanol preference in WHP and WLP rats.

Source: P0002, 33987

Thème: MODELE ANIMAL


Age-related effects of chronic restraint stress on ethanol drinking, ethanol-induced sedation, and on basal and stress-induced anxiety response

Alcohol, 2016, Vol.51, 89-100


Adolescents are sensitive to the anxiolytic effect of ethanol, and evidence suggests that they may be more sensitive to stress than adults. Relatively little is known, however, about age-related differences in stress modulation of ethanol drinking or stress modulation of ethanol-induced sedation and hypnosis. We observed that chronic restraint stress transiently exacerbated free-choice ethanol drinking in adolescent, but not in adult, rats. Restraint stress altered exploration patterns of a light-dark box apparatus in adolescents and adults. Stressed animals spent significantly more time in the white area of the maze and made significantly more transfers between compartments than their non-stressed peers. Behavioral response to acute stress, on the other hand, was modulated by prior restraint stress only in adults. Adolescents, unlike adults, exhibited ethanol-induced motor stimulation in an open field. Stress increased the duration of loss of the righting reflex after a high ethanol dose, yet this effect was similar at both ages. Ethanol-induced sleep time was much higher in adult than in adolescent rats, yet stress diminished ethanol-induced sleep time only in adults. The study indicates age-related differences that may increase the risk for initiation and escalation in alcohol drinking.

Source: P0002, 33990
Thème : **MODELE ANIMAL**


*In Vivo Hepatic Reprogramming of Myofibroblasts with AAV Vectors as a Therapeutic Strategy for Liver Fibrosis.*
*Cell Stem Cell, 2016, vol.18, n°6, 809-816*

Mots-clefs : FOIE/FIBROSE/HEPATOCYTE/COLLAGENE/MODELE ANIMAL/SOURIS/GENETIQUE/TRAITEMENT

Liver fibrosis, a form of scarring, develops in chronic liver diseases when hepatocyte regeneration cannot compensate for hepatocyte death. Initially, collagen produced by myofibroblasts (MFs) functions to maintain the integrity of the liver, but excessive collagen accumulation suppresses residual hepatocyte function, leading to liver failure. As a strategy to generate new hepatocytes and limit collagen deposition in the chronically injured liver, we developed in vivo reprogramming of MFs into hepatocytes using adeno-associated virus (AAV) vectors expressing hepatic transcription factors. We first identified the AAV6 capsid as effective in transducing MFs in a mouse model of liver fibrosis. We then showed in lineage-tracing mice that AAV6 vector-mediated in vivo hepatic reprogramming of MFs generates hepatocytes that replicate function and proliferation of primary hepatocytes, and reduces liver fibrosis. Because AAV vectors are already used for liver-directed human gene therapy, our strategy has potential for clinical translation into a therapy for liver fibrosis.

Source : TAP 007 664, 34004

Thème : **MODELE ANIMAL**

Cesconetto P.A., Andrade C.M., Cattani D., Domingues J.T., Parisotto E.B., Filho D.W., Zamoner A.

*Maternal Exposure to Ethanol During Pregnancy and Lactation Affects Glutamatergic System and Induces Oxidative Stress in Offspring Hippocampus.*
*Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°1, 52-61*


Alcohol abuse during pregnancy leads to intellectual disability and morphological defects in the offspring. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of chronic maternal ethanol (EtOH) consumption during pregnancy and lactation on glutamatergic transmission regulation, energy deficit, and oxidative stress in the hippocampus of the offspring. The aim of this study was to determine the effect of chronic maternal ethanol consumption during pregnancy and lactation on glutamatergic transmission regulation, energy deficit, and oxidative stress in the hippocampus of the offspring. EtOH was administered to dams in drinking water at increasing doses (2 to 20%) from the gestation day 5 to lactation day 21. EtOH and tap water intake by treated and control groups, respectively, were measured daily. Results showed that EtOH exposure does not affect fluid intake over the course of pregnancy and lactation. The toxicity of maternal exposure to EtOH was demonstrated by decreased offspring body weight at experimental age, on postnatal day 21. Moreover, maternal EtOH exposure decreased (43) Ca(2+) influx in the offspring’s hippocampus. Corroborating this finding, EtOH increased both Na(+) -
dependent and Na(+) -independent glial [(14) C]-glutamate uptake in hippocampus of immature rats. Also, maternal EtOH exposure decreased glutamine synthetase activity and induced aspartate aminotransferase enzymatic activity, suggesting that in EtOH-exposed offspring hippocampus, glutamate is preferentially used as a fuel in tricarboxylic acid cycle instead of being converted into glutamine. In addition, EtOH exposure decreased [U-14C]-2-deoxy-D-glucose uptake in offspring hippocampus. The decline in glucose transport coincided with increased lactate dehydrogenase activity, suggesting an adaptative response in EtOH-exposed offspring hippocampus, using lactate as an alternative fuel. These events were associated with oxidative damage, as demonstrated by changes in the enzymatic antioxidant defense system and lipid peroxidation. Taken together, the results demonstrate that maternal exposure to EtOH during pregnancy and lactation impairs glutamatergic transmission, as well as inducing oxidative stress and energy deficit in immature rat hippocampus.

Source: P0004, 34012

Thème: MODELE ANIMAL


**Nicotine Enhances the Hypnotic and Hypothermic Effects of Alcohol in the Mouse.**
*Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°1, 62-72*

Mots-clefs: ETHANOL/NICOTINE/PHARMACOLOGIE/MODELE ANIMAL/SOURIS/INTERACTION/SOURIS KNOCKOUT/RECEPTEUR/EXPERIENCE/HYPOTHERMIE/EFFET HYPNOTIQUE

Ethanol (EtOH) and nicotine abuse are 2 leading causes of preventable mortality in the world, but little is known about the pharmacological mechanisms mediating co-abuse. Few studies have examined the interaction of the acute effects of EtOH and nicotine. Here, we examine the effects of nicotine administration on the duration of EtOH-induced loss of righting reflex (LORR) and characterize the nature of their pharmacological interactions in C57BL/6J mice. We assessed the effects of EtOH and nicotine and the nature of their interaction in the LORR test using isobolographic analysis after acute injection in C57BL/6J male mice. Next, we examined the importance of receptor efficacy using nicotinic partial agonists varenicline and sazetidine. We evaluated the involvement of major nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR) subtypes using nicotinic antagonist mecamylamine and nicotinic α4- and α7-knockout mice. The selectivity of nicotine’s actions on EtOH-induced LORR was examined by testing nicotine’s effects on the hypnotic properties of ketamine and pentobarbital. We also assessed the development of tolerance after repeated nicotine exposure. Last, we assessed whether the effects of nicotine on EtOH-induced LORR extend to hypothermia and EtOH intake in the drinking in the dark (DID) paradigm. We found that acute nicotine injection enhances EtOH's hypnotic effects in a synergistic manner and that receptor efficacy plays an important role in this interaction. Furthermore, tolerance developed to the enhancement of EtOH's hypnotic effects by nicotine after repeated exposure of the drug. α4* and α7 nAChRs seem to play an important role in nicotine-EtOH interaction in the LORR test. In addition, the magnitude of EtOH-induced LORR enhancement by nicotine was more pronounced in C57BL/6J than DBA/2] mice. Furthermore, acute nicotine enhanced ketamine and pentobarbital hypnotic effects in the mouse. Finally, nicotine enhanced EtOH-induced hypothermia but decreased EtOH intake.
in the DID test. Our results demonstrate that nicotine synergistically enhances EtOH-induced LORR in the mouse.

Source: P0004, 34013

Thème: **MODELE ANIMAL**

Diaz M.R., Valenzuela C.F.

**Sensitivity of GABAergic Tonic Currents to Acute Ethanol in Cerebellar Granule Neurons is Not Age- or δ Subunit-Dependent in Developing Rats.**


Mots-clés: RECEPTEUR GABAA/NEURONE/CERVEAU/ELECTROPHYSIOLOGIE/MODELE ANIMAL/RAT/RAT SPRAGUE-DAWLEY/EXPOSITION PRENATALE A L'ALCOOL/CERVELET

The age of first exposure to ethanol (EtOH), as well as reduced sensitivity to its motor-impairing effects, are associated with a future predisposition to abuse EtOH. In adolescence, acute EtOH potentiates GABA transmission, including tonic inhibition mediated by δ-containing extrasynaptic GABAA receptors (GABAA Rs) in cerebellar granule neurons (CGNs), an effect that likely contributes to EtOH-induced motor impairment. Prenatal EtOH exposure is strikingly prevalent and is associated with increased EtOH abuse later in life; however, the acute effects of EtOH on GABA transmission in developing CGNs are unknown. Using whole-cell patch-clamp electrophysiological techniques in acute brain slices, we examined the acute effects of EtOH on GABA transmission and functionally assessed the role of δ-containing GABAA Rs in CGNs of preweanling (postnatal day [P] 12 to 14) and postweanling (P28 to 30) male Sprague-Dawley rats. The magnitude of basal tonic currents were similar at both ages. However, 4,5,6,7-Tetrahydroisoxazolo[5,4-c]pyridin-3-ol hydrochloride, an agonist with preferential affinity for δ-containing GABAA Rs, significantly potentiated tonic currents to a larger magnitude in CGNs from postweanlings compared to preweanlings. Conversely, acute application of EtOH (80 mM) significantly increased tonic currents and the frequency of spontaneous inhibitory postsynaptic currents to a similar extent in CGNs from pre- and postweanlings. These findings highlight the sensitivity of the developing cerebellum to EtOH. Furthermore, this study demonstrates age-dependent functional changes in a well-characterized circuitry that may contribute to the short- and long-term effects of prenatal exposure to EtOH.

Source: P0004, 34015

Thème: **MODELE ANIMAL**

McClain J.A., Nixon K.

**Alcohol Induces Parallel Changes in Hippocampal Histone H3 Phosphorylation and c-Fos Protein Expression in Male Rats.**

*Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016*, Vol.40, n°1, 102-112

Mots-clés: EXPRESSION GENIQUE/HISTONE/PHOSPHORYLATION/HIPPOCAMPE/MODELE ANIMAL/RAT/RAT SPRAGUE-
DAWLEY/MALE/IMMUNOHISTOCHIMIE/PROTEINE C-FOS/CELLULE GRANULEUSE/NEUROLOGIE/CEREAU/SEVRAGE/INTOXICATION/ETHANOL

Changes in gene expression associated with alcohol-induced neuroadaptations are controlled in part by post translational histone modifications. Serine 10 phosphorylation of histone H3 (H3S10ph) has been implicated in drug-induced changes in gene expression; however, ethanol (EtOH)'s effects on H3S10ph have yet to be examined in brain. Therefore, hippocampal H3S10ph was examined after acute EtOH exposure and EtOH dependence. Adult male Sprague Dawley rats received an acute exposure of EtOH (0 to 5 g/kg) via gavage. Or, rats were made EtOH dependent by administering 25% w/v EtOH every 8 hours for 4 days following a modified Majchrowicz protocol. In both cases, rats were perfused transcardially and paraformaldehyde-fixed brains were collected and processed for immunohistochemistry to detect H3S10ph or c-fos. Acute EtOH exposure dose dependently altered the number of H3S10ph-positive (+) cells in the hippocampus. Specifically, 1 g/kg EtOH increased the number of H3S10ph+ cells in all neuronal layers, while 2.5 and 5 g/kg EtOH reduced the number of H3S10ph+ cells, an effect that was confined to the granule cell layer. In EtOH-dependent rats, the number of H3S10ph+ cells in the granule cell layer was reduced by 66% during intoxication; however, H3S10ph+ cells were increased in all neuronal layers during peak withdrawal. Subsequent examination of c-fos, a gene known to be regulated by H3S10ph, revealed that EtOH and withdrawal-associated changes in c-fos closely paralleled changes in H3S10ph. These results suggest that H3S10ph regulates EtOH-mediated changes in c-fos expression, effects that likely have important implications for EtOH-induced changes in hippocampal neuronal plasticity.

Source: P0004, 34017

Thème: MODELE ANIMAL

Mots-clefs: SAF/MODELE ANIMAL/EXPOSITION PRENATALE A L'ALCOOL/GESTATION/CEREAU/SOURIS/PROGENITURE/COMPORTEMENT/ANXIETE/DYSFONCTIONNEMENT/NEUROBIOLOGIE
In utero alcohol, or ethanol (EtOH), exposure produces developmental abnormalities in the brain of the fetus, which can result in lifelong behavioral abnormalities. Fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD) is a term used to describe a range of adverse developmental conditions caused by EtOH exposure during gestation. Children diagnosed with FASD potentially exhibit a host of phenotypes including growth retardation, facial dysmorphism, central nervous system anomalies, abnormal behavior, and cognitive deficits. Previous research suggests that abnormal gene expression and circuitry in the neocortex may underlie reported disabilities of learning, memory, and behavior resulting from early exposure to alcohol (J Neurosci, 33, 2013, 18893). Here, we utilize a mouse model of FASD to examine effects of prenatal EtOH exposure (PrEE), on brain anatomy in newborn (postnatal day [P]0), weanling (P20), and early adult (P50) mice. We correlate abnormal cortical and subcortical anatomy with atypical behavior in adult P50 PrEE mice. In this model, experimental dams self-administered a 25% EtOH solution throughout gestation (gestational days 0 to 19, day of birth), generating the exposure to the offspring. Results
from these experiments reveal long-term alterations to cortical anatomy, including atypical developmental cortical thinning, and abnormal subcortical development as a result of in utero EtOH exposure. Furthermore, offspring exposed to EtOH during the prenatal period performed poorly on behavioral tasks measuring sensorimotor integration and anxiety. Insight from this study will help provide new information on developmental trajectories of PrEE and the biological etiologies of abnormal behavior in people diagnosed with FASD.

Source: P0004, 34019

Thème: MODELE ANIMAL

Zhang C., Franklin T., Sarkar D.K.

Inhibition of Mammary Cancer Progression in Fetal Alcohol Exposed Rats by β-Endorphin Neurons.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°1, 134-140


Fetal alcohol exposure (FAE) increases the susceptibility to carcinogen-induced mammary cancer progression in rodent models. FAE also decreases β-endorphin (β-EP) level and causes hyperstress response, which leads to inhibition of immune function against cancer. Previous studies have shown that injection of nanosphere-attached dibutyryl cyclic adenosine monophosphate (dbcAMP) into the third ventricle increases the number of β-EP neurons in the hypothalamus. In this study, we assessed the therapeutic potential of stress regulation using methods to increase hypothalamic levels of β-EP, a neuropeptide that inhibits stress axis activity, in treatment of carcinogen-induced mammary cancer in fetal alcohol exposed rats. Fetal alcohol exposed and control Sprague Dawley rats were given a dose of N-Nitroso-N-methylurea (MNU) at postnatal day 50 to induce mammary cancer growth. Upon detection of mammary tumors, the animals were either transplanted with β-EP neurons or injected with dbcAMP-delivering nanospheres into the hypothalamus to increase β-EP peptide production. Spleen cytokines were detected using reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction assays. Metastasis study was done by injecting mammary cancer cells MADB106 into jugular vein of β-EP-activated or control fetal alcohol exposed animals. Both transplantation of β-EP neurons and injection of dbcAMP-delivering nanospheres inhibited MNU-induced mammary cancer growth in control rats, and reversed the effect of FAE on the susceptibility to mammary cancer. Similar to the previously reported immune-enhancing and stress-suppressive effects of β-EP transplantation, injection of dbcAMP-delivering nanospheres increased the levels of interferon-γ and granzyme B and decreased the levels of epinephrine and norepinephrine in fetal alcohol exposed rats. Mammary cancer cell metastasis study also showed that FAE increased incidence of lung tumor retention, while β-EP transplantation inhibited lung tumor growth in both normal and fetal alcohol exposed rats. Our results suggest that increase of β-EP production in the hypothalamus may serve as a potential therapeutic strategy for treating the cancer growth in patients with chronic stress and compromised immune function, such as the patients with FAE.

Source: P0004, 34020
Thème : **MODELE ANIMAL**

Valenta J.P., Gonzales R.A.

**Chronic Intracerebroventricular Infusion of Monocyte Chemoattractant Protein-1 Leads to a Persistent Increase in Sweetened Ethanol Consumption During Operant Self-Administration But Does Not Influence Sucrose Consumption in Long-Evans Rats.**

*Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°1, 187-195*

Mots-clefs : CHEMOKINE/MONOCYTE/CERVEAU/IMMUNOLOGIE/AUTO-ADMINISTRATION/MODELE ANIMAL/RAT/RAT LONG-EVANS/EXPERIMENTATION/MOTIVATION/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/SUCCHAROSE

Among the evidence implicating neuroimmune signaling in alcohol use disorders are increased levels of the chemokine monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCP-1) in the brains of human alcoholics and animal models of alcohol abuse. However, it is not known whether neuroimmune signaling can directly increase ethanol (EtOH) consumption, and whether MCP-1 is involved in that mechanism. We designed experiments to determine whether MCP-1 signaling itself is sufficient to accelerate or increase EtOH consumption. Our hypothesis was that increasing MCP-1 signaling by directly infusing it into the brain would increase operant EtOH self-administration. We implanted osmotic minipumps to chronically infuse either one of several doses of MCP-1 or vehicle into the cerebral ventricles (intracerebroventricular) of Long-Evans rats and then tested them in the operant self-administration of a sweetened EtOH solution for 8 weeks. There was a significant interaction between dose of MCP-1 and sweetened EtOH consumed across the first 4 weeks (while pumps were flowing) and across the 8-week experiment. Animals receiving the highest dose of MCP-1 (2 µg/d) were the highest consumers of EtOH during weeks 3 through 8. MCP-1 did not influence the acquisition of self-administration (measured across the first 5 days), the motivation to consume EtOH (time to lever press or progressive ratio), withdrawal-induced anxiety, or the consumption of sucrose alone. We provide novel evidence that neuroimmune signaling can directly increase chronic operant EtOH self-administration, and that this increase persists beyond the administration of the cytokine. These data suggest that EtOH-induced increases in MCP-1, or increases in MCP-1 due to various other neuroimmune mechanisms, may further promote EtOH consumption. Continued research into this mechanism, particularly using models of alcohol dependence, will help determine whether targeting MCP-1 signaling has therapeutic potential in the treatment of alcohol use disorders.

Source : *P0004, 34026*

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**PATHOLOGIE**

Thème : **MORTALITE**

Connor J., Kydd R., Maclennan B., Shield K., Rehm J.

**Alcohol-attributable cancer deaths under 80 years of age in New Zealand.**

*Drug and Alcohol Review, 2016, 9 p.*

Mots-clefs : PATHOLOGIE/CANCER/MORTALITE/NOUVELLE-
INTRODUCTION AND AIMS:
Cancer deaths made up 30% of all alcohol-attributable deaths in New Zealanders aged 15-79 years in 2007, more than all other chronic diseases combined. We aimed to estimate alcohol-attributable cancer mortality and years of life lost by cancer site and identify differences between Maori and non-Maori New Zealanders.

DESIGN AND METHODS:
We applied the World Health Organization's comparative risk assessment methodology at the level of Maori and non-Maori subpopulations. Proportions of specific alcohol-related cancers attributable to alcohol were calculated by combining alcohol consumption estimates from representative surveys with relative risks from recent meta-analyses. These proportions were applied to both 2007 and 2012 mortality data.

RESULTS:
Alcohol consumption was responsible for 4.2% of all cancer deaths under 80 years of age in 2007. An average of 10.4 years of life was lost per person; 12.7 years for Maori and 10.1 years for non-Maori. Half of the deaths were attributable to average consumption of <4 standard drinks per day. Breast cancer comprised 61% of alcohol-attributable cancer deaths in women, and more than one-third of breast cancer deaths were attributable to average consumption of <2 standard drinks per day. Mortality data from 2012 produced very similar findings.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS:
Alcohol is an important and modifiable cause of cancer. Risk of cancer increases with higher alcohol consumption, but there is no safe level of drinking. Reduction in population alcohol consumption would reduce cancer deaths. Additional strategies to reduce ethnic disparities in risk and outcome are needed in New Zealand.

Source: TAP 007 667, 34033

Thème: PATHOLOGIE
Alcohol use longitudinally predicts adjustment and impairment in college students with ADHD: The role of executive functions.
Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2015, Vol.29, n°2, 444-454

Mots-clés:
JEUNE/ETUDIANT/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/COMPORTEMENT/CARENCE/PATHOLOGIE/CONSOMMATION DECLAREE/HYPERACTIVITE/PSYCHOPATHOLOGIE

The primary aim of this study was to evaluate whether alcohol consumption longitudinally predicts the adjustment, overall functioning, and grade point average (GPA) of college students with ADHD and to determine whether self-report of executive functioning (EF) mediates these relationships. Sixty-two college students comprehensively diagnosed with ADHD completed ratings at the beginning and end of the school year. Regression analyses revealed that alcohol consumption rated at the beginning of the year significantly predicted self-report of adjustment and overall impairment at the end of the year, above and beyond ADHD symptoms and baseline levels of adjustment/impairment but did not predict GPA. Exploratory multiple mediator analyses suggest that alcohol use impacts impairment primarily through EF deficits in self-motivation. EF deficits in the motivation to refrain from pursuing immediately rewarding behaviors in order to work toward long-term goals.
appear to be particularly important in understanding why college students with ADHD who consume alcohol have a higher likelihood of experiencing significant negative outcomes. The implications of these findings for the prevention of the negative functional outcomes often experienced by college students with ADHD are discussed.

Source: P0089, 33941

Thème: PATHOLOGIE
Lafay L., Ancellin R.
Alimentation et cancer colorectal
_Cahiers de Nutrition et de Diététique, 2015, Vol.50, n°5, 262-270_

Mots-clés: PATHOLOGIE/CANCER/NUTRITION/ALIMENTATION/COLEN/RECTUM/MORTALITE/RISQUE/BOISSON ALCOOLISEE

Le cancer colorectal, un des principaux cancers en termes d'incidence et de mortalité, en France, est associé au mode de vie occidental. Les études prospectives et les méta-analyses publiées entre 2010 et 2013 confirment les conclusions de l’expertise du WCRF/AICR parue en 2011 sur les liens entre cancer colorectal et consommations alimentaires. Les relations dont le niveau de preuve est soit convaincant ou soit probable concernent, d’une part, les consommations de viandes rouges, de viandes transformées et d’alcool associées à un risque augmenté de cancer colorectal, et d’autre part, les consommations de fibres et de produits céréaliers complets et de lait quant à elles liées à un risque réduit de cancer colorectal. Le niveau de preuve des relations entre une réduction de risque de cancer colorectal et les consommations de fruits et de légumes est suggéré. La modification des habitudes alimentaires, associée à la réduction de la sédentarité, du surpoids et de l’obésité, du tabagisme, à l’augmentation de l’activité physique, et à la pratique du dépistage devraient permettre de réduire considérablement le poids du cancer colorectal en France.

Source: P0008, 33950

Thème: PATHOLOGIE
López-Pelayo H., Miquel L., Altamirano J., Blanch J.L., Gual A., Lligoña A.
Alcohol consumption in upper aerodigestive tract cancer: Role of head and neck surgeons’ recommendations
_Alcohol, 2016, Vol.51, 51-56_


This study aims to describe the prevalence of alcohol consumption in patients diagnosed with an upper aerodigestive tract cancer (UADTC) and evaluate the clinical impact of head and neck surgeons’ recommendations on alcohol intake. An observational, retrospective, and cross-sectional study was conducted. Socio-demographic data, type of cancer, psychiatric history, substance-use history, and DSM-IV-TR criteria for alcohol dependence were recorded. Patients were asked to report their alcohol consumption before UADTC diagnosis
and during their follow-up. All patients were asked if they had received from the specialist any recommendation to reduce or stop their alcohol consumption. One hundred ninety-one patients were included. Laryngeal cancer was the most frequent. 85.3% of patients were alcohol consumers before being diagnosed, 39.8% were risky drinkers, and 13.1% had alcohol dependence. The prevalence of alcohol use decreased by 16.7% after the UADTC was diagnosed. The proportion of risky drinkers decreased from 46.6% to 24.5%. Almost half of the patients did not recall having received any recommendation regarding alcohol consumption. Receiving a recommendation was independently associated with a positive response (reduced or stopped alcohol consumption) with an Odds Ratio 3.7; \( p < 0.001 \). Prevalence of alcohol dependence and risky drinking (39.8%) is high in UADTC patients, compared to the general population. Otorhinolaryngologists and head and neck surgeons frequently provide recommendations about alcohol consumption, which has a relevant impact on the reduction of alcohol intake. Further prospective studies focused on brief advice should be performed in order to demonstrate effectiveness in this population.

Source: P0002, 33985

Thème: PATHOLOGIE
Shirai Y., Kuriki K., Endoh K., Miyauchi R., Kasezawa N., Tohyama K., Goda T.
Positive linear dose-response relationships, but no J-shaped relationship, between drinking habits and estimated glomerular filtration rate in middle-aged Japanese men
*Alcohol*, 2016, Vol.51, 71-77


The relationship between drinking frequency and amount of alcohol consumption (i.e., drinking habits) and the risk of chronic kidney disease (CKD) remains unclear. We aimed to clarify either a linear or J-shaped dose-response relationship between drinking habits and estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) as a biomarker for identifying individuals at high risk of CKD. In a large-scale cross-sectional study, 403 men and 121 women with an eGFR of \( \geq 30 \) mL/min per 1.73 m\(^2\) were defined as cases, and 1209 men and 363 women with \( \geq 60 \) mL/min/1.73 m\(^2\) were randomly extracted as controls (one case subject was matched with three control subjects, matched according to age and season of data collection). We calculated multivariate-adjusted CKD risk and the corresponding mean eGFR according to drinking habits. In men, negative and positive linear relationships with drinking habits were found for CKD risk and mean eGFR \( (p < 0.001 \) for all linear terms), respectively, but there were no corresponding J-shaped relationships (not significant for all quadratic terms). In regard to the mean eGFR, however, positive linear relationships were only shown in men in the highest eGFR quartile \( (p < 0.05 \) and \( p < 0.01 \) for drinking frequency and amount of alcohol consumption, respectively). In women, no association was found. Regarding each drinking habit, we found a positive linear dose-response relationship to eGFR in middle-aged men with an eGFR \( \geq 30 \) mL/min/1.73 m\(^2\).

Source: P0002, 33988
**Thème : **PATHOLOGIE

Kraemer K.L.

**Can a Behavioral Alcohol Intervention be Delivered Cost-Effectively to Persons Living with HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa?**

*Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°1, 50-51*

Mots-clés : VIH/AFRIQUE/AFRIQUE DU SUD/MORTALITÉ/TRAITEMENT/THÉRAPIE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/SEXUALITÉ/INFECTION/PATHOLOGIE

OVER TWO-THIRDS of all HIV-infected individuals worldwide live in sub-Saharan Africa (World Health Organization, 2015). Without doubt, this concentration of the global HIV/AIDS epidemic in a resource-limited region challenges the affected sub-Saharan African countries and the international community. Although a multifaceted international response and increased access to life-sustaining antiretroviral therapy (ART) have contributed to an impressive 48% decrease in AIDS-related deaths in sub-Saharan Africa since 2004, the 1.4 million new HIV infections in 2014 alone in sub-Saharan Africa indicate there is still much work to do (World Health Organization, 2015).

Source : P0004, 34011

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**Thème : **PHYSIOLOGIE

Albertoni G., Schor N.

**Resveratrol plays important role in protective mechanisms in renal disease--mini-review**

*Jornal brasileiro de nefrologia, 2015, Vol.37, n°1, 106-114*

Mots-clés : POLYPHENOL/RESVERATROL/MALADIE CARDIOVASCULAIRE/PATHOLOGIE/EFFET BENEFIQUE/REIN/ANGIOTENSINE

Resveratrol (RESV) is a polyphenolic compound found in various plants, including grapes, berries and peanuts, and its processed foods as red wine. RESV possesses a variety of bioactivities, including antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, cardioprotective, antidiabetic, anticancer, chemopreventive, neuroprotective, renal lipotoxicity preventative, and renal protective effects. Numerous studies have demonstrated that polyphenols promote cardiovascular health. Furthermore, RESV can ameliorate several types of renal injury in animal models, including diabetic nephropathy, hyperuricemic, drug-induced injury, aldosterone-induced injury, ischemia-reperfusion injury, sepsis-related injury, and endothelial dysfunction. In addition, RESV can prevent the increase in vasoconstrictors, such as angiotensin II (AII) and endothelin-1 (ET-1), as well as intracellular calcium, in mesangial cells. Together, these findings suggest a potential role for RESV as a supplemental therapy for the prevention of renal injury.

Source : TAP 007 658, 33975
Thème : **POLITIQUE**

Storvoll E.E., Moan I.S., Rise J.

**Predicting attitudes toward a restrictive alcohol policy: Using a model of distal and proximal predictors.**

*Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2015, Vol.29, n°2, 492-499*

Mots-clés : POLITIQUE EN MATIERE D'ALCOOL/FACTEUR PREDICTIF/COMPORTEMENT/MODELE/NORVEGE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/PRIX/EFFICACITE/EXPERIENCE/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL

Previous research on attitudes toward a restrictive alcohol policy has mainly focused on variables such as demographics and own drinking as possible predictors. The present article adds to the existing literature by examining the impact of a set of beliefs and personal experiences with the harm caused by other peoples' drinking. We suggest and test an analytic model in which the predictors are ranked according to their conceptual proximity to attitudes. The data stem from a Web survey in the Norwegian adult population (*N* = 1,951), mapping the respondents' attitudes toward pricing policy and availability restrictions, belief in the harm-limiting effect of such measures, belief in the harm caused by drinking, and personal experiences with harm from others' drinking. In line with the suggested model, belief in the effectiveness of restrictive measures and belief in the harm caused by drinking appeared as the strongest predictors. Attitudes were less strongly related to own drinking, and particularly to demographics. Altogether, 41% of the variance in attitudes was explained.

Negative experience with other peoples' drinking was a statistically significant predictor only among young respondents. The strong relationships between proximal predictors, such as belief in the harm caused by drinking and belief in the harm-limiting effect of restrictive measures and attitudes, indicate that support for a restrictive policy may be increased by focusing on awareness of such issues rather than on more distal predictors. However, further research is needed to acquire more knowledge about the mechanisms behind these associations.

Source : P0089, 33944

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Thème : **POLITIQUE**

Les politiques de lutte contre les consommations nocives d'alcool 2016, 262 p.


La consommation d'alcool est un sujet sensible en France, car l'alcool est associé aux événements festifs, aux modes de vie, à la culture et à la gastronomie. Cet héritage social et culturel, renforcé par les enjeux économiques qui lui sont attachés, induit une tolérance générale vis-à-vis de la consommation d'alcool qui explique, pour une large part, la difficulté à définir et à mettre en œuvre dans la durée une politique intégrée de santé et de sécurité.
Sur les 8,8 millions de consommateurs réguliers d'alcool, l'observatoire français des drogues et des toxicomanies1 estime à 3,4 millions le nombre de consommateurs à risque, dont 10 % seulement seraient pris en charge. Selon la seule étude récente disponible en France, publiée en 2013, environ 49 000 décès étaient attribuables à l'alcool en 2009, ce qui en ferait la deuxième cause de mortalité évitable. Une étude publiée en 2015 notait que l'alcool était la première cause d'hospitalisation (580 000 patients pour un coût estimé à 2,6 Md€) et que la consommation excessive d'alcool était associée à une soixantaine de pathologies.

Source : RAP 000 723, 34035

**PSYCHOLOGIE**

**Thème : PSYCHIATRIE - PSYCHOPATHOLOGIE - PSYCHANALYSE**

Wilcox C.E., Pearson M.R., Tonigan J.S.

**Effects of long-term AA attendance and spirituality on the course of depressive symptoms in individuals with alcohol use disorder.**

*Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2015, Vol.29, n°2, 382-391*

Mots-clés : PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/DEPRESSION/ALCOOLIQUES ANONYMES/SUIVI/QUESTIONNAIRE/REDUCTION DE CONSOMMATION/SPRITUALITE/PSYCHOLOGIE

Alcohol use disorder (AUD) is associated with depression. Although attendance at Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) meetings predicts reductions in drinking, results have been mixed about the salutary effects of AA on reducing depressive symptoms. In this single-group study, early AA affiliates (n = 253) were recruited, consented, and assessed at baseline, 3, 6, 9, 12, 18, and 24 months. Lagged growth models were used to investigate the predictive effect of AA attendance on depression, controlling for concurrent drinking and treatment attendance. Depression was measured using the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and was administered at baseline 3, 6, 12, 18, and 24 months. Additional predictors of depression tested included spiritual gains (Religious Background and Behavior questionnaire [RBB]) and completion of 12-step work (Alcoholics Anonymous Inventory [AAI]). Eighty-five percent of the original sample provided follow-up data at 24 months. Overall, depression decreased over the 24 month follow-up period. AA attendance predicted later reductions in depression (slope = -3.40, p = .01) even after controlling for concurrent drinking and formal treatment attendance. Finally, increased spiritual gains (RBB) also predicted later reductions in depression (slope = -0.10, p = .02) after controlling for concurrent drinking, treatment, and AA attendance. In summary, reductions in alcohol consumption partially explained decreases in depression in this sample of early AA affiliates, and other factors such as AA attendance and increased spiritual practices also accounted for reductions in depression beyond that explained by drinking.

Source : P0089, 33937

**Thème : PSYCHOLOGIE**

Lambe L., Hudson A., Stewart S.H.

**Drinking motives and attentional bias to affective stimuli in problem and non-problem drinkers.**
Mots-clefs : EMOTION/GESTION DES PROBLEMES/STIMULUS/MOTIVATION/PSYCHOLOGIE

Problem drinking may reflect a maladaptive means of coping with negative emotions or enhancing positive emotions. Disorders with affective symptoms are often characterized by attentional biases for symptom-congruent emotionally valenced stimuli. Regarding addictions, coping motivated (CM) problem gamblers exhibit an attentional bias for negative stimuli, whereas enhancement motivated (EM) problem gamblers exhibit this bias for positive stimuli (Hudson, Jacques, & Stewart, 2013). We predicted that problem drinkers would show similar motive-congruent attentional biases. Problem and non-problem drinkers (n = 48 per group) completed an emotional orienting task measuring attentional biases to positive, negative, and neutral stimuli. As predicted, EM problem drinkers showed an attentional bias for positive information (i.e., reduced accuracy for positively cued trials). However, CM problem drinkers displayed a general distractibility (i.e., reduced accuracy, regardless of cue valence). The results add further support for Cooper et al.’s (1992) motivational model of alcohol use, and indicate potential motivation-matched intervention targets.

Source : P0089, 33931

Thème : SOCIOLOGIE

Bacon A.K., Cranford A.N., Blumenthal H.
Effects of ostracism and sex on alcohol consumption in a clinical laboratory setting. Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2015, Vol.29, n°3, 664-672

Mots-clefs : STRESS/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/JEU/EXPERIENCE/BIERE/ALCOOLEMIE/DIFFERENCE SEXUELLE/SEXE/SOCIOLOGIE/AFFECT/SOCIOLOGIE

Drinking to cope with negative affect is a drinking pattern that leads to problematic alcohol use both in college and after graduation. Despite theory and correlational evidence to this effect, establishing a link between stress and alcohol consumption among college students in the laboratory has yielded both a limited number of studies and, at times, inconsistent results. The present study attempts to resolve these issues through investigating the effects of an ecologically relevant stressor-ostracism-on alcohol consumption in a clinical laboratory setting. Social drinking college students (N = 40; 55% female) completed a 5-min game of Cyberball and were randomly assigned either to be included or excluded in the virtual ball-toss game. The amount (in ml) of beer consumed in a subsequent mock taste test served as our primary dependent variable, with breath alcohol concentration (BrAC) as a secondary dependent variable. Results indicated that excluded participants reported a trend toward an increase in negative affect from pre- to post-Cyberball, and endorsed significantly lower self-esteem, belonging, control, and belief in a meaningful existence compared to included participants. A significant Sex × Condition effect indicated that excluded women consumed less beer than both included women and excluded men, supported by a nonsignificant trend in BrAC. Men did not differ in their consumption of beer as a result of Cyberball condition. Implications of sex and social context on alcohol use are discussed, as well as ostracism as a method for investigating relationships between social stress and alcohol use.
Thème : **SOCILOGIE**
Levitt A., Leonard K.E.
**Insecure attachment styles, relationship-drinking contexts, and marital alcohol problems: Testing the mediating role of relationship-specific drinking-to-cope motives.**

Mots-clés :
MOTIVATION/COMPORTEMENT/MARIAGE/CONJOINT/CONSOMMATION/RÉLATION SOCIALE/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/COUPLE/ANXIETE/SOCILOGIE

Research and theory suggest that romantic couple members are motivated to drink to cope with interpersonal distress. Additionally, this behavior and its consequences appear to be differentially associated with insecure attachment styles. However, no research has directly examined drinking to cope that is specific to relationship problems, or with relationship-specific drinking outcomes. Based on alcohol motivation and attachment theories, the current study examines relationship-specific drinking-to-cope processes over the early years of marriage. Specifically, it was hypothesized that drinking to cope with a relationship problem would mediate the associations between insecure attachment styles (i.e., anxious and avoidant) and frequencies of drinking with and apart from one's partner and marital alcohol problems in married couples. Multilevel models were tested via the actor-partner interdependence model using reports of both members of 470 couples over the first nine years of marriage. As expected, relationship-specific drinking-to-cope motives mediated the effects of actor anxious attachment on drinking apart from one's partner and on marital alcohol problems, but, unexpectedly, not on drinking with the partner. No mediated effects were found for attachment avoidance. Results suggest that anxious (but not avoidant) individuals are motivated to use alcohol to cope specifically with relationship problems in certain contexts, which may exacerbate relationship difficulties associated with attachment anxiety. Implications for theory and future research on relationship-motivated drinking are discussed.

Source : P0089, 33957

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Thème : **SOCILOGIE**
McCutcheon V.V., Luke D.A., Lessov-Schlaggar C.N.
**Reduced Social Network Drinking is Associated with Improved Response Inhibition in Women During Early Recovery from Alcohol Use Disorders: A Pilot Study.**
*Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research,* **2016**, Vol.40, n°1, 170-177

Mots-clés :
GUERISON/COMPORTEMENT/INHIBITION/IMPULSIVITE/FEMME/TRAITEMENT/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/DESINHIBITION/SUIVI/SOCILOGIE/COGNITION/RESEAU/INFUENCE SOCIALE

Social support for recovery from alcohol use disorders (AUDs) is associated with
improvements in self-reported impulsive behavior in individuals treated for AUDs. We build on these findings using a behavioral task-based measure of response inhibition, a well-defined component of impulsivity, to examine the association of disinhibition with alcohol-specific social network characteristics during early recovery. Women \( (n = 28) \) were recruited from treatment for AUD within 3 to 4 weeks of their last drink and were assessed at baseline and again 3 months later. Outcome measures were level of disinhibition at baseline and change in disinhibition from baseline to follow-up, measured using a computer-based continuous performance test. The primary independent variables were level of drinking in the social network at baseline and change in network drinking from baseline to follow-up. The sample [50% black, age \( M (SD) = 42.3 (9.5) \)] reported high rates of physical and sexual abuse before age 13 (43%), psychiatric disorder (71%), drug use disorder (78%), and previous treatment (71%). More drinking in participants' social networks was associated with greater disinhibition at baseline (\( \beta = 12.5, 95\% CI = 6.3, 18.7 \)). A reduction in network drinking from baseline to follow-up was associated with reduced disinhibition (\( \beta = -6.0, 95\% CI = -11.3, -0.78 \)) independent of IQ, recent alcohol consumption, and self-reported negative urgency. This study extends previous findings of an association between social networks and self-reported impulsivity to a neurobehavioral phenotype, response inhibition, suggesting that abstinence-supporting social networks may play a role in cognitive change during early recovery from AUDs.

Source : P0004, 34024

RECHERCHE

Thème : RECHERCHE
Ray L.A., Bujarski S., Roche D.J.
Subjective Response to Alcohol as a Research Domain Criterion.
Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°1, 6-17

Mots-clés : ALCOOLISME/ETRE HUMAIN/NEUROBIOLOGIE/RECHERCHE/COMPORTEMENT/GENETIQUE/PROBLEME LIE A L’ALCOOL/PHENOTYPE/BIOLOGIE

Individual differences in the subjective experience of the pharmacological effects of alcohol have long been implicated in the likelihood that one will drink heavily and develop alcoholism. The theme of this conceptual review and perspective article is to synthesize the literature on subjective responses to alcohol and to set an agenda for the next generation of research in the area. Specifically, we contend that in order for subjective response to alcohol to play a prominent role in alcoholism research, it is critical that it be studied as a multimodal phenotype. First, we review the human research on subjective response to alcohol measured under controlled laboratory conditions and draw recommendations for the application of these findings to understanding alcoholism neurobiology in humans. Second, we highlight multimodal approaches, including studies of the genetic and neural substrates of individual differences in subjective response to alcohol. Third, we review treatment implications with a focus on subjective response to alcohol as an intervention target. Upon review of the research on subjective response to alcohol across levels of analyses, we provide recommendations for leveraging these phenotypes in a systematic and methodologically rigorous fashion that can address central questions about alcoholism etiology, disease progression, and personalized treatment. The approach recommended herein is largely consistent with the Research Domain Criteria (RDoC) initiative across the National Institute
of Mental Health. The defining feature of such domains is that they inform behavior yet be amenable to examination through multiple units of analysis, such as molecular, genetic, circuit-level, and behavioral measurements. To that end, we contend that subjective response to alcohol represents a behaviorally and biologically plausible phenotype upon which to build using the RDoC framework for understanding alcohol use disorder.

Source: P0004, 34007

Thème: RECHERCHE
Sánchez E., Cruz-Fuentes C.
Cognitive Control and Negative and Positive Valence Systems in the Development of an NIMH RDoC-Based Model for Alcohol Use Disorder.

Mots-clés: PROBLEME LIE A L’ALCOOL/IMPULSIVITE/EMOTION/COMPORTEMENT/COGNITION/PSYCHIATRIE/CLASSIFICATION/RECHERCHE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL

The main goal of the current research on alcohol use disorder (AUD) (e.g., studies sponsored by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism) and utmost interest for shaping the future of international mental health diagnostic classifications (e.g., American Psychiatric Association, World Health Organization) is the identification of the psycho-neurobiological factors that explain the gradual transition from occasional and limited alcohol use to heavy and problematic consumption culminating in AUD (Koob, 2014) Thus, the recent position paper by Litten and colleagues (2015) outlining the effort to develop a National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) Research Domain Criteria (RDoC)-based model (Cuthber, 2014) for AUD represents a timely and appealing proposal.

Source: P0004, 34029

**SAF-GROSSESSE**

Thème: SAF - GROSSESSE
Roozen S., Peters G.J., Kok G., Townend D., Nijhuis J., Curfs L.
*Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016*, Vol.40, n°1, 18-32

Mots-clés: SAF/PREVALENCE/META-ANALYSE/GEOGRAPHIE/BASE DE DONNEES/CARENCE/ETUDE COMPARATIVE

Although fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD) affect communities worldwide, little is known about its prevalence. The objective of this study was to provide an overview of the global FASD prevalence. We performed a search in multiple electronic bibliographic databases up to August 2015, supplemented with the ascendency and descendancy approach. Studies were considered when published in English, included human participants, and reported empirical data on prevalence or incidence estimates of FASD. Raw prevalence estimates were transformed using the Freeman-Tukey double arcsine transformation so that
the data followed an approximately normal distribution. Once the pooled prevalence estimates, 95% confidence intervals and prediction intervals were calculated based on multiple meta-analyses with transformed proportions using random effects models, these estimates were transformed back to regular prevalence rates. Heterogeneity was tested using Cochran's Q and described using the I(2) statistic. Among studies that estimated prevalence in general population samples, considerable differences in prevalence rates between countries were found and therefore separate meta-analyses for country were conducted. Particularly high-prevalence rates were observed in South Africa for fetal alcohol syndrome (55.42 per 1,000), for alcohol-related neurodevelopmental disorder (20.25 per 1,000), and FASD (113.22 per 1,000). For partial fetal alcohol syndrome high rates were found in Croatia (43.01 per 1,000), Italy (36.89 per 1,000), and South Africa (28.29 per 1,000). In the case of alcohol-related birth defects, a prevalence of 10.82 per 1,000 was found in Australia. However, studies into FASD exhibited substantial heterogeneity, which could only partly be explained by moderators, most notably geography and descent, in meta-regressions. In addition, the moderators were confounded, making conclusions as to each moderator's relevance tentative at best. The worldwide pooled prevalence estimates are higher than assumed so far, but this was largely explained by geography and descent. Furthermore, prevalence studies varied considerably in terms of used methodology and methodological quality. The pooled estimates must therefore be interpreted with caution and for future research it is highly recommended to report methodology in a more comprehensive way. Finally, clear guidelines on assessing FASD prevalence are urgently needed, and a first step toward these guidelines is presented.

Source: P0004, 34008

Thème: SAF - GROSSESSE


Interhemispheric Functional Brain Connectivity in Neonates with Prenatal Alcohol Exposure: Preliminary Findings.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°1, 113-121

Mots-clés: CERVEAU/EXPOSITION PRENATALE A L'ALCOOL/SAF/EFFET DE L'ALCOOL/ENFANT/SOMMEIL/IMAGERIE MEDICALE/NEUROLOGIE/MOTRICITE

Children exposed to alcohol in utero demonstrate reduced white matter microstructural integrity. While early evidence suggests altered functional brain connectivity in the lateralization of motor networks in school-age children with prenatal alcohol exposure (PAE), the specific effects of alcohol exposure on the establishment of intrinsic connectivity in early infancy have not been explored. Sixty subjects received functional imaging at 2 to 4 weeks of age for 6 to 8 minutes during quiet natural sleep. Thirteen alcohol-exposed (PAE) and 14 age-matched control (CTRL) participants with usable data were included in a multivariate model of connectivity between sensorimotor intrinsic functional connectivity networks. Seed-based analyses of group differences in interhemispheric connectivity of intrinsic motor networks were also conducted. The Dubowitz neurological assessment was performed at the imaging visit. Alcohol exposure was associated with significant increases in connectivity between somatosensory, motor networks, brainstem/thalamic, and striatal intrinsic networks. Reductions in interhemispheric connectivity of motor and somatosensory networks did not reach significance. Although results are preliminary, findings suggest PAE.
may disrupt the temporal coherence in blood oxygenation utilization in intrinsic networks underlying motor performance in newborn infants. Studies that employ longitudinal designs to investigate the effects of in utero alcohol exposure on the evolving resting-state networks will be key in establishing the distribution and timing of connectivity disturbances already described in older children.

Source: P0004, 34018

SEXUALITÉ

Thème: SEXUALITÉ

Livingston N.A., Oost K.M., Heck N.C., Cochran B.N.
The role of personality in predicting drug and alcohol use among sexual minorities.
Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2015, Vol.29, n°2, 414-419

Mots-clefs: PERSONNALITE/FACTEUR PREDICTIF/Sexualité/HOMOSEXUALITE/INTERNET/QUESTONNAIRE/DRUG/ETHANOL/CONSOMMATION

Research consistently demonstrates that sexual minority status is associated with increased risk of problematic substance use. Existing literature in this area has focused on group-specific minority stress factors (e.g., victimization and internalized heterosexism). However, no known research has tested the incremental validity of personality traits as predictors of substance use beyond identified group-specific risk factors. A sample of 704 sexual minority adults was recruited nationally from lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and questioning community organizations and social networking Web sites and asked to complete an online survey containing measures of personality, sexual minority stress, and substance use. Hierarchical regression models were constructed to test the incremental predictive validity of five-factor model personality traits over and above known sexual minority risk factors. Consistent with hypotheses, extraversion and conscientiousness were associated with drug and alcohol use after accounting for minority stress factors, and all factors except agreeableness were associated with substance use at the bivariate level of analysis. Future research should seek to better understand the role of normal personality structures and processes conferring risk for substance use among sexual minorities.

Source: P0089, 33938

Thème: SEXUALITÉ

Reciprocal relationships over time between descriptive norms and alcohol use in young adult sexual minority women.
Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2015, Vol.29, n°4, 885-893

Mots-clefs: JEUNE ADULTE/FEMME/NORME SOCIALE/COMPORTEMENT/Sexualité/INTERNET/FACTEUR PREDICTIF/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL

Young adulthood, roughly ages 18-25, is a period of great risk for excessive consumption of alcohol, especially among sexual minority women (SMW). Despite the substantial literature...
examining the relationships between social norms and behavior in general, little attention has been given to the role of descriptive norms on the drinking behaviors of sexual minorities. The present study had 3 aims: to compare both typical woman descriptive norms and sexual minority-specific descriptive normative perceptions among a sample of SMW, to examine reciprocal associations between sexual minority-specific descriptive norms and alcohol consumption over time, and to examine whether these reciprocal associations were moderated by sexual orientation (i.e., whether 1 identifies as lesbian or bisexual). A national sample of 1,057 lesbian and bisexual women between the ages of 18 and 25 was enrolled in this study. Participants completed an online survey at 4 time points that assessed the constructs of interest. Results indicated that SMW consistently perceived that SMW drank more than their nonsexual minority peers; that SMW-specific descriptive drinking norms and alcohol consumption influenced 1 another over time in a reciprocal, feed-forward fashion; and that these associations were not moderated by sexual orientation. These findings highlight the importance of considering SMW-specific norms as an important factor in predicting alcohol consumption in SMW. Results further support the development and testing of normative interventions for high-risk drinking among SMW.

Source: P0089, 33995

Thème: SEXUALITE

Gonzales G., Przedworski J., Henning-Smith C.
Comparison of Health and Health Risk Factors Between Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Adults and Heterosexual Adults in the United States: Results From the National Health Interview Survey.
JAMA internal medicine, 2016, 20 p.


Importance:
Previous studies identified disparities in health and health risk factors among lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) adults, but prior investigations have been confined to samples not representative of the US adult population or have been limited in size or geographic scope. For the first time in its long history, the 2013 and 2014 National Health Interview Survey included a question on sexual orientation, providing health information on sexual minorities from one of the nation's leading health surveys.

Objective:
To compare health and health risk factors between LGB adults and heterosexual adults in the United States.

Design, Setting, and Participants:
Data from the nationally representative 2013 and 2014 National Health Interview Survey were used to compare health outcomes among lesbian (n = 525), gay (n = 624), and bisexual (n = 515) adults who were 18 years or older and their heterosexual peers (n = 67 150) using logistic regression.

Main Outcomes and Measures:
Self-rated health, functional status, chronic conditions, psychological distress, alcohol consumption, and cigarette use.

Results:
The study cohort comprised 68,814 participants. Their mean (SD) age was 46.8 (11.8) years, and 51.8% (38,063 of 68,814) were female. After controlling for sociodemographic characteristics, gay men were more likely to report severe psychological distress (odds ratio [OR], 2.82; 95% CI, 1.55-5.14), heavy drinking (OR, 1.97; 95% CI, 1.08-3.58), and moderate smoking (OR, 1.98; 95% CI, 1.39-2.81) than heterosexual men; bisexual men were more likely to report severe psychological distress (OR, 4.70; 95% CI, 1.77-12.52), heavy drinking (OR, 3.15; 95% CI, 1.22-8.16), and heavy smoking (OR, 2.10; 95% CI, 1.08-4.10) than heterosexual men; lesbian women were more likely to report moderate psychological distress (OR, 1.34; 95% CI, 1.02-1.76), poor or fair health (OR, 1.91; 95% CI, 1.24-2.95), multiple chronic conditions (OR, 1.58; 95% CI, 1.12-2.22), heavy drinking (OR, 2.63; 95% CI, 1.54-4.50), and heavy smoking (OR, 2.29; 95% CI, 1.36-3.88) than heterosexual women; and bisexual women were more likely to report multiple chronic conditions (OR, 2.07; 95% CI, 1.34-3.20), severe psychological distress (OR, 3.69; 95% CI, 2.19-6.22), heavy drinking (OR, 2.07; 95% CI, 1.20-3.59), and moderate smoking (OR, 1.60; 95% CI, 1.05-2.44) than heterosexual women.

Conclusions and Relevance:
This study supports prior research finding substantial health disparities for LGB adults in the United States, potentially due to the stressors that LGB people experience as a result of interpersonal and structural discrimination. In screening for health issues, clinicians should be sensitive to the needs of sexual minority patients.

Source: TAP 007 669, 34037

TRAITEMENT-INTERVENTION

Thème: PHARMACOLOGIE - TOXICOLOGIE

Olivier P.Y., Joyeux-Faure M., Gentina T., Launois S.H., Pia d'Ortho M., Pepin J.L., Gagnadoux F.

Severe Central Sleep Apnea Associated With Chronic Baclofen Therapy: A Case Series.

Chest, 2016, Vol.149, n°5, e127-e131

Mots-clés: BACLOFENE/SOMMEIL/APNEE DU SOMMEIL/TRAITEMENT/DEPENDANCE/ETHANOL/MEDICAMENT/SEVRAGE/PREVALENCE/EFFET SECONDAIRE/PHARMACOLOGIE

Baclofen, a gamma-aminobutyric acid-B agonist with muscle-relaxant properties, is widely used in patients with severe spasticity. In animals, baclofen has been shown to decrease respiratory drive. In humans, however, use of baclofen at the standard dose did not significantly impair sleep-disordered breathing in a susceptible population of snorers. Recently, there has been increasing interest in the role of baclofen for the treatment of alcohol dependence. We describe severe central sleep apnea (CSA) in four patients with none of the conditions commonly associated with CSA who were receiving chronic baclofen therapy for alcohol withdrawal. In one patient, baclofen withdrawal was associated with a complete resolution of CSA. Three patients were treated by adaptive servo-ventilation while continuing their treatment with baclofen. Given the increasing number of patients receiving baclofen for alcohol withdrawal treatment, physicians should be aware that these patients might be affected by severe CSA. Future studies are required to determine the mechanisms, prevalence, and treatment modalities of sleep-disordered breathing associated with baclofen usage.
Thème : **PHARMACOLOGIE - TOXICOLOGIE**  
Prazosin for Veterans with Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Comorbid Alcohol Dependence: A Clinical Trial.  
*Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°1, 178-186*

Mots-clefs : ANCIEN COMBATTANT/ MEDICAMENT/ SOMMEIL/ TRAITEMENT/ PLACEBO/ ALCOOL ISATION/ COMORBIDITE/ REDUCTION DE CONSOMMATION  
Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is an important and timely clinical issue particularly for combat veterans. Few pharmacologic options are available to treat PTSD, particularly among military personnel, and they are not based on rational neurobiology. The evidence for noradrenergic dysregulation in PTSD is strong, and the alpha-adrenergic agonist prazosin is one of the most promising medications to treat sleep disturbances associated with PTSD as well as PTSD symptoms among both veterans and civilians. Evidence also implicates noradrenergic dysregulation in the pathophysiology of alcohol dependence (AD); prazosin also may have efficacy in treating this disorder. The use of prazosin represents a rational and compelling approach for the treatment of PTSD and comorbid AD. Given the high rates of comorbid AD in trauma survivors with PTSD, and the enormous impact that these comorbid disorders have on psychosocial function and well-being, finding effective treatments for this population is of high clinical importance. Ninety-six veterans with PTSD and comorbid AD were randomized to receive prazosin (16 mg) or placebo in an outpatient, randomized, double-blind, clinical trial for 13 weeks. Main outcomes included symptoms of PTSD, sleep disturbances, and alcohol use. Symptoms of PTSD improved over time, but contrary to the hypothesis, there was no medication effect on PTSD symptoms, or on sleep. Alcohol consumption also decreased over time, but there were no significant differences in outcomes between medication groups. Prazosin was not effective in treating PTSD symptoms, improving sleep, or reducing alcohol consumption overall in this dually diagnosed group. This does not support the use of prazosin in an actively drinking population and suggests that the presence of a comorbid condition affects the efficacy of this medication. This study highlights the importance of conducting clinical trials in "real-world" patients, as results may vary based on comorbid conditions.

Source : *P0004, 34025*

**Thème : PRISE EN CHARGE**  
Palle C.  
Les personnes accueillies dans les CSAPA - Situation en 2014 et évolution depuis 2007  
*Tendances, 2016, n°110, 8 p.*

Mots-clefs : PRISE EN CHARGE/ ADDICTION/ CONSULTATION/ SUBSTANCE PSYCHOACTIVE/ PATIENT/ AGE/ SEXE/ CONSOMMATION/ EVOLUTION
À l'occasion de la journée internationale contre l'abus et le trafic de drogues du 26 juin, l'OFDT publie dans le numéro 110 de Tendances les caractéristiques du public accueilli dans les quelque 450 Centres de soins, d'accompagnement et de prévention en addictologie (CSAPA) répartis sur le territoire.


Trois groupes de patients sont considérés selon le produit consommé posant le plus de problèmes. Les usagers d'alcool constituent le groupe le plus nombreux au sein duquel la part des plus de 50 ans augmente et dont la situation de l'emploi se dégrade. La part des usagers de cannabis est en hausse. Enfin, concernant ceux d'autres produits, qui sont le plus souvent des usagers d'opiacés polyconsommateurs on observe un vieillissement et une dégradation de la situation d'activité.

Cette analyse aborde également la question des addictions comportementales. Même si l'effectif des personnes concernées est très faible par rapport aux autres groupes il a rapidement augmenté au cours des dernières années.

Source : P0067, 34031

**Thème :** TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION

Cook S., Heather N., McCambridge J.

*The role of the working alliance in treatment for alcohol problems.*

*Psychology of Addictive Behaviors*, 2015, Vol.29, n°2, 371-381

Mots-clés : INTERVENTION/ROYAUME-UNI/ETUDE LONGITUDINALE/ThERAPIE/MODELE/TRAITEMENT/MOTIVATION/COMP ORTEMENT/EFFICACITE

Little research has been done on the role of the therapeutic working alliance in treatment for alcohol problems. This longitudinal study's objectives were (a) to identify predictors of working alliance and (b) to investigate whether client and/or therapist reports of the working alliance predicted posttreatment motivation and then later treatment outcome.

Client and therapist perceptions of the working alliance were assessed after the first treatment session using a short form of the Working Alliance Inventory (WAI) among 173 clients taking part in the United Kingdom Alcohol Treatment Trial (UKATT) and randomized to motivational enhancement therapy (MET) or social behavior and network therapy (SBNT) with complete data on all measures of interest. Structural equation models were fitted to identify predictors of WAI scores and investigate the relationships between WAI and measures of drinking during treatment, posttreatment motivation, and successful treatment outcome (abstinent or nonproblem drinker), and measures of drinks per drinking day and nondrinking days, assessed 9 months after the conclusion of treatment. Motivation to change drinking when treatment began was a strong predictor of client-adjusted coefficient = 2.21 (95% confidence interval [CI] [0.36, 4.06])-but not therapist WAI. Client WAI predicted successful treatment outcome-adjusted odds ratios (OR) = 1.09 (95% CI [1.02, 1.17])-and had effects on drinking during treatment, and on posttreatment motivation to change. There was evidence for effect modification by treatment, with strong associations between WAI and posttreatment motivation, and evidence of WAI prediction of treatment outcomes in the MET group, but no evidence of associations for SBNT. Therapist WAI was not strongly associated with treatment outcome (adjusted OR = 1.05; 95% CI [0.99, 1.10]). The working alliance is important to treatment outcomes for alcohol problems, with client
evaluation of the alliance strongly related to motivation to change drinking throughout treatment for MET. It was also much more important than therapist-rated alliance in this study.

Source: P0089, 33936

Thème: TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION

Braitman A.L., Henson J.M., Carey K.B.

Clarifying observed relationships between protective behavioral strategies and alcohol outcomes: The importance of response options.

*Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2015, Vol.29, n°2, 455-466*

Mots-clefs: COMPORTEMENT/INTERVENTION/REDUCTION DE CONSOMMATION/ECHELLE/QUESTIONNAIRE/FREQUENCE DE CONSOMMATION/METHODOLOGIE/RECHERCHE

Protective behavioral strategies (PBS), or harm-reduction behaviors that can potentially reduce alcohol consumption or associated problems, have been assessed in varied ways throughout the literature. Existing scales vary in focus (i.e., broad vs. narrow), and importantly, in response options (i.e., absolute frequency vs. contingent frequency). Absolute frequency conflates PBS use with number of drinking occasions, resulting in inconsistencies in the relationship between PBS use and alcohol outcomes, whereas contingent frequency is less precise, which could reduce power. The current study proposes the use of absolute frequencies to maximize precision, with an adjustment for number of drinking days to extricate PBS use from drinking occasions, resulting in a contingent score. Study 1 examined the associations between PBS subscales using the Strategy Questionnaire (Sugarman & Carey, 2007) and alcohol outcomes, finding that in raw score form the association between PBS and typical alcohol outcomes varied greatly from significantly positive to significantly negative, but adjusted score relationships were all consistent with harm reduction perspectives. In addition, curvilinear relationships with typical alcohol use were eliminated using the score adjustment, resulting in linear associations. Study 2 confirmed the findings from Study 1 with a more precise timeframe, additional alcohol assessments, and heavier college drinkers. The relationships between alcohol outcomes and PBS in raw score form were again varied, but became consistently negative using the score adjustment. Researchers examining PBS and related constructs should consider modifying current scales to include a precise frequency response scale that is adjusted to account for number of drinking occasions.

Source: P0089, 33942

Thème: TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION

Crouch T.B., DiClemente C.C., Pitts S.C.

End-of-treatment abstinence self-efficacy, behavioral processes of change, and posttreatment drinking outcomes in Project MATCH.

*Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2015, Vol.29, n°3, 706-715*

Mots-clefs: PROJET MATCH/COMPORTEMENT/ETHANOL/ABSTINENCE/TRAITEMENT/SUIVI
This study evaluated whether alcohol abstinence self-efficacy at the end of alcohol treatment was moderated by utilization of behavioral processes of change (coping activities used during a behavior change attempt). It was hypothesized that self-efficacy would be differentially important in predicting posttreatment drinking outcomes depending on the level of behavioral processes, such that the relation between self-efficacy and outcomes would be stronger for individuals who reported low process use. Analyses were also estimated with end-of-treatment abstinence included as a covariate. Data were analyzed from alcohol-dependent individuals in both treatment arms of Project MATCH (Matching Alcoholism Treatments to Client Heterogeneity; \( N = 1,328 \)), a large alcohol treatment study. Self-efficacy was moderated by behavioral process use in predicting drinking frequency 6 and 12 months posttreatment and drinking quantity 6 months posttreatment such that self-efficacy was more strongly related to posttreatment drinking when low levels of processes were reported than high levels, but interactions were attenuated when end-of-treatment abstinence was controlled for. Significant quadratic relations between end-of-treatment self-efficacy and 6- and 12-month posttreatment drinking quantity and frequency were found (\( p < .001, f^2 = 0.02-0.03 \)), such that self-efficacy most robustly predicted outcomes when high. These effects remained significant when end-of-treatment abstinence was included as a covariate. Findings highlight the complex nature of self-efficacy’s relation with drinking outcomes. Although the interaction between self-efficacy and behavioral processes was attenuated when end-of-treatment abstinence was controlled for, the quadratic effect of self-efficacy on outcomes remained significant. The pattern of these effects did not support the idea of "overconfidence" as a negative indicator.

Source: P0089, 33962

Thème: TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION
Examining temptation to drink from an existential perspective: Associations among temptation, purpose in life, and drinking outcomes.
Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2015, Vol.29, n°3, 716-724

Mots-clés: TRAITEMENT/PROBLEME LIE A L’ALCOOL/ETUDE LONGITUDINALE/REDUCTION DE CONSOMMATION/BESOIN IRREPRESSIBLE/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL

Temptation to drink (TTD), defined as the degree to which one feels compelled to drink in the presence of internal or external alcohol-related cues, has been shown to predict alcohol-treatment outcomes among individuals with alcohol-use disorders (AUDs). Research examining TTD from an existential perspective is lacking and little is known about how existential issues such as purpose in life (PIL) relate to TTD, which is surprising given the role of existential issues in many treatments and mutual help approaches for AUDs. In the current study, we examined the longitudinal associations in a sample of 1726 among TTD, PIL, and drinking outcomes using data from Project MATCH (1997, 1998). Parallel process latent growth curve analyses indicated that PIL and TTD were significantly associated across time, such that higher initial levels of PIL and increases in PIL over time were associated with lower initial levels of TTD and decreases in TTD over time. Higher initial levels of TTD, lower initial levels of PIL, increases in TTD, and decreases in PIL were significantly associated with greater intensity and frequency of drinking and greater drinking-related consequences at the 15-month follow-up. Accordingly, TTD and PIL may be important constructs for clinicians to consider throughout the course of treatment. Future studies
should examine if and how various kinds of treatments for AUDs are associated with increases in PIL, and whether these increases are related to decreased TTD and reduced drinking.

Source: P0089, 33963

Thème: TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION
Cultural adaptation of a brief motivational intervention for heavy drinking among Hispanics in a medical setting

Mots-clefs: POPULATION HISPANIQUE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/INTERVENTION BREVE/ENTRETIEN MOTIVATIONNEL/EFFICACITE/HOMME/REDUCTION DE CONSOMMATION/ETATS-UNIS/CULTURE

BACKGROUND:
Hispanics, particularly men of Mexican origin, are more likely to engage in heavy drinking and experience alcohol-related problems, but less likely to obtain treatment for alcohol problems than non-Hispanic men. Our previous research indicates that heavy-drinking Hispanics who received a brief motivational intervention (BMI) were significantly more likely than Hispanics receiving standard care to reduce subsequent alcohol use. Among Hispanics who drink heavily the BMI effectively reduced alcohol use but did not impact alcohol-related problems or treatment utilization. We hypothesized that an adapted BMI that integrates cultural values and addresses acculturative stress among Hispanics would be more effective.

METHODS/DESIGN:
We describe here the protocol for the design and implementation of a randomized (approximately 300 patients per condition) controlled trial evaluating the comparative effectiveness of a culturally adapted (CA) BMI in contrast to a non-adapted BMI (NA-BMI) in a community hospital setting among men of Mexican origin. Study participants will include men who were hospitalized due to an alcohol related injury or screened positive for heavy drinking. By accounting for risk and protective factors of heavy drinking among Hispanics, we hypothesize that CA-BMI will significantly decrease alcohol use and alcohol problems, and increase help-seeking and treatment utilization.

DISCUSSION:
This is likely the first study to directly address alcohol related health disparities among non-treatment seeking men of Mexican origin by comparing the benefits of a CA-BMI to a NA-BMI. This study stands to not only inform interventions used in medical settings to reduce alcohol-related health disparities, but may also help reduce the public health burden of heavy alcohol use in the United States.

Source: TAP 007 657, 33974

Thème: TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION
Mun E.Y., Atkins D.C., Walters S.T.
Is motivational interviewing effective at reducing alcohol misuse in young adults? A
critical review of Foxcroft et al. (2014).

*Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2015, Vol.29, n°4, 836-846*

Mots-clefs : ENTRETIEN MOTIVATIONNEL/INTERVENTION BREVÉ/REDUCTION DE CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/JEUNE ADULTE/EFFICACITE/META-ANALYSE

Foxcroft, Coombes, Wood, Allen, and Almeida Santimano (2014) recently conducted a meta-analysis evaluating the effectiveness of motivational interviewing (MI) in reducing alcohol misuse for youth up to Age 25. They concluded that the overall effect sizes of MI in this population were too small to be clinically meaningful. The present article critically reviews the Foxcroft et al. meta-analysis, highlighting weaknesses such as problems with search strategies, flawed screening and reviews of full-text articles, incorrect data abstraction and coding, and, accordingly, improper effect size estimation. In addition, between-study heterogeneity and complex data structures were not thoughtfully considered or handled using best practices for meta-analysis. These limitations undermine the reported estimates and broad conclusion made by Foxcroft et al. about the lack of MI effectiveness for youth. 

We call for new evidence on this question from better-executed studies by independent researchers. Meta-analysis has many important utilities for translational research. When implemented well, the overall effectiveness, as well as different effectiveness for different populations, can be examined via meta-analysis. Emerging methods utilizing individual participant-level data, such as integrative data analysis, may be particularly helpful for identifying the sources of clinical and methodological heterogeneity that matter. The need to better understand the mechanisms of alcohol interventions has never been louder in the addiction field. Through more concerted efforts throughout all phases of generating evidence, we may achieve large-scale evidence that is efficient and robust and provides critical answers for the field.

Source : P0089, 33992

Thème : TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION


*Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2015, Vol.29, n°4, 894-905*

Mots-clefs : COMORBIDITE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/ANCIEN COMBATTANT/ALCOOLISATION/HUMEUR/AUTO-MEDICATION/INTERVENTION

Despite high rates of comorbid hazardous alcohol use and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), the nature of the functional relationship between these problems is not fully understood. Insufficient evidence exists to fully support models commonly used to explain the relationship between hazardous alcohol use and PTSD including the self-medication hypothesis and the mutual maintenance model. Ecological momentary assessment (EMA) can monitor within-day fluctuations of symptoms and drinking to provide novel information regarding potential functional relationships and symptom interactions. This study aimed to model the daily course of alcohol use and PTSD symptoms and to test theory-based moderators, including avoidance coping and self-efficacy to resist drinking. A total of 143 recent combat veterans with PTSD symptoms and hazardous drinking completed brief assessments of alcohol use, PTSD symptoms, mood, coping, and self-efficacy 4 times daily.
for 28 days. Our results support the finding that increases in PTSD are associated with more drinking within the same 3-hr time block, but not more drinking within the following time block. Support for moderators was found: Avoidance coping strengthened the relationship between PTSD and later drinking, while self-efficacy to resist drinking weakened the relationship between PTSD and later drinking. An exploratory analysis revealed support for self-medication occurring in certain times of the day: Increased PTSD severity in the evening predicted more drinking overnight. Overall, our results provide mixed support for the self-medication hypothesis. Also, interventions that seek to reduce avoidance coping and increase patient self-efficacy may help veterans with PTSD decrease drinking.

Source: P0089, 33996