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# BULLETIN BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE

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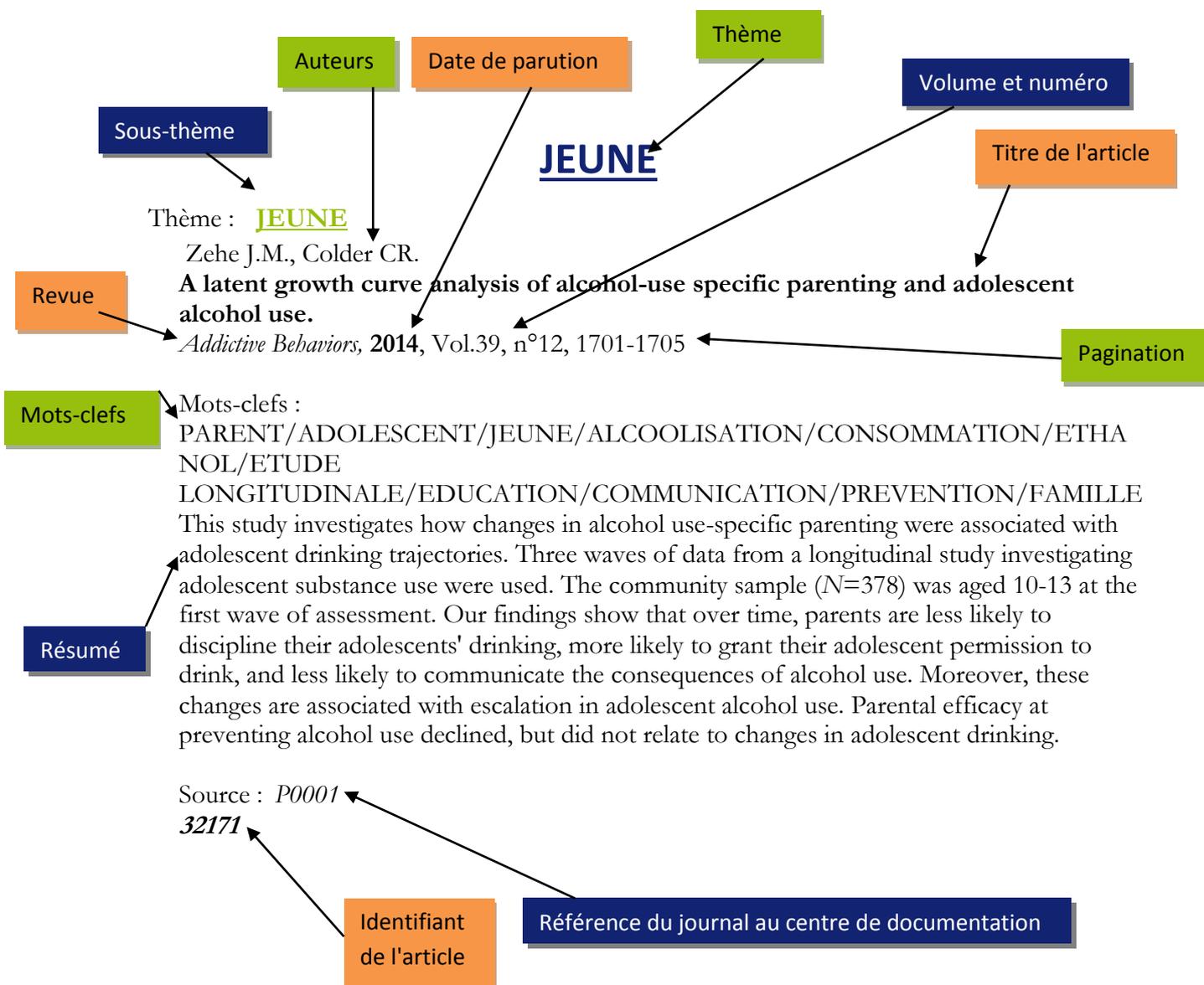
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### Exemple de notice :



**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'Epidémiologie 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.*

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

- ✓ Addiction : Vol.111, n°10, 11 et 12
- ✓ Addiction Biology : Vol.21, n°4 et 5
- ✓ Addictive Behaviors : Vol.61, 62, 63 et 64
- ✓ Alcohol : Vol.55 et 56
- ✓ Alcohol and Alcoholism : Vol.51, n°5 et 6
- ✓ Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs : Vol.77, n°4
- ✓ Revue des Œnologues : N°162

**Ce bulletin couvre la période du 2 décembre 2016 au 31 janvier 2017.**

Tous les documents indexés dans ce bulletin sont disponibles à la Fondation pour la recherche en alcoologie pour consultation.

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## ALCOOL ET AUTRES SUBSTANCES

Thème : **ALCOOL ET AUTRES SUBSTANCES**

Squeglia L.M., Baker N.L., McClure E.A., Tomko R.L., Adisetiyo V., Gray K.M.  
**Alcohol use during a trial of N-acetylcysteine for adolescent marijuana cessation.**  
*Addictive Behaviors*, **2016**, Vol.63, 172-177

Mots-clefs :

ADOLESCENT/JEUNE/PHARMACOTHERAPIE/TRAITEMENT/MARIJUANA/ABSTINENCE/PLACEBO/REDUCTION DE CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE/ALCOOLISATION

Current adolescent alcohol treatments have modest effects and high relapse rates. Evaluation of novel pharmacotherapy treatment is warranted. N-acetylcysteine (NAC), an over-the-counter antioxidant supplement with glutamatergic properties, is a promising treatment for marijuana cessation in adolescents; however, its effects on adolescent drinking have not been examined. To that end, this secondary analysis evaluated: (1) the effect of NAC vs. placebo on alcohol use over an eight-week adolescent marijuana cessation trial and (2) the role of marijuana cessation and reduction on subsequent alcohol use. Marijuana-dependent adolescents (ages 15-21;  $N=116$ ) interested in treatment were randomized to NAC 1200mg or matched placebo twice daily for eightweeks. Participants were not required to be alcohol users or interested in alcohol cessation to qualify. There were no demographic or baseline alcohol use differences between participants randomized to NAC vs. placebo ( $p > 0.05$ ). Of the 89 participants returning for  $\geq$  one visit following randomization, 77 reported  $\geq$  one alcoholic drink in the 30days prior to study entry and averaged 1.3 (SD=1.4) binge drinking days per week. During treatment, less marijuana use (measured via urine cannabinoid levels) was associated with less alcohol use in the NAC-treated group but not in the placebo-treated group ( $p=0.016$ ). There was no evidence of compensatory alcohol use during marijuana treatment. In fact, in the NAC group, lower levels of marijuana use were associated with less alcohol use, suggesting NAC effects may generalize to other substances and could be useful in decreasing adolescent alcohol use. NAC trials specifically focused on alcohol-using adolescents are warranted.

Source : *P0001*,  
**34716**

Thème : **TABAGISME**

Green R., Bujarski S., Roche D.J., Ray L.A.  
**Relationship between negative affect and smoking topography in heavy drinking smokers.**  
*Addictive Behaviors*, **2016**, Vol.61, 53-57

Mots-clefs : CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/TABAGISME/ABSTINENCE/COMPORTEMENT/NICOTINE/ETHANOL/ECHELLE/AFFECT

Heavy drinking smokers represent a sizeable subgroup of smokers for whom nicotine deprivation and alcohol use increases the urge to smoke in the laboratory and predicts lapses

during smoking cessation. The manner in which individuals smoke a cigarette (i.e. smoking topography) provides a reliable index of smoking intensity and reinforcement, yet the effects of affect on smoking topography have not been thoroughly examined in heavy drinking smokers. The current study examined how affect and nicotine deprivation predict smoking behavior as participants (N=27) smoked one cigarette using a smoking topography device after 12-h of nicotine abstinence and after a priming dose of alcohol (target BrAC=0.06g/dl). Primary smoking topography measures were puff volume, velocity, duration, and inter-puff interval (IPI). The effect of nicotine deprivation was measured by the Minnesota Nicotine Withdrawal Scale (MNWS) and the Profile of Mood States (POMS). Measures were obtained at baseline (i.e. 12-h of nicotine abstinence and pre-alcohol) and 30-minutes after alcohol administration (i.e. peak BrAC). Results revealed post-priming negative affect significantly moderated the trajectories of puff volume, puff duration and IPI ( $p$ 's < 0.05) over the course of the cigarette, such that those with greater negative affect had flatter slopes for volume and duration and increasingly infrequent puffs. Our results suggest that baseline and post-priming negative affect following nicotine deprivation alters smoking patterns and increases nicotine exposure throughout a single cigarette. Future studies need to examine differential amounts of nicotine deprivation on response to alcohol and smoking in heavy drinking smokers.

Source : *P0001*,  
**34687**

Thème : **TABAGISME**

Boutros N., Semenova S., Markou A.

**Adolescent alcohol exposure decreased sensitivity to nicotine in adult Wistar rats.**

*Addiction Biology*, **2016**, Vol.21, n°4, 826-834

Mots-clefs : MODELE

ANIMAL/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/RAT/ADOLESCENT/SENSIBILITE/NICOTINE/ADULTE/RAT WISTAR/INJECTION/AUTO-ADMINISTRATION/MOTIVATION/TABAGISME

Many adolescents engage in heavy alcohol use. Limited research in humans indicates that adolescent alcohol use predicts adult tobacco use. The present study investigated whether adolescent intermittent ethanol (AIE) exposure alters nicotine sensitivity in adulthood. Adolescent male Wistar rats (postnatal day 28-53) were exposed to AIE exposure that consisted of 5 g/kg of 25 percent ethanol three times per day in a 2 days on/2 days off regimen. Control rats received water with the same exposure regimen. In adulthood, separate groups of rats were tested for nicotine intravenous self-administration (IVSA), drug discrimination and conditioned taste aversion (CTA). The dose-response function for nicotine IVSA under a fixed-ratio schedule of reinforcement was similar in AIE-exposed and control rats. However, AIE-exposed rats self-administered less nicotine at the lowest dose, suggesting that low-dose nicotine was less reinforcing in AIE-exposed, compared with control rats. AIE-exposed rats self-administered less nicotine under a progressive-ratio schedule, suggesting decreased motivation for nicotine after AIE exposure. The discriminative stimulus effects of nicotine were diminished in AIE-exposed rats compared with control rats. No group differences in nicotine CTA were observed, suggesting that AIE exposure had no effect on the aversive properties of nicotine. Altogether, these results demonstrate that AIE exposure decreases sensitivity to the reinforcing, motivational and discriminative properties of nicotine while leaving the aversive properties of nicotine unaltered in adult rats. These findings suggest that drinking during adolescence may result in

decreased sensitivity to nicotine in adult humans, which may in turn contribute to the higher rates of tobacco smoking.

Source : P0054,  
34751

## ALCOOLÉMIE

Thème : **SECURITE ROUTIERE**

Amlung M., Morris D.H., Hatz L.E., Teeters J.B., Murphy J.G., McCarthy D.M.

**Drinking-and-Driving-Related Cognitions Mediate the Relationship Between Alcohol Demand and Alcohol-Impaired Driving.**

*Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*, 2016, Vol.77, n°4, 656-660

Mots-clefs : ALCOOLISATION/CONDUITE/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/JEUNE  
ADULTE/BUVEUR SOCIAL/ACHAT/CONSOMMATION  
DECLAREE/PERCEPTION/COGNITION/COMPORTEMENT/SECURITE  
ROUTIERE

Elevated behavioral economic demand for alcohol has been shown to be associated with drinking and driving in college students. The present study sought to clarify the underlying mechanisms of this relationship by examining whether drinking-and-driving-related cognitions (e.g., attitudes, perceptions, and normative beliefs) mediate the association between alcohol demand and drinking and driving. A total of 134 young adult social drinkers completed an alcohol purchase task and measures of perceived dangerousness of drinking and driving, normative beliefs about drinking and driving, and perceived driving limit (i.e., perceived number of drinks one could consume and still drive safely). The frequency of drinking and driving in the past year was assessed via self-report. Individuals who reported drinking and driving exhibited greater alcohol demand (intensity, Omax, and elasticity) compared with those who did not engage in drinking and driving. Increased demand was also correlated with more favorable drinking-and-driving cognitions. Indirect effects tests revealed that perceived driving limit partially mediated the relationship between alcohol demand and drinking-and-driving behavior, even after accounting for drinking level, sex, and delay discounting. These findings provide further support for the utility of behavioral economic theory in understanding drinking-and-driving behavior. In particular, they provide evidence for one mechanism—drinking-and-driving-related cognitions—by which alcohol demand influences drinking and driving. Additional research using longitudinal and experimental designs is required to confirm this model and to identify other potential mediators.

Source : P0015,  
34775

Thème : **SECURITE ROUTIERE**

**La sécurité routière en France : bilan de l'accidentalité de l'année 2015**  
2016, 179 p.

Mots-clefs : FRANCE/SECURITE ROUTIERE/ACCIDENT DE LA  
ROUTE/STATISTIQUE/ALCOOLEMIE/CONDUITE EN ETAT  
D'IVRESSE/CONTROLE ROUTIER

### Vision d'ensemble

La mortalité routière a augmenté en 2015 pour la seconde année consécutive, fait inédit depuis 1979. Son évolution par catégorie d'usagers est contrastée : abstraction faite de l'accident d'autocar de Puisseguin (33), seuls les automobilistes subissent une hausse du nombre de décès.

### Nouvelle hausse de la mortalité

3 616 personnes ont perdu la vie sur les routes de France en 2015 (+ 1,7 %), dont 3 461 en métropole (+ 2,3 %) et 155 dans les départements d'Outre-mer (- 10,4 %). La mortalité s'est accrue de 59 décès par rapport à 2014 (+ 77 en métropole, - 18 dans les DOM).

La France (métropole + DOM) est au 12ème rang de l'Union européenne : 54 personnes ont été tuées par million (p/M) d'habitants ; ce taux est également de 54 en métropole, et de 74 dans les DOM. En métropole, sur la période 2013-2015, seuls 31 départements sont en-dessous de la moyenne nationale.

Le fichier national des accidents corporels (BAAC) enregistre 27 717 personnes hospitalisées plus de 24 h, dont 26 595 en métropole (- 0,2 % par rapport à 2014) et 1 122 dans les DOM (+ 29,4 %).

### Usagers

En métropole, 1 796 usagers de véhicules de tourisme (VT) ont été tués en 2015, ils représentent 52 % de la mortalité routière. A l'exception des usagers d'autocars, lourdement touchés par l'accident de Puisseguin, c'est la seule catégorie courante d'usagers dont la mortalité a augmenté par rapport à 2014, mais son accroissement est particulièrement fort (+ 8,0 %). La circulation des VT a augmenté de 2,4 % en 2015. Les décès d'usagers de VT ont cependant baissé de - 15,2 % depuis 2010 contre 13,3 % pour l'ensemble des usagers. Les usagers de deux-roues motorisés représentent 22 % des décès avec 614 motocyclistes et 155 cyclomotoristes décédés en 2015, respectivement en baisse de - 1,8 % et - 6,1 % par rapport à 2014.

L'évolution de la mortalité des motocyclistes entre 2010 et 2015 (-12,8 %) est proche de celle de la moyenne des usagers.

Piétons et cyclistes constituent 18 % de la mortalité en 2015 avec respectivement 468 et 149 personnes tuées, en nette baisse par rapport à 2014 (- 6,2 % et - 6,3 %). Malgré ce résultat leur tribut reste proche de leur niveau de 2010 (respectivement - 3,5 % et + 1,4 % d'évolution entre 2010 et 2015). La mortalité des usagers de véhicules utilitaires légers (120 personnes tuées) présente une forte baisse (- 16,1 %) après quatre années globalement stables.

Source : P0037,  
34900

## ALCOOLOGIE-ADDICTOLOGIE

Thème : **ABSTINENCE**

Kerr W.C., Ye Y., Greenfield T.K., Williams E., Lown E.A., Lui C.K.

**Early Life Health, Trauma and Social Determinants of Lifetime Abstinence from Alcohol.**

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°5, 576-583

Mots-clefs : ETATS-UNIS/ETUDE DE COHORTE/CONSOMMATION  
DECLAREE/TRAUMA/INITIATION/AGE/IMPULSIVITE/MODELE/SEXE/ETH  
NIE/ABSTINENCE/RELIGION/EDUCATION/ENFANCE/STATUT SOCIO-  
ECONOMIQUE/ABUS SEXUEL/STATUT SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE

Factors influencing lifetime abstinence from alcohol may be relevant to the validity of analyses of alcohol's impact on health outcomes. We evaluate relationships between early life experiences, social factors, and demographic characteristics on lifetime abstainer status in models disaggregating by gender and, among women, race/ethnicity. Analyses use the landline sample ( $N = 5382$ ) of the 2010 U.S. National Alcohol Survey. Surveyed participants who reported never drinking alcohol were defined as lifetime abstainers. Additional variables assessed included demographics, dispositions to risk taking and impulsivity, and indicators of early life stress like economic difficulty, childhood trauma and early onset of health conditions. Logistic regression models predicting lifetime abstinence were estimated. Lifetime abstainers are more likely to be women and, among women, to be non-White and Latina. Those reporting that their religion discouraged drinking and that religion was very important to them were more likely to be lifetime abstainers. Higher education levels were associated with reduced rates of lifetime abstinence among women. Also among women, family problem drinking was associated with lower rates of lifetime abstinence. However, childhood economic difficulty significantly predicted lower abstinence only for White women, and childhood sexual abuse was significantly related to lower lifetime abstinence only for Black women. Understanding the characteristics and determinants of individuals who never drink alcohol is relevant to any analysis of alcohol-related health outcomes. Results point to specific factors related to lifetime abstinence with potential to bias such analyses if not included as control measures. Analyses evaluating relationships between early life experiences, social factors, and demographics with lifetime abstainer status identified characteristics associated with both poor health and with better health. These included lower risk taking and impulsivity scores and lower rates of family problem drinking, childhood economic difficulties and childhood sexual abuse.

Source : *P0003*,  
*34838*

Thème : **ALCOOLISME**

Adam A., Faouzi M., Yersin B., Bodenmann P., Daeppen J.B., Bertholet N.

**Women and Men Admitted for Alcohol Intoxication at an Emergency Department: Alcohol Use Disorders, Substance Use and Health and Social Status 7 Years Later.**  
*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°5, 567-575

Mots-clefs : PREVALENCE/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/SUIVI/SERVICE DES URGENCES/INTOXICATION/HOPITAL/SUISSE/ENTRETIEN/ETUDE DE COHORTE/AUDIT/PSYCHIATRIE/SEXE/TEST/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE/CANNABIS/TABAGISME/COCAINE/SOCIOLOGIE

To assess the prevalence of alcohol use disorder (AUD), substance use, mental health and social status 7 years following an Emergency Department (ED) admission for alcohol intoxication. To assess gender differences in these prevalences. Cohort of 631 patients aged 18-30 years admitted for alcohol intoxication in 2006-2007 at a tertiary referral hospital in Switzerland, contacted for an interview in 2014. Assessment consisted of demography, Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test-Consumption, Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview for AUD, Patient Health Questionnaire (depression, anxiety) and lifetime/past year use of tobacco/illegal drugs. Gender differences were assessed with Chi-square tests, *t*-tests and Wilcoxon tests. In 2014, 318/631 (50.4%) completed the interview. Study completers were not different from non-completers on baseline characteristics (all  $P > 0.2$ ). Of study completers, 36.8% were unemployed, 56.9% reported hazardous alcohol use, 15.1% alcohol dependence, 13.2% harmful use, 18.6% depression,

15.4% anxiety disorder. Prevalence of any use (lifetime/past year) was 93.4%/80.2% for tobacco, 86.6%/53.1% for cannabis, 54.7%/22.6% for cocaine, 25.6%/13.5% for sedatives, 40.9%/11.0% for stimulants, 21.7%/7.2% for opioids. Men reported significantly more binge drinking, AUD, cannabis use (past year) and more lifetime cannabis, cocaine and stimulants use (all  $P < 0.05$ ). There was no gender difference in the prevalence of hazardous alcohol use and tobacco use. The prevalence of psychiatric disorders was significantly higher in women ( $P < 0.05$ ). Seven years after being admitted for alcohol intoxication, young patients are likely to present substance misuse, mental health disorders and social problems, suggesting that they should be offered secondary prevention measures while in the ED. We studied a cohort of patients aged 18-30 and admitted for alcohol intoxication in 2006-2007 at a tertiary hospital. Participants were interviewed in 2014. Seven years after an admission for alcohol intoxication, patients are likely to present AUDs, substance misuse, mental health disorders and social problems.

Source : *P0003*,  
*34837*

### Thème : **DEPENDANCE - ADDICTION**

Lei K., Wegner S.A., Yu J.H., Simms J.A., Hopf F.W.

**A single alcohol drinking session is sufficient to enable subsequent aversion-resistant consumption in mice.**

*Alcohol*, **2016**, Vol.55, 9-16

Mots-clefs : MODELE

ANIMAL/RONGEUR/MOTIVATION/ALCOOLISATION/AUTO-ADMINISTRATION/SOURIS/QUININE/DISPONIBILITE DE L'ALCOOL/PREFERENCE/AVERSION/CONSOMMATION/ADDICTION/COMPORTEMENT

Addiction is mediated in large part by pathological motivation for rewarding, addictive substances, and alcohol-use disorders (AUDs) continue to exact a very high physical and economic toll on society. Compulsive alcohol drinking, where intake continues despite negative consequences, is considered a particular obstacle during treatment of AUDs. Aversion-resistant drives for alcohol have been modeled in rodents, where animals continue to consume even when alcohol is adulterated with the bitter tastant quinine, or is paired with another aversive consequence. Here, we describe a two-bottle choice paradigm where C57BL/6 mice first had 24-h access to 15% alcohol or water. Afterward, they drank quinine-free alcohol (alcohol-only) or alcohol with quinine (100  $\mu$ M), in a limited daily access (LDA) two-bottle-choice paradigm (2 h/day, 5 days/week, starting 3 h into the dark cycle), and achieved nearly binge-level blood alcohol concentrations. Interestingly, a single, initial 24-h experience with alcohol-only enhanced subsequent quinine-resistant drinking. In contrast, mice that drank alcohol-quinine in the 24-h session showed significantly reduced alcohol-quinine intake and preference during the subsequent LDA sessions, relative to mice that drank alcohol-only in the initial 24-h session and alcohol-quinine in LDA sessions. Thus, mice could find the concentration of quinine we used aversive, but were able to disregard the quinine after a single alcohol-only drinking session. Finally, mice had low intake and preference for quinine in water, both before and after weeks of alcohol-drinking sessions, suggesting that quinine resistance was not a consequence of increased quinine preference after weeks of drinking of alcohol-quinine. Together, we demonstrate that a single alcohol-only session was sufficient to enable subsequent aversion-resistant consumption in C57BL/6 mice, which did not reflect changes in quinine taste palatability. Given the rapid

development of quinine-resistant alcohol drinking patterns, this model provides a simple, quick, and robust method for uncovering the mechanisms that promote aversion-resistant consumption.

Source : P0002,  
34788

Thème : **DEPENDANCE - ADDICTION**

Martino F., Caselli G., Felicetti F., Rampioni M., Romanelli P., Troiani L., Sassaroli S., Albery I.P., Spada M.M.

**Desire thinking as a predictor of craving and binge drinking: A longitudinal study.**  
*Addictive Behaviors*, 2017, Vol.64, 118-122

Mots-clefs : BESOIN IRREPRESSIBLE/DESIR/ALCOOLISATION/FACTEUR  
PREDICTIF/SUIVI/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE  
PONCTUELLE/COGNITION/ETUDE LONGITUDINALE

Desire thinking is a conscious and voluntary cognitive process orienting to prefigure images, information and memories about positive target-related experience. Desire thinking has been found to be associated with both craving and alcohol use in clinical and non-clinical populations, however its role in predicting craving and problematic drinking patterns has never been investigated using a longitudinal design. The central aim of the present study was to explore the role of desire thinking at Time 2 (3months post-baseline) in predicting craving and binge drinking and Time 3 (6months post-baseline), controlling for levels of both these constructs and Time 1 (baseline). One hundred and thirty three non-hazardous drinkers were assessed on craving and binge drinking at Times 1 and 3, and on desire thinking at Time 2. Findings showed that desire thinking at Time 2 predicted craving and binge drinking at Time 3, controlling for craving and binge drinking at Time 1. Furthermore, the imaginal prefiguration component of desire thinking at Time 2 was found to mediate the relationship between craving at Times 1 and 3; conversely the verbal perseveration component of desire thinking at Time 2 was found to mediate the relationship between binge drinking at Times 1 and 3. The implications of these findings are discussed.

Source : P0001,  
34966

Thème : **DEPISTAGE**

Anderson P., Bendtsen P., Spak F., Reynolds J., Drummond C., Segura L., Keurhorst M.N., Palacio-Vieira J., Wojnar M., Parkinson K., Colom J., Kloda K., Deluca P., Baena B., Newbury-Birch D., Wallace P., Heinen M., Wolstenholme A., van Steenkiste B., Mierzecki A., Okulicz-Kozaryn K., Ronda G., Kaner E., Laurant M.G., Coulton S., Gual T.

**Improving the delivery of brief interventions for heavy drinking in primary health care: outcome results of the Optimizing Delivery of Health Care Intervention (ODHIN) five-country cluster randomized factorial trial.**  
*Addiction*, 2016, Vol.111, n°11, 1935-1945

Mots-clefs : INTERVENTION/INTERNET/ANGLETERRE/PAYS-BAS/POLOGNE/SUEDE/DEPISTAGE/SUIVI/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/INTERVENTION BREVE

To test if training and support, financial reimbursement and option of referring screen-

positive patients to an internet-based method of giving advice (eBI) can increase primary health-care providers' delivery of Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT)-C-based screening and advice to heavy drinkers. Cluster randomized factorial trial with 12-week implementation and measurement period. Primary health-care units (PHCU) in different locations throughout Catalonia, England, the Netherlands, Poland and Sweden. A total of 120 PHCU, 24 in each of Catalonia, England, the Netherlands, Poland and Sweden. PHCUs were randomized to one of eight groups: care as usual, training and support (TS), financial reimbursement (FR) and eBI; paired combinations of TS, FR and eBI, and all of FR, TS and eBI. The primary outcome measure was the proportion of eligible adult (age 18+ years) patients screened during a 12-week implementation period. Secondary outcome measures were proportion of screen-positive patients advised; and proportion of consulting adult patients given an intervention (screening and advice to screen-positives) during the same 12-week implementation period. During a 4-week baseline measurement period, the proportion of consulting adult patients who were screened for their alcohol consumption was 0.059 per PHCU (95% CI 0.034 to 0.084). Based on the factorial design, the ratio of the logged proportion screened during the 12-week implementation period was 1.48 (95% CI = 1.13-1.95) in PHCU that received TS versus PHCU that did not receive TS; for FR, the ratio was 2.00 (95% CI = 1.56-2.56). The option of referral to eBI did not lead to a higher proportion of patients screened. The ratio for TS plus FR was 2.34 (95% CI = 1.77-3.10), and the ratio for TS plus FR plus eBI was 1.68 (95% CI = 1.11-2.53). Providing primary health-care units with training, support and financial reimbursement for delivering Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test-C-based screening and advice to heavy drinkers increases screening for alcohol consumption. Providing primary health-care units with the option of referring screen-positive patients to an internet-based method of giving advice does not appear to increase screening for alcohol consumption.

Source : *P0007*,  
*34815*

### Thème : **DEPISTAGE**

Bradley K.A., Rubinsky A.D., Lapham G.T., Berger D., Bryson C., Achtmeyer C., Hawkins E.J., Chavez L.J., Williams E.C., Kivlahan D.R.

#### **Predictive validity of clinical AUDIT-C alcohol screening scores and changes in scores for three objective alcohol-related outcomes in a Veterans Affairs population.**

*Addiction*, **2016**, Vol.111, n°11, 1975-1984

Mots-clefs : DEPISTAGE/ETUDE DE COHORTE/ETATS-UNIS/ANCIEN COMBATTANT/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/HDL/CHOLESTEROL/HOSPITALISATION/TRAUMA/INTESTIN/RISQUE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/PATHOLOGIE/FACTEUR PREDICTIF

To evaluate the association between Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test-Consumption (AUDIT-C) alcohol screening scores, collected as part of routine clinical care, and three outcomes in the following year (Aim 1), and the association between changes in AUDIT-C risk group at 1-year follow-up and the same outcomes in the subsequent year (Aim 2).

Cohort study. Twenty-four US Veterans Affairs (VA) healthcare systems (2004-07), before systematic implementation of brief intervention. A total of 486 115 out-patients with AUDIT-Cs documented in their electronic health records (EHRs) on two occasions  $\geq 12$  months apart ('baseline' and 'follow-up'). Independent measures were baseline AUDIT-C scores and change in standard AUDIT-C risk groups (no use, low-risk use and mild, moderate, severe misuse) from baseline to follow-up. Outcome measures were (1) high-

density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL), (2) alcohol-related gastrointestinal hospitalizations ('GI hospitalizations') and (3) physical trauma, each in the years after baseline and follow-up. Baseline AUDIT-C scores had a positive association with outcomes in the following year. Across AUDIT-C scores 0-12, mean HDL ranged from 41.4 [95% confidence interval (CI) = 41.3-41.5] to 53.5 (95% CI = 51.4-55.6) mg/l, and probabilities of GI hospitalizations from 0.49% (95% CI = 0.48-0.51%) to 1.8% (95% CI = 1.3-2.3%) and trauma from 3.0% (95% CI = 2.95-3.06%) to 6.0% (95% CI = 5.2-6.8%). At follow-up, patients who increased to moderate or severe alcohol misuse had consistently higher mean HDL and probabilities of subsequent GI hospitalizations or trauma compared with those who did not ( $P$ -values all  $< 0.05$ ). For example, among those with baseline low-risk use, in those with persistent low-risk use versus severe misuse at follow-up, the probabilities of subsequent trauma were 2.65% (95% CI = 2.54-2.75%) versus 5.15% (95% CI = 3.86-6.45%), respectively. However, for patients who decreased to lower AUDIT-C risk groups at follow-up, findings were inconsistent across outcomes, with only mean HDL decreasing in most groups that decreased use ( $P$ -values all  $< 0.05$ ). When AUDIT-C screening is conducted in clinical settings, baseline AUDIT-C scores and score increases to moderate-severe alcohol misuse at follow-up screening appear to have predictive validity for HDL cholesterol, alcohol-related gastrointestinal hospitalizations and physical trauma. Decreasing AUDIT-C scores collected in clinical settings appear to have predictive validity for only HDL.

Source : P0007,  
34819

Thème : **DIAGNOSTIC**

Parkinson K., New-Birch D., Phillipson A., Hindmarch P., Kaner E., Stamp E., Vale L., Wright J., Connolly J.

**Prevalence of alcohol related attendance at an inner city emergency department and its impact: a dual prospective and retrospective cohort study.**

*Emergency Medicine Journal*, 2016, Vol.33, n°3, 187-193

Mots-clefs : HOSPITALISATION/SERVICE DES URGENCES/INTOXICATION/ETHANOL/PATIENT/PREVALENCE/ANGLETERRE/ALCOOLEMIE/COUT

BACKGROUND:

Alcohol related hospital attendances are a potentially avoidable burden on emergency departments (EDs). Understanding the number and type of patients attending EDs with alcohol intoxication is important in estimating the workload and cost implications. We used best practice from previous studies to establish the prevalence of adult alcohol related ED attendances and estimate the costs of clinical management and subsequent health service use.

METHODS:

The setting was a large inner city ED in northeast England, UK. Data were collected via (i) retrospective review of hospital records for all ED attendances for four pre-specified weeks in 2010/2011 to identify alcohol related cases along with 12 months of follow-up of the care episode and (ii) prospective 24/7 assessment via breath alcohol concentration testing of patients presenting to the ED in the corresponding weeks in 2012/2013.

RESULTS:

The prevalence rates of alcohol related attendances were 12% and 15% for the retrospective and prospective cohorts, respectively. Prospectively, the rates ranged widely from 4% to 60% across week days, rising to over 70% at weekends. Younger males attending in the early

morning hours at weekends made up the largest proportion of alcohol related attendances. The mean cost per attendance was £249 (SD £1064); the mean total cost for those admitted was £851 (SD £2549). The most common reasons for attending were trauma related injuries followed by psychiatric problems.

#### CONCLUSIONS:

Alcohol related attendances are a major and avoidable burden on emergency care. However, targeted interventions at weekends and early morning hours could capture the majority of cases and help prevent future re-attendance.

Source : *TAP 007 851*,  
*34827*

## BIOLOGIE-BIOCHIMIE

Thème : **BIOLOGIE**

Gofman L., Fernandes N.C., Potula R.

### **Relative Role of Akt, ERK and CREB in Alcohol-Induced Microglia P2X4R Receptor Expression.**

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, **2016**, Vol.51, n°6, 647-654

Mots-clefs : CELLULE GLIALE/EFFET DE

L'ALCOOL/PHOSPHORYLATION/BIOLOGIE CELLULAIRE/IMMUNOLOGIE

Previously we have demonstrated altered microglia P2X4R expression in response to alcohol and pharmacological blockade with a selective P2X4R antagonist can reverse the action, suggesting that P2X4R play a role in mediating alcohol-induced effects on microglia. In the present study, we investigated the underlying signaling mediators, which may play a role in modulating P2X4R expression in microglia cells in response to alcohol. Embryonic stem cell-derived microglia (ESdM) cells were used to investigate the potential mechanisms involved in the regulation of P2X4R in response to alcohol. Selective P2X4R antagonist and kinase inhibitors were used to further corroborate the signal transduction pathway through which alcohol modulates P2X4R expression in microglia. Alcohol (100 mM) suppressed phosphorylated AKT and ERK cascades in native ESdM cells. This alcohol-induced suppression was confirmed to be P2X4R-dependent through the use of a selective P2X4R antagonist and knockdown of P2XR4 by siRNA. Alcohol increased transcriptional activity of CREB. P2X4R antagonist blocked alcohol-induced effects on CREB, suggesting a P2X4R-mediated effect. These findings provide important clues to the underlying mechanism of purinoceptors in alcohol-induced microglia immune suppression.

Source : *P0003*,  
*34846*

## CERVEAU

Thème : **CERVEAU**

Larsson S.C., Wallin A., Wolk A., Markus H.S.

### **Differing association of alcohol consumption with different stroke types: a systematic review and meta-analysis.**

*BMC Medicine*, **2016**, Vol.14, n°1, 11 p.

Mots-clefs : ACCIDENT VASCULAIRE  
 CEREBRAL/CERVEAU/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/EFFET  
 PROTECTEUR/EFFET DE  
 L'ALCOOL/SUEDE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/ADULTE/MODE DE  
 CONSOMMATION/FACTEUR DE RISQUE/META-ANALYSE/CONSOMMATION  
 MODEREE/MEXIQUE  
 BACKGROUND:

Whether light-to-moderate alcohol consumption is protective against stroke, and whether any association differs by stroke type, is controversial. We conducted a meta-analysis to summarize the evidence from prospective studies on alcohol drinking and stroke types.

METHODS:

Studies were identified by searching PubMed to September 1, 2016, and reference lists of retrieved articles. Additional data from 73,587 Swedish adults in two prospective studies were included. Study-specific results were combined in a random-effects model.

RESULTS:

The meta-analysis included 27 prospective studies with data on ischemic stroke (25 studies), intracerebral hemorrhage (11 studies), and/or subarachnoid hemorrhage (11 studies). Light and moderate alcohol consumption was associated with a lower risk of ischemic stroke, whereas high and heavy drinking was associated with an increased risk; the overall RRs were 0.90 (95 % CI, 0.85-0.95) for less than 1 drink/day, 0.92 (95 % CI, 0.87-0.97) for 1-2 drinks/day, 1.08 (95 % CI, 1.01-1.15) for more than 2-4 drinks/day, and 1.14 (95 % CI, 1.02-1.28) for more than 4 drinks/day. Light and moderate alcohol drinking was not associated with any hemorrhagic stroke subtype. High alcohol consumption (>2-4 drinks/day) was associated with a non-significant increased risk of both hemorrhagic stroke subtypes, and the relative risk for heavy drinking (>4 drinks/day) were 1.67 (95 % CI, 1.25-2.23) for intracerebral hemorrhage and 1.82 (95 % CI, 1.18-2.82) for subarachnoid hemorrhage.

CONCLUSION:

Light and moderate alcohol consumption was inversely associated only with ischemic stroke, whereas heavy drinking was associated with increased risk of all stroke types with a stronger association for hemorrhagic strokes.

Source : *TAP 007 832*,  
 34720

Thème : **CERVEAU**

Vetreno R.P., Yaxley R., Paniagua B., Crews F.T.

**Diffusion tensor imaging reveals adolescent binge ethanol-induced brain structural integrity alterations in adult rats that correlate with behavioral dysfunction.**

*Addiction Biology*, 2016, Vol.21, n°4, 939-953

Mots-clefs : CERVEAU/ADOLESCENT/JEUNE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE  
 PONCTUELLE/MODELE  
 ANIMAL/NEUROBIOLOGIE/CERVELET/HIPPOCAMPE/MEMOIRE/ANXIETE  
 /RAT/COGNITION

Adolescence is characterized by considerable brain maturation that coincides with the development of adult behavior. Binge drinking is common during adolescence and can have deleterious effects on brain maturation because of the heightened neuroplasticity of the adolescent brain. Using an animal model of adolescent intermittent ethanol [AIE; 5.0 g/kg, intragastric, 20 percent EtOH w/v; 2 days on/2 days off from postnatal day (P)25 to P55],

we assessed the adult brain structural volumes and integrity on P80 and P220 using diffusion tensor imaging (DTI). While we did not observe a long-term effect of AIE on structural volumes, AIE did reduce axial diffusivity (AD) in the cerebellum, hippocampus and neocortex. Radial diffusivity (RD) was reduced in the hippocampus and neocortex of AIE-treated animals. Prior AIE treatment did not affect fractional anisotropy (FA), but did lead to long-term reductions of mean diffusivity (MD) in both the cerebellum and corpus callosum. AIE resulted in increased anxiety-like behavior and diminished object recognition memory, the latter of which was positively correlated with DTI measures. Across aging, whole brain volumes increased, as did volumes of the corpus callosum and neocortex. This was accompanied by age-associated AD reductions in the cerebellum and neocortex as well as RD and MD reductions in the cerebellum. Further, we found that FA increased in both the cerebellum and corpus callosum as rats aged from P80 to P220. Thus, both age and AIE treatment caused long-term changes to brain structural integrity that could contribute to cognitive dysfunction.

Source : P0054,  
34758

Thème : **CERVEAU**

Asensio S., Morales J.L., Senabre I., Romero M.J., Beltran M.A., Flores-Bellver M., Barcia J.M., Romero F.J.

**Magnetic resonance imaging structural alterations in brain of alcohol abusers and its association with impulsivity.**

*Addiction Biology*, 2016, Vol.21, n°4, 962-971

Mots-clefs : NEUROBIOLOGIE/ADDICTION/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/IRM/IMPULSIVITE/PERSONNALITE/COMPORTEMENT/CERVEAU/SUBSTANCE BLANCHE/SUBSTANCE GRISE/VOLUME/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/EFFET DE L'ALCOOL

Despite the suggestion that impulsivity plays a central role in the transfer from a recreational drug use to a substance use disorder, very few studies focused on neurobiological markers for addiction. This study aimed to identify volumetric alterations in a sample of patients with mild alcohol use disorder with a short history of alcohol use, compared with a control group, and also focused on its association with impulsivity levels. Most magnetic resonance imaging studies have focused on severe alcohol use disorder, formerly called alcohol-dependent patients, showing alcohol-related structural alterations and their association with alcohol use history variables but not with personality parameters like impulsivity. Our hypothesis is that our group of alcohol users may already display structural alterations especially in brain regions related to inhibitory control like medial-prefrontal regions, and that those structural alterations could be more associated to personality traits like impulsivity than to drug use variables. Our results clearly demonstrate that our population showed lower regional grey and white matter volumes in the medial-prefrontal and orbitofrontal cortices, as well as higher regional white matter volume in the ventral striatum and the internal capsule. Volumetric alterations were associated to the Barratt's impulsivity score: the more impulsive the subjects, the lower the medial-prefrontal cortex grey matter volume.

Source : P0054,  
34759

Thème : **CERVEAU**

Kirsch M., Gruber I., Ruf M., Kiefer F., Kirsch P.

**Real-time functional magnetic resonance imaging neurofeedback can reduce striatal cue-reactivity to alcohol stimuli.**

*Addiction Biology*, 2016, Vol.21, n°4, 982-992

Mots-clefs : SYSTEME DE RECOMPENSE/CERTIFICAT DE DECES/NEUROBIOLOGIE/BESOIN IRREPRESSIBLE/IRM/BUVEUR SOCIAL/ETUDIANT/IMAGERIE MEDICALE/STIMULUS/ETHANOL

It has been shown that in alcoholic patients, alcohol-related cues produce increased activation of reward-related brain regions like the ventral striatum (VS), which has been proposed as neurobiological basis of craving. Modulating this activation might be a promising option in the treatment of alcohol addiction. One approach might be real-time functional magnetic resonance imaging neurofeedback (rtfMRI NF). This study was set up to implement and evaluate a rtfMRI approach in a group of non-addicted heavy social drinkers. Thirty-eight heavy drinking students were assigned to a real feedback group (rFB,  $n = 13$ ), a yoke feedback group (yFB,  $n = 13$ ) and a passive control group (noFB,  $n = 12$ ). After conducting a reward task as functional localizer to identify ventral striatal regions, the participants viewed alcohol cues during three NF training blocks in a 3 T MRI scanner. The rFB group received feedback from their own and the yFB from another participants' VS. The noFB group received no feedback. The rFB and the yFB groups were instructed to downregulate the displayed activation. Activation of the VS and prefrontal control regions was compared between the groups. We found significant downregulation of striatal regions specifically in the rFB group. While the rFB and the yFB groups showed significant activation of prefrontal regions during feedback, this activation was only correlated to the reduction of striatal activation in the rFB group. We conclude that rtfMRI NF is a suitable method to reduce striatal activation to alcohol cues. It might be a promising supplement to the treatment of alcoholic patients.

Source : P0054,  
34760

Thème : **NEUROBIOLOGIE**

Lacaille H., Duterte-Boucher D., Vaudry H., Zerdoumi Y., Flaman J.M., Hashimoto H., Vaudry D.

**PACAP Protects the Adolescent and Adult Mice Brain from Ethanol Toxicity and Modulates Distinct Sets of Genes Regulating Similar Networks.**

*Molecular Neurobiology*, 2016, 17 p.

Mots-clefs : ETHANOL/TOXICITE/MODELE ANIMAL/SOURIS/SOURIS KNOCKOUT/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE/ESPECES REACTIVES DE L'OXYGENE/CASPASE/GENE/GENETIQUE/CERVEAU/ADOLESCENT/ADULTE/NEUROBIOLOGIE

Pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide (PACAP) is a 38-amino acid neuropeptide which has been shown to exert various neuroprotective actions *in vitro* and *in vivo*; however, the ability of endogenous PACAP to prevent cell death *in vivo* remains to be elucidated. To explore the capacity of endogenous PACAP to prevent ethanol toxicity, adolescent and adult PACAP knockout (KO) mice were injected with ethanol in a binge drinking-like manner. Biochemical analyses revealed that ethanol administration induced an increase in the

production of reactive oxygen species and the activity of caspase-3 in PACAP KO mice in an age-independent manner. In order to characterize the mechanisms underlying the sensitivity of PACAP KO mice, a whole-genome microarray analysis was performed to compare gene regulations induced by ethanol in adolescent and adult wild-type and PACAP KO mice. Gene expression substantially differed between adolescent and adult wild-type mice, suggesting distinct effects of ethanol according to the state of brain maturation. Interestingly, in adolescent and adult PACAP KO mice, the set of genes regulated were also markedly different but seemed to inhibit some similar regulatory network processes associated in particular with DNA repair and cell cycle. These data imply that ethanol induces serious DNA damages and cell cycle alteration in PACAP KO mice. This hypothesis, based on the transcriptomic data, could be confirmed by functional studies which showed that cell proliferation decreased in adolescent and adult PACAP KO mice treated with ethanol but recovered after a 30-day withdrawal period. These data, obtained with PACAP KO animals, demonstrate that endogenous PACAP protects the brain of adolescent and adult mice from alcohol toxicity and modulates distinct sets of genes according to the maturation status of the brain.

Source : *TAP 007 833*,  
*34721*

Thème : **NEUROBIOLOGIE**

Sprow G.M., Rinker J.A., Lowery-Gointa E.G., Sparrow A.M., Navarro M., Thiele T.E.  
**Lateral hypothalamic melanocortin receptor signaling modulates binge-like ethanol drinking in C57BL/6J mice.**

*Addiction Biology*, 2016, Vol.21, n°4, 835-846

Mots-clefs : CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE/MODELE ANIMAL/SOURIS/NUIT/CONSOMMATION/SACCHAROSE/EAU/EXPERIENCE /IMMUNOHISTOCHIMIE/PEPTIDE/NEUROLOGIE/HYPOTHALAMUS/CERVEAU

Binge ethanol drinking is a highly pervasive and destructive behavior yet the underlying neurobiological mechanisms remain poorly understood. Recent work suggests that overlapping neurobiological mechanisms modulate feeding disorders and excessive ethanol intake, and converging evidence indicates that the melanocortin (MC) system may be a promising candidate. The aims of the present work were to examine how repeated binge-like ethanol drinking, using the 'drinking in the dark' (DID) protocol, impacts key peptides within the MC system and if site-specific manipulation of MC receptor (MCR) signaling modulates binge-like ethanol drinking. Male C57BL/6J mice were exposed to one, three or six cycles of binge-like ethanol, sucrose or water drinking, after which brain tissue was processed via immunohistochemistry (IHC) for analysis of key MC peptides, including alpha-melanocyte stimulating hormone (α-MSH) and agouti-related protein (AgRP). Results indicated that α-MSH expression was selectively decreased, while AgRP expression was selectively increased, within specific hypothalamic subregions following repeated binge-like ethanol drinking. To further explore this relationship, we used site-directed drug delivery techniques to agonize or antagonize MCRs within the lateral hypothalamus (LH). We found that the nonselective MCR agonist melanotan-II (MTII) blunted, while the nonselective MCR antagonist AgRP augmented, binge-like ethanol consumption when delivered into the LH. As these effects were region-specific, the present results suggest that a more thorough understanding of the MC neurocircuitry within the hypothalamus will help provide novel insight into the mechanisms that modulate excessive binge-like ethanol intake and may help

uncover new therapeutic targets aimed at treating alcohol abuse disorders.

Source : *P0054*,  
*34752*

Thème : **NEUROLOGIE**

Borkar C.D., Upadhy M.A., Shelkar G.P., Subhedar N.K., Kokare D.M.

**Neuropeptide Y system in accumbens shell mediates ethanol self-administration in posterior ventral tegmental area.**

*Addiction Biology*, **2016**, Vol.21, n°4, 766-775

Mots-clefs : NEUROPEPTIDE Y/NOYAU ACCUMBENS/CERVEAU/MODELE ANIMAL/RAT/AUTO-ADMINISTRATION/ETHANOL/EXPERIENCE/AMYGDALE/NEUROLOGIE/SYSTEME DE RECOMPENSE

Although modulatory effects of neuropeptide Y (NPY) on ethanol consumption are well established, its role in ethanol reward, in the framework of mesolimbic dopaminergic system, has not been studied. We investigated the influence of nucleus accumbens shell (AcbSh) NPYergic system on ethanol self-administration in posterior ventral tegmental area (p-VTA) using intracranial self-administration paradigm. Rats were stereotaxically implanted with cannulae targeted unilaterally at the right p-VTA and trained to self-administer ethanol (200 mg%) in standard two-lever (active/inactive) operant chamber, an animal model with high predictive validity to test the rewarding mechanisms. Over a period of 7 days, these rats showed a significant increase in the number of lever presses for ethanol self-administration suggesting reinforcement. While intra-AcbSh NPY (1 or 2 ng/rat) or [Leu(31), Pro(34)]-NPY (0.5 or 1 ng/rat) dose-dependently increased ethanol self-administration, BIBP3226 (0.4 or 0.8 ng/rat) produced opposite effect. The rats conditioned to self-administer ethanol showed significant increase in the population of NPY-immunoreactive cells and fibres in the AcbSh, central nucleus of amygdala (CeA), hypothalamic arcuate nucleus (ARC) and lateral part of bed nucleus of stria terminalis as compared with that in the naïve rats. Neuronal tracing studies showed that NPY innervations in the AcbSh may derive from the neurons of ARC and CeA. As NPY and dopamine systems in reward areas are known to interact, we suggest that NPY inputs from ARC and CeA may play an important role in modulation of the dopaminergic system in the AcbSh and consequently influence the ethanol induced reward and addiction.

Source : *P0054*,  
*34748*

Thème : **NEUROLOGIE**

Varodayan F.P., Soni N., Bajo M., Luu G., Madamba S.G., Schweitzer P., Parsons L.H., Roberto M.

**Chronic ethanol exposure decreases CB1 receptor function at GABAergic synapses in the rat central amygdala.**

*Addiction Biology*, **2016**, Vol.21, n°4, 788-801

Mots-clefs : INGESTION CHRONIQUE/ETHANOL/GABA/NOYAU ACCUMBENS/AMYGDALE/DEPENDANCE/RECEPTEUR GABAA/NEUROBIOLOGIE/CERVEAU/MODELE

## ANIMAL/RAT/SYNAPSE/NEUROLOGIE

The endogenous cannabinoids (eCBs) influence the acute response to ethanol and the development of tolerance, dependence and relapse. Chronic alcohol exposure alters eCB levels and Type 1 cannabinoid receptor (CB1) expression and function in brain regions associated with addiction. CB1 inhibits GABA release, and GABAergic dysregulation in the central nucleus of the amygdala (CeA) is critical in the transition to alcohol dependence. We investigated possible disruptions in CB1 signaling of rat CeA GABAergic transmission following intermittent ethanol exposure. In the CeA of alcohol-naïve rats, CB1 agonist WIN 55,212-2 (WIN) decreased the frequency of spontaneous and miniature GABA<sub>A</sub> receptor-mediated inhibitory postsynaptic currents (s/mIPSCs). This effect was prevented by CB1 antagonism, but not Type 2 cannabinoid receptor (CB2) antagonism. After 2-3 weeks of intermittent ethanol exposure, these WIN inhibitory effects were attenuated, suggesting ethanol-induced impairments in CB1 function. The CB1 antagonist AM251 revealed a tonic eCB/CB1 control of GABAergic transmission in the alcohol-naïve CeA that was occluded by calcium chelation in the postsynaptic cell. Chronic ethanol exposure abolished this tonic CB1 influence on mIPSC, but not sIPSC, frequency. Finally, acute ethanol increased CeA GABA release in both naïve and ethanol-exposed rats. Although CB1 activation prevented this effect, the AM251- and ethanol-induced GABA release were additive, ruling out a direct participation of CB1 signaling in the ethanol effect. Collectively, these observations demonstrate an important CB1 influence on CeA GABAergic transmission and indicate that the CeA is particularly sensitive to alcohol-induced disruptions of CB1 signaling.

Source : *P0054*,  
*34750*

Thème : **NEUROLOGIE**

Wolfe S.A., Workman E.R., Heaney C.F., Niere F., Namjoshi S., Cacheaux L.P., Farris S.P., Drew M.R., Zemelman B.V., Harris R.A., Raab-Graham K.F.

**FMRP regulates an ethanol-dependent shift in GABABR function and expression with rapid antidepressant properties.**

*Nature Communications*, **2016**, Vol.7, 13 p.

Mots-clefs :

CERVEAU/NEUROPATHIE/DEPRESSION/SYNAPSE/COMPORTEMENT/RECEPTEUR GABA/CALCIUM/MODELE ANIMAL/SOURIS/SOURIS  
KNOCKOUT/SYNTHESE PROTEIQUE

Alcohol promotes lasting neuroadaptive changes that may provide relief from depressive symptoms, often referred to as the self-medication hypothesis. However, the molecular/synaptic pathways that are shared by alcohol and antidepressants are unknown. In the current study, acute exposure to ethanol produced lasting antidepressant and anxiolytic behaviours. To understand the functional basis of these behaviours, we examined a molecular pathway that is activated by rapid antidepressants. Ethanol, like rapid antidepressants, alters  $\gamma$ -aminobutyric acid type B receptor (GABABR) expression and signalling, to increase dendritic calcium. Furthermore, new GABABRs are synthesized in response to ethanol treatment, requiring fragile-X mental retardation protein (FMRP). Ethanol-dependent changes in GABABR expression, dendritic signalling, and antidepressant efficacy are absent in *Fmr1*-knockout (KO) mice. These findings indicate that FMRP is an important regulator of protein synthesis following alcohol exposure, providing a molecular basis for the antidepressant efficacy of acute ethanol exposure.

Source : *TAP 007 844*,  
34784

Thème : **NEUROLOGIE**

Smothers C.T., Woodward J.J.

**Differential effects of TM4 tryptophan mutations on inhibition of N-methyl-d-aspartate receptors by ethanol and toluene.**

*Alcohol*, **2016**, Vol.56, 15-19

Mots-clefs :

NMDA/NEURONE/CERVEAU/SYNAPSE/APPRENTISSAGE/MEMOIRE/RECEPTEUR/TOLUENE/TRYPHTOPHANE/INHIBITION/MUTATION/ETHANOL

The voluntary use and abuse of alcohol and inhalants is a recognized health problem throughout the world. Previous studies have shown that these agents affect brain function in a variety of ways including direct inhibition of key ion channels that regulate neuronal excitability. Among these, the N-methyl-d-aspartate (NMDA) receptor is particularly important given its key role in glutamatergic synaptic transmission, neuronal plasticity and learning and memory. Previous studies from this laboratory and others have identified key residues within transmembrane (TM) domains of the NMDA receptor that appear to regulate its sensitivity to alcohol and anesthetics. In this study, we extend these findings and examine the role of a TM4 residue in modulating sensitivity of recombinant NMDA receptors to ethanol and toluene. HEK293 cells were transfected with GluN1-1a and either wild-type or tryptophan-substituted GluN2(A-D) subunits and whole-cell currents were recorded using patch-clamp electrophysiology in the absence or presence of ethanol or toluene. Both ethanol (100 mM) and toluene (1 or 3 mM) reversibly inhibited glutamate-activated currents from wild-type NMDARs with GluN2B containing receptors showing heightened sensitivity to either agent. Substitution of tryptophan (W) at positions 825, 826, 823 or 850 in the TM4 domain of GluN2A, GluN2B, GluN2C or GluN2D subunits; respectively, significantly reduced the degree of inhibition by ethanol. In contrast, toluene inhibition of glutamate-activated currents in cells expressing the TM4-W mutants was not different from that of the wild-type controls. These data suggest that despite similarities in their action on NMDARs, ethanol and toluene may act at different sites to reduce ion flux through NMDA receptors.

Source : *P0002*,  
34797

Thème : **NEUROLOGIE**

Deehan G.A., Knight C.P., Waeiss R.A., Engleman E.A., Toalston J.E., McBride W.J., Hauser S.R., Rodd Z.A.

**Peripheral Administration of Ethanol Results in a Correlated Increase in Dopamine and Serotonin Within the Posterior Ventral Tegmental Area.**

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, **2016**, Vol.51, n°5, 535-540

Mots-clefs : NEUROTRANSMETTEUR/SEROTONINE/SYSTEME DE RECOMPENSE/DOPAMINE/CERVEAU/MODELE ANIMAL/RAT/RAT WISTAR/EFFET DE L'ALCOOL/DOSE-EFFET/COURBE EN U/NEUROLOGIE  
Two critical neurotransmitter systems regulating ethanol (EtOH) reward are serotonin (5-HT) and dopamine (DA). Within the posterior ventral tegmental area (pVTA), 5-HT

receptors have been shown to regulate DA neuronal activity. Increased pVTA neuronal activity has been linked to drug reinforcement. The current experiment sought to determine the effect of EtOH on 5-HT and DA levels within the pVTA. Wistar rats were implanted with cannula aimed at the pVTA. Neurochemical levels were determined using standard microdialysis procedures with concentric probes. Rats were randomly assigned to one of the five groups ( $n = 41$ ; 7-9 per group) that were treated with 0-3.0 g/kg EtOH (intraperitoneally). Ethanol produced increased extracellular DA levels in the pVTA that resembled an inverted U-shape dose-response curve with peak levels (~200% of baseline) at the 2.25 g/kg dose. The increase in DA levels was observed for an extended period of time (~100 minutes). The effects of EtOH on extracellular 5-HT levels in the pVTA also resembled an inverted U-shape dose-response curve. However, increased 5-HT levels were only observed during the initial post-injection sample. The increases in extracellular DA and 5-HT levels were significantly correlated. The data indicate intraperitoneal EtOH administration stimulated the release of both 5-HT and DA within the pVTA, the levels of which were significantly correlated. Overall, the current findings suggest that the ability of EtOH to stimulate DA activity within the mesolimbic system may be modulated by increases in 5-HT release within the pVTA. Two critical neurotransmitter systems regulating ethanol reward are serotonin and dopamine. The current experiment determined that intraperitoneal ethanol administration increased serotonin and dopamine levels within the pVTA (levels were significantly correlated). The current findings suggest the ability of EtOH to stimulate serotonin and dopamine activity within the mesolimbic system.

Source : *P0003*,  
*34832*

### Thème : **NEUROLOGIE**

Grodin E.N., Steckler L.E., Momenan R.

#### **Altered Striatal Response During Effort-Based Valuation and Motivation in Alcohol-Dependent Individuals.**

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, **2016**, Vol.51, n°6, 638-646

Mots-clefs :

IRM/CERVEAU/NEUROLOGIE/MOTIVATION/ALCOOLIQUE/SYSTEME DE RECOMPENSE

To use functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) to investigate the neural circuitry behind effort-related valuation and motivation in a population of alcohol-dependent participants and healthy controls. Seventeen alcohol-dependent participants and a comparison group of 17 healthy control participants completed an effort-based motivation paradigm during an fMRI scan, in which they were required to exert effort at varying levels in order to earn a monetary reward. We found that alcohol-dependent participants were less motivated during trials requiring high levels of effort. The whole-brain fMRI analysis revealed that alcohol-dependent participants displayed an increased blood-oxygen-level dependent (BOLD) signal during low and unknown effort cues in the dorsal and ventral striatum compared with healthy controls. These findings provide the first evidence that alcohol-dependent participants and healthy controls differ in their effort-based valuation and motivation processing. Alcohol-dependent participants displayed a hyperactive mesolimbic reward circuitry recruited by non-drug rewards, potentially reflecting a sensitization to reward in this patient population.

Source : *P0003*,

34845

Thème : **NEUROLOGIE**

Cains S., Blomeley C., Kollo M., Racz R., Burdakov D.

**Agrp neuron activity is required for alcohol-induced overeating.***Nature Communications*, 2017, Vol.8, n°14014, 7 p.

Mots-clefs :

NEUROLOGIE/NEURONE/NUTRITION/CERVEAU/HYPOTHALAMUS/MODELE ANIMAL/SOURIS

Alcohol intake associates with overeating in humans. This overeating is a clinical concern, but its causes are puzzling, because alcohol (ethanol) is a calorie-dense nutrient, and calorie intake usually suppresses brain appetite signals. The biological factors necessary for ethanol-induced overeating remain unclear, and societal causes have been proposed. Here we show that core elements of the brain's feeding circuits—the hypothalamic Agrp neurons that are normally activated by starvation and evoke intense hunger—display electrical and biochemical hyperactivity on exposure to dietary doses of ethanol in brain slices. Furthermore, by circuit-specific chemogenetic interference *in vivo*, we find that the Agrp cell activity is essential for ethanol-induced overeating in the absence of societal factors, in single-housed mice. These data reveal how a widely consumed nutrient can paradoxically sustain brain starvation signals, and identify a biological factor required for appetite evoked by alcohol.

Source : *TAP 007 860*,  
34974

Thème : **NEUROPSYCHOLOGIE**

Czapla M., Simon J.J., Richter B., Kluge M., Friederich H.C., Herpertz S., Mann K., Herpertz S.C., Loeber S.

**The impact of cognitive impairment and impulsivity on relapse of alcohol-dependent patients: implications for psychotherapeutic treatment.***Addiction Biology*, 2016, Vol.21, n°4, 873-884

Mots-clefs :

COMPORTEMENT/COGNITION/ALCOOLIQUE/SUIVI/ABSTINENCE/CARENCE/PERSONNALITE/QUESTIONNAIRE/RECHUTE/INHIBITION/PSYCHOTHERAPIE

Recent models of the development of addiction propose a transition from a pleasure-driven to a heavily automatized behaviour, marked by a loss of cognitive control. This study investigated the deficits in different components of cognitive functions including behavioural inhibition in response to alcohol-related stimuli in alcohol-dependent patients (ADP) and healthy controls (HC). The aims of the study were to identify which particular cognitive functions are impaired in ADP. Furthermore, we analysed the association between cognitive deficits and relapse rates and the reversibility of cognitive deficits under abstinence in a 6-month follow-up period. Ninety-four recently detoxified ADP and 71 HC completed the cognitive tasks as well as questionnaire measures assessing drinking behaviour and personality traits. Compared with HC, ADP showed poorer performance in response initiation, response inhibition, complex-sustained attention and executive functions. Impairment in response inhibition was a significant predictor for relapse, yet the strongest predictor was the interaction between the number of previous detoxifications and response-

inhibition deficits. The results of a moderation analysis showed that patients with many previous detoxifications and large deficits in response inhibition showed the highest relapse risk. These findings indicate that interventions should take into account inhibitory deficits especially in ADP with a high number of previous detoxifications.

Source : P0054,  
34755

Thème : **NEUROPSYCHOLOGIE**

**Cognitive Training and Work Therapy for the Treatment of Verbal Learning and Memory Deficits in Veterans With Alcohol Use Disorders.**

*Journal of dual diagnosis*, 2016, Vol.12, n°1, 83-89

Mots-clefs : COGNITION/LANGAGE/APPRENTISSAGE/MEMOIRE/PERSONNE  
AGEE/PROBLEME LIE A

L'ALCOOL/TRAITEMENT/SUIVI/TEST/CARENCE/CERVEAU/ANCIEN  
COMBATTANT

OBJECTIVE:

This study focused on the efficacy of cognitive training for verbal learning and memory deficits in a population of older veterans with alcohol use disorders.

METHODS:

Veterans with alcohol use disorders, who were in outpatient treatment at VA facilities and in early-phase recovery ( $N = 31$ ), were randomized to receive a three-month trial of daily cognitive training plus work therapy ( $n = 15$ ) or work therapy alone ( $n = 16$ ), along with treatment as usual. Participants completed assessments at baseline and at three- and six-month follow-ups; the Hopkins Verbal Learning Task (HVLN) was the primary outcome measure.

RESULTS:

Participants were primarily male (97%) and in their mid-50s ( $M = 55.16$ ,  $SD = 5.16$ ) and had been sober for 1.64 ( $SD = 2.81$ ) months. Study retention was excellent (91% at three-month follow-up) and adherence to treatment in both conditions was very good. On average, participants in the cognitive training condition had more than 41 hours of cognitive training, and both conditions had more than 230 hours of productive activity. HVLN results at three-month follow-up revealed significant condition effects favoring cognitive training for verbal learning (HVLN Trial-3 T-score,  $p < .005$ , Cohen's  $d = 1.3$ ) and verbal memory (HVLN Total T-score,  $p < .01$ , Cohen's  $d = 1.1$ ). Condition effects were sustained at six-month follow-up. At baseline, 55.9% of participants showed a significant deficit in verbal memory and 58.8% showed a deficit in verbal learning compared with a premorbid estimate of verbal IQ. At three-month follow-up there was a significant reduction in the number of participants in the cognitive training condition with clinically significant verbal memory deficits ( $p < .01$ , number needed to treat = 3.0) compared with the work therapy alone condition and a trend toward significance for verbal learning deficits, which was not sustained at six-month follow-up.

CONCLUSIONS:

This National Institute on Drug Abuse-funded pilot study demonstrates that cognitive training within the context of another activating intervention (work therapy) may have efficacy in remediating verbal learning and memory deficits in patients with alcohol use disorder. Findings indicate a large effect for cognitive training in this pilot study, which suggests that further research is warranted. This study is registered on ClinicalTrials.gov (NCT 01410110).

Source : *TAP 007 840*,  
34762

Thème : **NEUROPSYCHOLOGIE**

Bell M.D., Vissicchio N.A., Weinstein A.J.

**Visual and verbal learning deficits in Veterans with alcohol and substance use disorders.**

*Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 2016, Vol.159, 61-65

Mots-clefs : ANCIEN COMBATTANT/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/SUBSTANCE PSYCHOACTIVE/VUE/LANGAGE/APPRENTISSAGE/TEST/ABSTINENCE/GUERISON/CARENCE

BACKGROUND:

This study examined visual and verbal learning in the early phase of recovery for 48 Veterans with alcohol use (AUD) and substance use disorders (SUD, primarily cocaine and opiate abusers). Previous studies have demonstrated visual and verbal learning deficits in AUD, however little is known about the differences between AUD and SUD on these domains. Since the DSM-5 specifically identifies problems with learning in AUD and not in SUD, and problems with visual and verbal learning have been more prevalent in the literature for AUD than SUD, we predicted that people with AUD would be more impaired on measures of visual and verbal learning than people with SUD.

METHODS:

Participants were enrolled in a comprehensive rehabilitation program and were assessed within the first 5 weeks of abstinence. Verbal learning was measured using the Hopkins Verbal Learning Test (HVLIT) and visual learning was assessed using the Brief Visuospatial Memory Test (BVMT).

RESULTS:

Results indicated significantly greater decline in verbal learning on the HVLIT across the three learning trials for AUD participants but not for SUD participants ( $F=4.653$ ,  $df=48$ ,  $p=0.036$ ). Visual learning was less impaired than verbal learning across learning trials for both diagnostic groups ( $F=0.197$ ,  $df=48$ ,  $p=0.674$ ); there was no significant difference between groups on visual learning ( $F=0.401$ ,  $df=14$ ,  $p=0.538$ ).

DISCUSSION:

Older Veterans in the early phase of recovery from AUD may have difficulty learning new verbal information. Deficits in verbal learning may reduce the effectiveness of verbally-based interventions such as psycho-education.

Source : *P0010*,  
34781

Thème : **NEUROPSYCHOLOGIE**

Claisse C., Lewkowicz D., Cottencin O., Nandrino J.L.

**Overactivation of the Pupillary Response to Emotional Information in Short- and Long-Term Alcohol Abstinent Patients.**

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°6, 670-676

Mots-clefs : EMOTION/ABSTINENCE/OPINION SUR L'ALCOOL/OEIL/EXPERIENCE/STIMULUS/RECHUTE/ADDICTION

The aim of the study was to compare emotional information processing in patients with severe alcohol use disorder in short-term abstinence (< 1 month) and long-term abstinence (at least 6 months to 9 years) with control participants. We studied the variation in pupil diameter during the presentation of pictures of human interactions associated with positive, negative or neutral valences. Overall, the results of the short-term abstinent group revealed greater pupil dilation regardless of the valence of the pictures while the pupillary response of long-term abstainers did not differ from the control group. More specifically, according to each valence, the pupil response to neutral pictures was greater for both patient groups than for controls. For the long-term abstainers, a negative correlation was found between the length of abstinence and the pupillary response to emotional stimuli. In long-term abstainers group, the high activation by neutral stimuli suggests however some difficulties in the processing of nonemotional stimuli, considered emotional ones and may constitute a potential relapse factor or the maintenance of addiction.

Source : *P0003*,  
*34849*

## CŒUR

Thème : **COEUR**

Whitman I.R., Agarwal V., Nah G., Dukes J.W., Vittinghoff E., Dewland T.A., Marcus G.M.

**Alcohol Abuse and Cardiac Disease.**

*Journal of the American College of Cardiology*, 2017, Vol.69, n°1, 13-24

Mots-clefs : CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/MALADIE  
CARDIOVASCULAIRE/INFARCTUS/ATTAQUE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/ETATS-  
UNIS/CALIFORNIE/ETUDE DE COHORTE/RISQUE

BACKGROUND:

Understanding the relationship between alcohol abuse, a common and theoretically modifiable condition, and the most common cause of death in the world, cardiovascular disease, may inform potential prevention strategies.

OBJECTIVES:

The study sought to investigate the associations among alcohol abuse and atrial fibrillation (AF), myocardial infarction (MI), and congestive heart failure (CHF).

METHODS:

Using the Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project database, we performed a longitudinal analysis of California residents  $\geq 21$  years of age who received ambulatory surgery, emergency, or inpatient medical care in California between 2005 and 2009. We determined the risk of an alcohol abuse diagnosis on incident AF, MI, and CHF. Patient characteristics modifying the associations and population-attributable risks were determined.

RESULTS:

Among 14,727,591 patients, 268,084 (1.8%) had alcohol abuse. After multivariable adjustment, alcohol abuse was associated with an increased risk of incident AF (hazard ratio [HR]: 2.14; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 2.08 to 2.19;  $p < 0.0001$ ), MI (HR: 1.45; 95% CI: 1.40 to 1.51;  $p < 0.0001$ ), and CHF (HR: 2.34; 95% CI: 2.29 to 2.39;  $p < 0.0001$ ). In interaction analyses, individuals without conventional risk factors for cardiovascular disease exhibited a disproportionately enhanced risk of each outcome. The population-attributable risk of alcohol abuse on each outcome was of similar magnitude to other well-recognized modifiable risk factors.

## CONCLUSIONS:

Alcohol abuse increased the risk of AF, MI, and CHF to a similar degree as other well-established risk factors. Those without traditional cardiovascular risk factors are disproportionately prone to these cardiac diseases in the setting of alcohol abuse. Thus, efforts to mitigate alcohol abuse might result in meaningful reductions of cardiovascular disease.

Source : *TAP 007 847*,  
**34804**

## COMPORTEMENT

Thème : **ANTHROPOLOGIE**

Becker J.B., McClellan M., Reed B.G.

**Sociocultural context for sex differences in addiction.**

*Addiction Biology*, **2016**, Vol.21, n°5, 1052-1059

Mots-clefs : DIFFERENCE

SEXUELLE/SEXE/ADDICTION/BIOLOGIE/CULTURE/ENVIRONNEMENT/HOMME/FEMME/ANTHROPOLOGIE/TRAITEMENT/MODELE ANIMAL/SOCIOLOGIE/RECHUTE/COMPORTEMENT

In this review, we discuss the importance of investigating both sex and gender differences in addiction and relapse in studies of humans and in animal models. Addiction is both a cultural and biological phenomenon. Sex and gender differences are not solely determined by our biology, nor are they entirely cultural; they are interactions between biology and the environment that are continuously played out throughout development. Lessons from the historical record illustrate how context and attitudes affect the way that substance use in men and women is regarded. Finally, cultural and environmental influences may differentially affect men and women, and affect how they respond to drugs of abuse and to treatment protocols. We recommend that both animal models and clinical research need to be developed to consider how contextual and social factors may influence the biological processes of addiction and relapse differentially in men and women.

Source : *P0054*,  
**34764**

Thème : **ANTHROPOLOGIE**

Ormond G., Murphy R.

**The effect of alcohol consumption on household income in Ireland.**

*Alcohol*, **2016**, Vol.56, 39-49

Mots-clefs : IRLANDE/REVENU/MODE DE

CONSOMMATION/BIAIS/ANTHROPOLOGIE/CLASSIFICATION

This paper presents a study of the effects of alcohol consumption on household income in Ireland using the Slán National Health and Lifestyle Survey 2007 dataset, accounting for endogeneity and selection bias. Drinkers are categorised into one of four categories based on the recommended weekly drinking levels by the Irish Health Promotion Unit; those who never drank, non-drinkers, moderate and heavy drinkers. A multinomial logit OLS Two Step Estimate is used to explain individual's choice of drinking status and to correct for selection

bias which would result in the selection into a particular category of drinking being endogenous. Endogeneity which may arise through the simultaneity of drinking status and income either due to the reverse causation between the two variables, income affecting alcohol consumption or alcohol consumption affecting income, or due to unobserved heterogeneity, is addressed. This paper finds that the household income of drinkers is higher than that of non-drinkers and of those who never drank. There is very little difference between the household income of moderate and heavy drinkers, with heavy drinkers earning slightly more. Weekly household income for those who never drank is €454.20, non-drinkers is €506.26, compared with €683.36 per week for moderate drinkers and €694.18 for heavy drinkers.

Source : *P0002*,  
**34800**

Thème : **ANTHROPOLOGIE**

Gilson K.M., Bryant C., Judd F.

**Understanding older problem drinkers: The role of drinking to cope.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, **2017**, Vol.64, 101-106

Mots-clefs : PERSONNE AGEE/GESTION DES PROBLEMES/AUSTRALIE/QUESTIONNAIRE/MOTIVATION/PREVALENCE/SXE/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/COMPORTEMENT/FREQUENCE DE CONSOMMATION/ANTHROPOLOGIE

Despite a common perception that older adults drink less than younger adults, drinking frequency increases with age. The aim of this study was to examine the types of coping motives associated with problem drinkers in addition to the types of specific drinking problems most commonly endorsed by older drinkers. The study also sought to investigate the role of individual drinking to cope motives in problem drinking. Participants were 288 community dwelling older adults aged who consumed alcohol, and were drawn from a larger study of health and aging in rural areas of Australia. Participants completed a postal questionnaire comprising the Drinking Problems Index, Drinking Motives Questionnaire, The AUDIT-C, and the Centre for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale. Overall, 22.2% of the sample were problem drinkers, with a higher prevalence for men (30.4%) than women (15.6%). Problem drinkers were significantly more likely to consume alcohol according to several indices of risky drinking. The most common drinking problems experienced were becoming intoxicated, spending too much money on drinking, feeling confused after drinking, and skipping meals. Drinking to cope motives to relax, to manage physical symptoms and to feel more self-confident increased the odds of problem drinking. Problem drinking is highly prevalent in older adults. Given the potential adverse consequences of problem drinking on the health of older adults it is imperative that health professionals pay attention to drinking behaviours as part of routine practice.

Source : *P0001*,  
**34964**

Thème : **COMPORTEMENT**

Lac A., Donaldson C.D.

**Alcohol attitudes, motives, norms, and personality traits longitudinally classify nondrinkers, moderate drinkers, and binge drinkers using discriminant function**

**analysis.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, 2016, Vol.61, 91-98

Mots-clefs : CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE  
PONCTUELLE/PERSONNALITE/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/ETATS-  
UNIS/COMPORTEMENT/MOTIVATION/NORME SOCIALE/GESTION DES  
PROBLEMES/CLASSIFICATION/RECHERCHE DE  
SENSATION/PAIR/FACTEUR PREDICTIF

Binge drinking is commonly defined in the literature as consuming at least 5 drinks for males and 4 drinks for females. These quantities correspond to approximately a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08%, the level of intoxication making it illegal to drive in the United States. The study scrutinized the longitudinal classification of three drinker types using male ( $n=155$ ) and female ( $n=351$ ) college students. Measures of personality (sensation seeking, extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness), alcohol attitudes, alcohol motivations (social, coping, enhancement, and conformity), and alcohol social norms (typical students, friends, closest friends, and parents) were administered at Time 1. Drinker type (nondrinkers, moderate drinkers, or binge drinkers) was assessed one month later. Discriminant function analyses revealed that the set of measures statistically distinguished among the three drinker types. The first function was significant and yielded high loadings for attitudes, social motives, enhancement motives, coping motives, closest friend norms, and friend norms for both genders. Model classification accuracy was 73% for the male and 67% female samples. Multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) compared mean differences in a 2 (gender: males or females)  $\times$  3 (drinker type: nondrinkers, moderate drinkers, or binge drinkers) design. Measures systematically differing across all pairwise comparisons of the three drinker types, starting from the strongest effect (eta-squared), were as follows: alcohol attitudes, social motives, enhancement motives, closest friend norms, friend norms, coping motives, sensation seeking, and extraversion. Attitude, motivation, and norm variables tended to be more important than personality in distinguishing drinker types. Considering the malleability of attitudes and belief motivations, the risk variables of alcohol attitudes, social motives, and enhancement motives identified in this research warrant consideration in prevention and campaign efforts targeting problematic drinking.

Source : P0001,  
34691

Thème : **COMPORTEMENT**

Cabriales J.A., Cooper T.V., Hernandez N., Law J.

**Psychographic characteristics, tobacco, and alcohol use in a sample of young adults on the U.S./México border.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, 2016, Vol.63, 12-18

Mots-clefs : PSYCHOMETRIE/TABAGISME/ALCOOLISATION/POPULATION  
HISPANIQUE/JEUNE ADULTE/STATUT SOCIO-  
DEMOGRAPHIQUE/QUESTIONNAIRE/EHELLE/RECHERCHE DE  
SENSATION/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE/ETATS-  
UNIS/MEXIQUE/COMPORTEMENT

Few studies using psychographic segmentation have been conducted; even fewer in minority samples. Study aims were to identify psychographic clusters and their relation to tobacco and alcohol use within a predominantly Hispanic (87%) young adult (ages 18-25) sample. Participants ( $N=754$ ; 72.5% female;  $Age=20.7$  [2.2]) completed the following measures

online: sociodemographics, tobacco use history, the Daily Drinking Questionnaire (Collins, Parks, & Marlatt, 1985), a social activities scale, a psychographic survey, a music preference item, the Brief Sensation Seeking Scale (Hoyle, Stephenson, Palmgreen, Lorch, & Donohew, 2002), and the Mini-International Personality Item Pool (Donnellan, Oswald, Baird, & Lucas, 2006). Two step cluster analysis identified two groups. 'Popular Extroverts' (49.3% of sample) reported higher: extroversion scores  $F(1, 652)=40.03$ , sensation seeking scores  $F(1, 652)=20.38$ , alcohol use (greater number of drinks per week [ $F(1, 652)=9.69$ ]; and past month binge drinking [ $\chi^2(1)=12.80$ ]), and lifetime tobacco use ( $\chi^2[1]=10.61$ ) (all  $ps < 0.002$ ). 'Mainstream/Conventionals' (50.7% of sample) reported greater intentions to smoke in the next month  $F(1, 284)=11.81$ ,  $p=0.001$ . 'Popular Extroverts' may benefit from prevention/cessation messaging promoting peer support and intensity-oriented activities. For 'Mainstream/Conventionals,' messaging communicating negative attitudes toward smoking and the tobacco industry may be effective. Future directions include testing targeted messages which may be incorporated into mass media tobacco and alcohol interventions for young adults on the U.S./México border.

Source : P0001,  
34705

### Thème : **COMPORTEMENT**

Bilbao A., Serrano A., Cippitelli A., Pavón F.J., Giuffrida A., Suárez J., García-Marchena N., Baixeras E., Gómez de Heras R., Orio L., Alén F., Ciccocioppo R., Cravatt B.F., Parsons L.H., Piomelli D., Rodríguez de Fonseca F.

#### **Role of the satiety factor oleoylethanolamide in alcoholism.**

*Addiction Biology*, 2016, Vol.21, n°4, 859-872

Mots-clefs : MODELE ANIMAL/AUTO-  
ADMINISTRATION/RECHUTE/SYNDROME DE  
SEVRAGE/HOMEOSTASIE/COMPORTEMENT/ALCOOLISME

Oleoylethanolamide (OEA) is a satiety factor that controls motivational responses to dietary fat. Here we show that alcohol administration causes the release of OEA in rodents, which in turn reduces alcohol consumption by engaging peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor- $\alpha$  (PPAR- $\alpha$ ). This effect appears to rely on peripheral signaling mechanisms as alcohol self-administration is unaltered by intracerebral PPAR- $\alpha$  agonist administration, and the lesion of sensory afferent fibers (by capsaicin) abrogates the effect of systemically administered OEA on alcohol intake. Additionally, OEA is shown to block cue-induced reinstatement of alcohol-seeking behavior (an animal model of relapse) and reduce the severity of somatic withdrawal symptoms in alcohol-dependent animals. Collectively, these findings demonstrate a homeostatic role for OEA signaling in the behavioral effects of alcohol exposure and highlight OEA as a novel therapeutic target for alcohol use disorders and alcoholism.

Source : P0054,  
34754

### Thème : **COMPORTEMENT**

Tucker J.A., Cheong J., Chandler S.D., Lambert B.H., Kwok H., Pietrzak B.

#### **Behavioral economic indicators of drinking problem severity and initial outcomes among problem drinkers attempting natural recovery: a cross-sectional naturalistic**

**study.**

*Addiction*, 2016, Vol.111, n°11, 1956-1965

Mots-clefs : ETUDE TRANSVERSALE/ETATS-UNIS/ECONOMIE/COMPORTEMENT/IMPULSIVITE/ALCOOLIQUE/DEPENDANCE/DEPENSE/ABSTINENCE/INDICATEUR DE SANTE

Research using different behavioral economic (BE) and time perspective (TP) measures suggests that substance misusers show greater sensitivity to shorter-term contingencies than normal controls, but multiple measures have seldom been investigated together. This study evaluated the extent to which multiple BE and TP measures were associated with drinking problem severity, distinguished initial outcomes of natural recovery attempts and shared common variance. Hypotheses were (1) that greater problem severity would be associated with greater impulsivity and demand for alcohol and shorter TPs; and (2) that low-risk drinking would be associated with greater sensitivity to longer-term contingencies compared with abstinence. Cross-sectional naturalistic field study. Southern United States. Problem drinkers, recently resolved without treatment [ $n = 191$  (76.44% male), mean age = 50.09 years] recruited using media advertisements. Drinking practices, dependence levels and alcohol-related problems prior to stopping problem drinking were assessed during structured field interviews. Measures included the Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory; BE analogue choice tasks [delay discounting (DD), melioration-maximization (MM), alcohol purchase task (APT)]; and the Alcohol-Savings Discretionary Expenditure (ASDE) index, derived from real spending on alcohol and voluntary savings during the year before problem cessation. Measures of demand based on real (ASDE) and hypothetical (APT) spending on alcohol were associated with problem severity ( $P_s < 0.05$ ), but DD, MM and TP measures were not. More balanced pre-resolution spending on alcohol versus saving for the future distinguished low-risk drinking from abstinent resolutions (ASDE odds ratio = 5.59;  $P < 0.001$ ). BE measures did not share common variance. Two behavioral assessment tools that measure spending on alcohol, the Alcohol Purchase Task and the Alcohol-Savings Discretionary Expenditure index, appear to be reliable in assessing the severity of drinking problems. The ASDE index also may aid choices between low-risk and abstinent drinking goals.

Source : P0007,  
34817

Thème : **COMPORTEMENT**

Trull T.J., Wycoff A.M., Lane S.P., Carpenter R.W., Brown W.C.

**Cannabis and alcohol use, affect and impulsivity in psychiatric out-patients' daily lives.**

*Addiction*, 2016, Vol.111, n°11, 2052-2059

Mots-clefs :

CANNABIS/ETHANOL/IMPULSIVITE/COMPORTEMENT/SUIVI/ETATS-UNIS/PSYCHIATRIE/PERSONNALITE/CONSOMMATION

DECLAREE/ENQUETE DE CONSOMMATION/AFFECT/EFFET DE L'ALCOOL  
Cannabis and alcohol are the most commonly used (il)licit drugs world-wide. We compared the effects of cannabis and alcohol use on within-person changes in impulsivity, hostility and positive affect at the momentary and daily levels, as they occurred in daily life. Observational study involving ecological momentary assessments collected via electronic diaries six random times a day for 28 consecutive days. Out-patients' everyday life contexts in Columbia, MO,

USA. Ninety-three adult psychiatric out-patients (85% female; mean = 30.9 years old) with borderline personality or depressive disorders, who reported using only cannabis ( $n = 3$ ), only alcohol ( $n = 58$ ) or both ( $n = 32$ ) at least once during the study period. Real-time, standard self-report measures of impulsivity, hostility and positive affect, as impacted by momentary reports of cannabis and alcohol use. Cannabis use was associated with elevated feelings of impulsivity at the day level [ $b = 0.83$ , 95% confidence interval (CI) = 0.17-1.49] and increased hostility at the momentary ( $b = 0.07$ , 95% CI = 0.01-0.12) and person ( $b = 0.81$ , 95% CI = 0.15-1.47) level. Alcohol use was associated with elevated feelings of impulsivity at the momentary ( $b = 0.42$ , 95% CI = 0.13-0.71) and day levels ( $b = 0.82$ , 95% CI = 0.22-1.41) and increased positive affect at the momentary ( $b = 0.12$ , 95% CI = 0.06-0.18) and day ( $b = 0.33$ , 95% CI = 0.16-0.49) levels. Cannabis and alcohol use are associated with increases in impulsivity (both), hostility (cannabis) and positive affect (alcohol) in daily life, and these effects are part of separate processes that operate on different time-scales (i.e. momentary versus daily).

Source : P0007,  
34821

Thème : **COMPORTEMENT**

Childs E., De Wit H.

**Alcohol-induced place conditioning in moderate social drinkers.**

*Addiction*, 2016, Vol.111, n°12, 2157-2165

Mots-clefs : ETHANOL/EXPERIENCE/ETATS-UNIS/BUVEUR  
SOCIAL/EXPERIENCE/HUMEUR/COMPORTEMENT/EFFET SEDATIF

To test whether non-dependent drinkers show place preference for a location paired with alcohol, and to test if the amount of time spent in the alcohol-paired location is related to self-reported subjective alcohol effects experienced in that environment. Two groups of subjects completed six conditioning sessions: three with alcohol (0.8 g/kg) and three without alcohol. Individuals were assigned randomly to two groups, paired and unpaired, in a 2 : 1 ratio. The paired group ( $n = 78$ ) received alcohol in one testing room and no-alcohol in another testing room (biased assignment). The unpaired group ( $n = 30$ ) received alcohol and no-alcohol in each testing room. Human Behavioral Pharmacology Laboratory, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL, USA (single site). Healthy male and female social drinkers ( $n = 108$ ) aged 21-40 years participated in the study (consisting of 10 separate laboratory visits) between March 2012 and August 2014 (an average of 36 separate subject visits per month). The primary outcome measure was the pre- to post-conditioning change in the percentage of time spent in the least preferred room (obtained during drug-free exploration tests conducted at separate visits before and after the six conditioning sessions were completed). Secondary measures included self-reported subjective mood and drug effects obtained during the conditioning sessions. The groups differed in the change in the percentage of time spent in the initially least preferred room, from pre- to post-conditioning; paired group = 11.0%, unpaired group = -1.4%, mean difference = 12.4%, 95% confidence interval = 1.9-23.0,  $P = 0.02$ . The change in the percentage of time spent in the least-preferred room was related to the self-reported sedative effects of alcohol during conditioning sessions among paired group participants only. Non-dependent consumers of alcohol appear to develop a behavioral preference for locations paired with alcohol consumption, more so for those who experience sedative effects from alcohol in those locations.

Source : P0007,  
34823

Thème : **COMPORTEMENT**

Brown K.

**Association Between Alcohol Sports Sponsorship and Consumption: A Systematic Review.**

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°6, 747-755

Mots-clefs : SPORT/SQUELETTE/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/BASE DE DONNEES/AUTRICHE/NOUVELLE-ZELANDE/ROYAUME-UNI/ALLEMAGNE/ITALIE/PAYS-BAS/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/MARKETING/ENFANT/JEUNE

Concerns have been raised about the impact of alcohol sports sponsorship on harmful consumption, with some countries banning this practice or considering a ban. We review evidence on the relationship between exposure to alcohol sports sponsorship and alcohol consumption. Search of electronic databases (PubMed, Cochrane Library, Google Scholar and International Alcohol Information Database) supplemented by hand searches of references and conference proceedings to locate studies providing data on the impact of exposure to alcohol sports sponsorship and outcomes relating to alcohol consumption. Seven studies met inclusion criteria, presenting data on 12,760 participants from Australia, New Zealand, the UK, Germany, Italy, Netherlands and Poland. All studies report positive associations between exposure to alcohol sports sponsorship and self-reported alcohol consumption, but the statistical significance of results varies. Two studies found indirect exposure to alcohol sports sponsorship was associated with increased levels of drinking amongst schoolchildren, and five studies found a positive association between direct alcohol sports sponsorship and hazardous drinking amongst adult sportspeople. These findings corroborate the results of previous systematic reviews that reported a positive association between exposure to alcohol marketing and alcohol consumption. The relationship between alcohol sports sponsorship and increased drinking amongst schoolchildren will concern policymakers. Further research into the effectiveness of restrictions on alcohol sports sponsorship in reducing harmful drinking is required.

Source : P0003,  
34861

Thème : **COMPORTEMENT**

Ecker A.H., Cohen A.S., Buckner J.D.

**Overestimation of close friend drinking problems in the prediction of one's own drinking problems.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, 2017, Vol.64, 107-110

Mots-clefs : PAIR/FACTEUR PREDICTIF/INTERNET/COMPORTEMENT/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/PERCEPTION/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE/ALCOOLISATION

Overestimation of the amount that other students drink is related to alcohol-related problems. Although beliefs concerning students' friends tend to be stronger predictors of drinking than beliefs regarding students generally, little research has focused on

overestimation of friends' drinking-related problems. Test hypotheses that students overestimate a close friend's drinking-related problems and that such overestimation would relate to more frequent drinking and related problems. Participant/Friend pairs ( $N=55$ ) completed online measures of drinking-related beliefs and behaviors. Participants overestimated the alcohol-related problem severity experienced by their friends. Greater overestimation of friends' problems was related to greater participant alcohol-related problems and binge drinking. Cognitive distortions regarding a friend's drinking-related behaviors may be useful therapeutic targets.

Source : P0001,  
34965

Thème : **COMPORTEMENT**

Kenney S.R., Ott M., Meisel M.K., Barnett N.P.

**Alcohol perceptions and behavior in a residential peer social network.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, 2017, Vol.64, 143-147

Mots-clefs :

PERCEPTION/COMPORTEMENT/PAIR/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/INTERNET/CONSOMMATION DECLAREE/ALCOOLISATION/EVALUATION/SOCIOLOGIE

Personalized normative feedback is a recommended component of alcohol interventions targeting college students. However, normative data are commonly collected through campus-based surveys, not through actual participant-referent relationships. In the present investigation, we examined how misperceptions of residence hall peers, both overall using a global question and those designated as important peers using person-specific questions, were related to students' personal drinking behaviors. Participants were 108 students (88% freshman, 54% White, 51% female) residing in a single campus residence hall. Participants completed an online baseline survey in which they reported their own alcohol use and perceptions of peer alcohol use using both an individual peer network measure and a global peer perception measure of their residential peers. We employed network autocorrelation models, which account for the inherent correlation between observations, to test hypotheses. Overall, participants accurately perceived the drinking of nominated friends but overestimated the drinking of residential peers. Consistent with hypotheses, overestimating nominated friend and global residential peer drinking predicted higher personal drinking, although perception of nominated peers was a stronger predictor. Interaction analyses showed that the relationship between global misperception and participant self-reported drinking was significant for heavy drinkers, but not non-heavy drinkers. The current findings explicate how student perceptions of peer drinking within an established social network influence drinking behaviors, which may be used to enhance the effectiveness of normative feedback interventions.

Source : P0001,  
34968

Thème : **COMPORTEMENT**

Bountress K., Adams Z.W., Gilmore A.K., Amstadter A.B., Thomas S., Danielson C.K.

**Associations among impulsivity, trauma history, and alcohol misuse within a young adult sample.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, 2017, Vol.64, 179-184

Mots-clefs : JEUNE ADULTE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/IMPULSIVITE/COMPORTEMENT/FACTEUR PREDICTIF/TRAUMA/RISQUE

Young adult alcohol misuse is associated with numerous long-term adverse outcomes. Given the link between impulsivity and alcohol use, we examined whether three impulsivity-related traits differentially predicted number of drinks per drinking day (DDD). We also examined whether these effects varied for those with different trauma histories. The current study (n=254) examined motor, non-planning, and attentional impulsivity as predictors of DDD. It also examined whether impulsivity was differentially predictive of DDD across individuals in: a control group (non-trauma exposed), a trauma exposed but non-PTSD group, and a PTSD group. Regardless of group, more motor impulsivity was associated with more DDD. The effect of non-planning impulsivity varied according to trauma history. Specifically, more non-planning impulsivity predicted more DDD for those without PTSD. Finally, attentional impulsivity was not predictive of DDD. Young adults with high levels of motor impulsivity, regardless of trauma history, may be a particularly high-risk group in terms of propensity for alcohol use/misuse. Additionally, high levels of non-planning impulsivity may signify those at greater risk for alcohol misuse, among those without PTSD. Motor impulsivity and non-planning impulsivity may serve as useful intervention targets in alcohol misuse prevention efforts. Implications for future research in this area are discussed.

Source : *P0001*,  
*34970*

Thème : **COMPORTEMENT**

Simons J.S., Simons R.M., O'Brien C., Stoltenberg S.F., Keith J.A., Hudson J.A.  
**PTSD, alcohol dependence, and conduct problems: Distinct pathways via lability and disinhibition.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, 2017, Vol.64, 185-193

Mots-clefs :

SEROTONINE/GENOTYPE/SYMPATOMATOLOGIE/ENFANCE/TRAUMA/STRESS/ALLELE/DEPENDANCE/DESINHIBITION/COMPORTEMENT/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL

This study tested the role of affect lability and disinhibition in mediating associations between PTSD symptoms and two forms of alcohol-related problems, dependence syndrome symptoms (e.g., impaired control over consumption) and conduct problems (e.g., assault, risk behaviors). Genotype at the serotonin transporter linked polymorphic region (5-HTTLPR) was hypothesized to moderate associations between traumatic stress and PTSD symptoms. In addition, the study tested whether childhood traumatic stress moderated associations between combat trauma and PTSD symptoms. Participants were 270 OIF/OEF/OND veterans. The hypothesized model was largely supported. Participants with the low expression alleles of 5-HTTLPR (S or LG) exhibited stronger associations between childhood (but not combat) traumatic stress and PTSD symptoms. Affect lability mediated the associations between PTSD symptoms and alcohol dependence symptoms. Behavioral disinhibition mediated associations between PTSD symptoms and conduct related problems. Conditional indirect effects indicated stronger associations between childhood traumatic stress and lability, behavioral disinhibition, alcohol consumption, AUD symptoms, and associated conduct problems via PTSD symptoms among those with the low expression 5-HTTLPR alleles. However, interactions between combat trauma and either

childhood trauma or genotype were not significant. The results support the hypothesis that affect lability and behavioral disinhibition are potential intermediate traits with distinct associations with AUD and associated externalizing problems.

Source : P0001,  
34971

Thème : **ETHNOLOGIE**

Thompson A.B., Goodman M.S., Kwate N.O.

**Does learning about race prevent substance abuse? Racial discrimination, racial socialization and substance use among African Americans.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, 2016, Vol.61, 1-7

Mots-clefs : MORBIDITE/MORTALITE/ETATS-UNIS/TABAGISME/ETHANOL/ETHNOLOGIE/PATHOLOGIE/COMPORTEMENT

Substance use is the leading cause of preventable morbidity and mortality in United States. Tobacco and alcohol use in particular accounts for nearly 520,000 deaths annually, or an estimated one in five deaths per year (Mokdad, Marks, Stroup, & Gerberding, 2004). African Americans bear a disproportionate burden of tobacco and alcohol-related problems. African Americans are less likely than Whites to ever use tobacco and alcohol. However, once African Americans start using tobacco and alcohol, they are less likely than Whites to quit cigarette smoking (King, Polednak, Bendel, Vilsaint, & Nahata, 2004; Thompson, Moon-Howard, & Messeri, 2011) and more likely to use alcohol and cigarettes at older ages (Pampel, 2008; Keyes, Vo Wall, et al., 2015; Kandel, Schaffran, Hu, & Thomas, 2011; Geronimus, Neidert, & Bound, 1993) to develop alcohol abuse and dependence (Grant et al., 2012; Watt, 2008) and to develop alcohol and tobacco related diseases such as cancer (USDHHS, 1998a).

Source : P0001,  
34685

Thème : **ETHNOLOGIE**

Kane J.C., Johnson R.M., Robinson C., Jernigan D.H., Harachi T.W., Bass J.K.

**Longitudinal Effects of Acculturation on Alcohol Use among Vietnamese and Cambodian Immigrant Women in the USA.**

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°6, 702-709

Mots-clefs : POPULATION ASIATIQUE/ETATS-UNIS/ACCULTURATION/ETUDE LONGITUDINALE/VIETNAM/WASHINGTON/ETHNIE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE/CULTURE/ALCOOLISATION/COMPORTEMENT

Recent studies indicate that alcohol use is increasing among Asian American populations and that acculturation impacts alcohol use among immigrants in the USA. We investigated the longitudinal relationship between three domains of acculturation (traditionalism, biculturalism, assimilation) and alcohol use among 302 Vietnamese and Cambodian women in Washington State. Data were obtained from the Cross Cultural Families Project (CCF), a 5-year longitudinal investigation of a random sample of Vietnamese and Cambodian immigrant families living in Washington State. Alcohol use was measured with a three item scale assessing frequency and quantity of use, and binge drinking. Acculturation was

measured with the Suinn-Lew Asian Self-Identity Acculturation Scale. Linear mixed effects regression models were estimated to assess the impact of acculturation on alcohol use among the overall sample and among a sub-sample of only women who consumed any alcohol. A majority of the sample, 73.2%, reported no alcohol use. In the overall sample, none of the three acculturation domains were significantly associated with drinking. Among a sub-sample of only those who reported any alcohol use, however, a greater degree of traditional cultural identification ( $\beta = -0.94$ ,  $SE = 0.44$ ,  $P = 0.03$ ) and a greater degree of biculturalism ( $\beta = -1.33$ ,  $SE = 0.53$ ,  $P = 0.01$ ) were associated with lower levels of use. Our findings suggest that acculturation did not impact alcohol use prevalence but that it did affect the drinking pattern among alcohol consumers. Clinicians should be cognizant that certain aspects of cultural identification are important contributors to drinking behavior among alcohol consumers in these populations.

Source : P0003,  
34854

Thème : **ETHNOLOGIE**

Kane J.C., Damian A.J., Fairman B., Bass J.K., Iwamoto D.K., Johnson R.M.

**Differences in alcohol use patterns between adolescent Asian American ethnic groups: Representative estimates from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2002-2013.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, 2017, Vol.64, 154-158

Mots-clefs : PREVALENCE/ALCOOLISATION/POPULATION ASIATIQUE/ETATS-UNIS/ETHNIE/ETUDE DE COHORTE/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/ADOLESCENT/JEUNE/COMPORTEMENT

Studies have suggested that alcohol use prevalence is increasing among Asian American adolescents and there may be significant differences between specific adolescent Asian American ethnicities. Data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (2002-2013) were used to estimate prevalence of alcohol use (lifetime, past-month, past-year) and problem (binge drinking, alcohol use disorder [AUD], and early initiation of use) outcomes among adolescent Asian American ethnicities. Filipino Americans had the highest prevalence of lifetime (29.3%) and past-month (10.3%) use; Korean Americans had the highest prevalence of past-year use (22.7%). Asian Indian Americans had the lowest prevalence of all three use indicators: 14.6%, 11.9%, and 4.9% for lifetime, past-year, and past-month, respectively. Korean Americans had the highest prevalence of binge drinking (5.4%), Filipino Americans had the highest prevalence of AUD (3.5%), and Vietnamese Americans had the highest prevalence of early initiation of use (13.5%). Asian Indian Americans had the lowest prevalence for all three alcohol problem indicators: 2.6%, 1.0%, and 4.9% for binge drinking, AUD, and early initiation of use, respectively. Prevalence estimates of alcohol outcomes among Korean, Japanese, and Filipino American adolescents were high and similar to other racial groups that are often considered higher risk racial groups. Estimates among large subgroups with low alcohol use prevalence, Chinese and Asian Indian Americans, may mask high rates among other Asian ethnicities when alcohol use estimates are presented among Asians overall. When feasible, researchers should present alcohol use estimates disaggregated by specific Asian American ethnicities and investigate differences in risk factors across groups.

Source : P0001,  
34969

Thème : **SOCIOLOGIE**

Virtanen P., Lintonen T., Westerlund H., Nummi T., Janlert U., Hammarstrom A.

**Unemployment in the teens and trajectories of alcohol consumption in adulthood**

*BMJ open*, 2016, Vol.6, n°3, e006430

Mots-clefs : CHOMAGE/AGE/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/SUEDE/ETUDE DE COHORTE/SUIVI/ETUDIANT/RISQUE/FACTEUR PREDICTIF/JEUNE ADULTE/COMPORTEMENT

## OBJECTIVES:

The unemployed are assumed to adopt unhealthy behaviours, including harmful use of alcohol. This study sought to elucidate the relations between unemployment before age 21 years and consumption of alcohol from 21 to 42 years. The design was based on the conception of youth as a sensitive period for obtaining 'drinking scars' that are visible up to middle age.

## SETTING:

The Northern Swedish Cohort Study has followed up a population sample from 1981 to 2007 with five surveys.

## PARTICIPANTS:

All pupils (n=1083) attending the last year of compulsory school in Luleå participated in the baseline survey in classrooms, and 1010 of them (522 men and 488 women) participated in the last follow-up survey that was conducted at classmate reunions or by post or by phone.

## OUTCOME MEASURE:

The trajectory of alcohol consumption from 21 to 43 years, obtained with latent class growth analyses, was scaled.

## RESULTS:

Men were assigned to five and women to three consumption trajectories. The trajectory membership was regressed on accumulation of unemployment from 16 to 21 years, with multinomial logistic regression analyses. The trajectory of moderate consumption was preceded by lowest exposure to unemployment in men and in women. With reference to this, the relative risk ratios for high-level trajectory groups were 3.49 (1.25 to 9.79) in men and 1.41 (0.74 to 2.72) in women, but also the trajectories of low-level consumption were more probable (relative risk ratio 3.18 (1.12 to 9.02) in men and 2.41 (1.24 to 4.67) in women).

## CONCLUSIONS:

High-level alcohol consumption throughout adulthood is, particularly among men, partly due to 'scars' from youth unemployment, particularly in men, but there are also groups of men and women where unemployment in the teens predicts a trajectory of low consumption.

Source : *TAP 007 855*,  
*34866*

**CONSOMMATION**Thème : **ALCOOLISATION - MODE DE CONSOMMATION**

Callinan S., Livingston M., Room R., Dietze P.

**Drinking Contexts and Alcohol Consumption: How Much Alcohol Is Consumed in Different Australian Locations?**

Mots-clefs : AUSTRALIE/MODE DE  
CONSOMMATION/TELEPHONE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/ALCOOLISATION

The aim of this study was to examine where Australians in different demographic groups and drinker categories consume their alcohol. Results were taken from the Australian arm of the International Alcohol Control study, a telephone survey of 2,020 Australian adults with an oversample of risky drinkers. The 1,789 respondents who reported consuming alcohol in the past 6 months were asked detailed questions about the location of their alcohol consumption and how much alcohol they consumed at each place. Sixty-three percent of all alcohol consumption reported by respondents was consumed in the drinker's own home, with much less consumed at pubs, bars, and nightclubs (12%). This is driven primarily by the number of people who drink in the home and the frequency of these events, with the amount consumed per occasion at home no more than in other people's homes or pubs, and significantly less than at special events. The average consumption on a usual occasion at each of these locations was more than five Australian standard drinks (above the Australian low-risk guideline for episodic drinking). Short-term risky drinkers had the highest proportion of consumption in pubs (19%), but they still consumed 41% of their units in their own home. The majority of alcohol consumed in Australia is consumed in the drinker's own home. Efforts to reduce long-term harms from drinking need to address off-premise drinking and, in particular, drinking in the home.

Source : P0015,  
34770

Thème : **ALCOOLISATION - MODE DE CONSOMMATION**

Paz A.L., Keim C.A., Rosselli M.

**Inhibitory Performance Predicting Drinking Behaviours Among Young Adults.**  
*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°6, 677-683

Mots-clefs : JEUNE  
ADULTE/COGNITION/INHIBITION/TEST/INTOXICATION/FACTEUR  
PREDICTIF/COMPORTEMENT/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/GUEULE DE  
BOIS

While inhibition has been studied extensively in correlation to alcohol abuse within the adult population, it has been studied less so in relation to the alcohol consumption habits of young adults. Accordingly, this is the first study with the objective of identifying which subcomponent(s) of inhibitory performance, behaviourally measured by the withholding of a pre-potent response, the cancellation of a pre-potent response and interference inhibition will best predict binge drinking habits among young adults. Forty-nine collegiate adults (41 females) with a mean age of  $21.92 \pm 1.34$  years, performed three cognitive batteries assessing inhibition: Stop Signal task (SST), Go/No-Go task (GNG) and Simon task. Participants completed two biweekly alcohol logs, 2 and 4 weeks following inhibitory assessment. Regression analysis revealed that interference inhibition (Simon task) and/or withholding inhibition (GNG) contributed to the prediction of total intoxication days and total hangover days. These findings suggest that specific subcomponents of response inhibition, and not others, are more suitable for predicting alcohol consumption habits.

Source : P0003,  
34850

Thème : **CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE**

Pearson M.R., Kirouac M., Witkiewitz K.

**Questioning the validity of the 4+/5+ binge or heavy drinking criterion in college and clinical populations.**

*Addiction*, **2016**, Vol.111, n°10, 1720-1726

Mots-clefs : CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE/SEXE/ETATS-UNIS/RECOMMANDATION/CLASSIFICATION/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/UNITE STANDARD/DEFINITION

The terms 'binge drinking' and 'heavy drinking' are both operationalized typically as 4+/5+ standard drinks per occasion for women/men, and are used commonly as a proxy for non-problematic (< 4/ < 5) versus problematic (4+/5+) drinking in multiple research contexts. The Food and Drug Administration in the United States recently proposed the 4+/5+ criterion as a primary efficacy end-point in their guidance for trials examining new medications for alcohol use disorders (AUDs). Internationally, similar cut-offs have been proposed, with the European Medicines Agency having identified reductions in the number of heavy drinking days (defined as 40/60 g pure alcohol in women/men) as a primary end-point for efficacy trials with a harm reduction goal. We question the validity of the 4+/5+ cut-off (and other similar cut-offs) on multiple accounts. The 4+/5+ cut-off has not been shown to have unique predictive validity or clinical utility. The cut-off has been created based on retrospective self-reports and its use demonstrates ecological bias. Given strong evidence that the relationship between alcohol consumption and problems related to drinking is at least monotonic, if not linear, there is little existing evidence to support the 4+/5+ cut-off as a valid marker of problematic alcohol use. There is little empirical evidence for the 4+/5+ standard drinks per occasion threshold for 'binge' or 'heavy' drinking in indexing treatment efficacy. Further consideration of an appropriate threshold seems to be warranted.

Source : P0007,  
34808

Thème : **CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE**

Teferra S., Medhin G., Selamu M., Bhana A., Hanlon C., Fekadu A.

**Hazardous alcohol use and associated factors in a rural Ethiopian district: a cross-sectional community survey.**

*BMC Public Health*, **2016**, Vol.16, n°218, 7 p.

Mots-clefs : AFRIQUE CENTRALE/AFRIQUE/SOCIOLOGIE/PREVALENCE/ETUDE TRANSVERSALE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/SEXE/PSYCHOSOCIOLOGIE/FACTEUR DE RISQUE/ETHANOL/EPIDEMIOLOGIE BACKGROUND:

Alcohol related health and social problems are on the rise in sub-Saharan Africa. This survey reports the prevalence and associated factors for hazardous drinking in rural Sodo district, southern Ethiopia. The survey was part of a multi-center study, Programme for Improving Mental Health Care (PRIME), which is a consortium of research institutions and ministries of health of five low and middle income countries, namely Ethiopia, India, Nepal, South

Africa and Uganda in partnership with UK institutions and World Health Organization (WHO).

**METHODS:**

A cross-sectional community survey was conducted involving 1500 adults, age 18 and above, recruited using multi-stage random sampling. Data on alcohol use was collected using the Fast Alcohol Screening Test (FAST). Standardised instruments were used to measure potential associated factors, including a validated adaptation of the Kessler 10 (psychological distress), the List of Threatening Experiences (number of adverse life events). Exploratory multivariable logistic regression was conducted to examine factors associated with hazardous alcohol use.

**RESULTS:**

The overall prevalence of hazardous alcohol use was found to be 21 %; 31 % in males and 10.4 % in females,  $P < 0.05$ . Factors independently associated with hazardous alcohol use were being male (adjusted OR = 4.0, 95 % CI = 2.44, 6.67), increasing age, having experienced one or more stressful life events (adjusted OR = 1.71, 95 % CI = 1.18, 2.48, and adjusted OR = 2.12, 95 % CI = 1.36, 3.32 for 1-2 and 3 or more adverse life events, respectively) and severe psychological distress (adjusted OR = 2.96, 95 % CI = 1.49, 5.89). High social support was found to be protective from hazardous alcohol use (adjusted OR = 0.41, 95 % CI = 0.23, 0.72).

**CONCLUSION:**

High level of hazardous alcohol use was detected in this predominantly rural Ethiopian setting. The finding informed the need to integrate services for hazardous alcohol use such as brief intervention at different levels of primary care services in the district. Public health interventions to reduce hazardous alcohol use also need to be launched.

Source : *TAP 007 854*,  
*34865*

**Thème : ENQUETE DE CONSOMMATION**

Britton A., O'Neill D., Bell S.

**Underestimating the Alcohol Content of a Glass of Wine: The Implications for Estimates of Mortality Risk.**

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°5, 609-614

Mots-clefs : VIN/RISQUE/MORTALITE/MALADIE  
CARDIOVASCULAIRE/CANCER/CONSOMMATION DECLAREE/ROYAUME-  
UNI/UNITE STANDARD/CONSOMMATION/ETUDE DE  
COHORTE/PATHOLOGIE

Increases in glass sizes and wine strength over the last 25 years in the UK are likely to have led to an underestimation of alcohol intake in population studies. We explore whether this probable misclassification affects the association between average alcohol intake and risk of mortality from all causes, cardiovascular disease and cancer. Self-reported alcohol consumption in 1997-1999 among 7010 men and women in the Whitehall II cohort of British civil servants was linked to the risk of mortality until mid-2015. A conversion factor of 8 g of alcohol per wine glass (1 unit) was compared with a conversion of 16 g per wine glass (2 units). When applying a higher alcohol content conversion for wine consumption, the proportion of heavy/very heavy drinkers increased from 28% to 41% for men and 15% to 28% for women. There was a significantly increased risk of very heavy drinking compared with moderate drinking for deaths from all causes and cancer before and after change in wine conversion; however, the hazard ratios were reduced when a higher wine conversion

was used. In this population-based study, assuming higher alcohol content in wine glasses changed the estimates of mortality risk. We propose that investigator-led cohorts need to revisit conversion factors based on more accurate estimates of alcohol content in wine glasses. Prospectively, researchers need to collect more detailed information on alcohol including serving sizes and strength. The alcohol content in a wine glass is likely to be underestimated in population surveys as wine strength and serving size have increased in recent years. We demonstrate that in a large cohort study, this underestimation affects estimates of mortality risk. Investigator-led cohorts need to revisit conversion factors based on more accurate estimates of alcohol content in wine glasses.

Source : P0003,  
34842

## CULTURE

Thème : **RELIGION - SPIRITUALITE**

Al-Ansari B., Thow A.M., Day C.A., Conigrave K.M.

**Extent of alcohol prohibition in civil policy in Muslim majority countries: the impact of globalization.**

*Addiction*, 2016, Vol.111, n°10, 1703-1713

Mots-clefs : RELIGION/MUSULMAN/POLITIQUE EN MATIERE  
D'ALCOOL/DISPONIBILITE DE  
L'ALCOOL/PROHIBITION/MONDIALISATION/INDUSTRIE

Many policies have been introduced to reduce alcohol harm in different countries. However, Muslim majority countries (MMCs), where the major religion (Islam) prohibits alcohol consumption, have less well-developed civil alcohol policies. Overall, MMCs have low prevalence of alcohol consumption, although recently most MMCs have been undergoing transition, which has sometimes increased pressure for alcohol availability and impacted on social practices, alcohol policies and broader public health. Globalization, the influence of the global alcohol industry, recent governmental transition or political instability and the presence of immigrants from non-Muslim countries can all affect civil alcohol policy. In this context, consumption overall has increased compared with two decades ago. This paper presents an overview of current civil alcohol policy, with regard to the presence or absence of alcohol prohibition, and provides an insight into the legal availability of alcohol in MMCs and the challenges facing policymakers. English, Arabic and Persian language sources were examined, using PubMed, government websites for each country and the World Health Organization (WHO). Some of the challenges MMCs may face in developing alcohol policies are explored, including the need to interact with the global economy and the potential influence of the alcohol industry. Muslim majority countries have adopted a range of civil alcohol policies in recent decades. There is a pressing need for better data and to support Muslim majority countries in alcohol policy development. Lessons from Muslim majority countries can help to inform other parts of the world.

Source : P0007,  
34807

## EFFET DE L'ALCOOL

Thème : **EFFET DE L'ALCOOL**

Lydon D.M., Ram N., Conroy D.E., Pincus A.L., Geier C.F., Maggs J.L.

**The within-person association between alcohol use and sleep duration and quality in situ: An experience sampling study.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, **2016**, Vol.61, 68-73

Mots-clefs : SOMMEIL/ALCOOLISATION/ADULTE/EFFET DE L'ALCOOL

Despite evidence for detrimental effects of alcohol on sleep quality in laboratory studies, alcohol is commonly used as a self-prescribed sleep aid. This study examined the within-person associations of alcohol use with sleep duration and quality in everyday life to gain insight into the ecological validity of laboratory findings on the association between sleep and alcohol. A sample of 150 adults (age 19-89years) were followed for 60+days as part of an intensive experience sampling study wherein participants provided daily reports of their alcohol use, sleep duration, and sleep quality. Within-person and between-person associations of daily sleep duration and quality with alcohol use were examined using multilevel models. A significant, negative within-person association was observed between sleep quality and alcohol use. Sleep quality was lower on nights following alcohol use. Sleep duration did not vary as a function of within-person variation in alcohol use. In line with laboratory assessments, alcohol use was associated with low sleep quality but was not associated with sleep duration, suggesting that laboratory findings generalize to everyday life. This examination of individuals' daily lives suggests that alcohol does not systematically improve sleep quality or duration in real life.

Source : P0001,  
34689

Thème : **EFFET DE L'ALCOOL**

Miller M.B., Dibello A.M., Lust S.A., Carey M.P., Carey K.B.

**Adequate sleep moderates the prospective association between alcohol use and consequences.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, **2016**, Vol.63, 23-28

Mots-clefs : SOMMEIL/CONSOMMATION

EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/FACTEUR  
PREDICTIF/SUIVI/CONSEQUENCE/EFFET DE L'ALCOOL/JEUNE ADULTE

Inadequate sleep and heavy alcohol use have been associated with negative outcomes among college students; however, few studies have examined the interactive effects of sleep and drinking quantity in predicting alcohol-related consequences. This study aimed to determine if adequate sleep moderates the prospective association between weekly drinking quantity and consequences. College students (N=568) who were mandated to an alcohol prevention intervention reported drinks consumed per week, typical sleep quantity (calculated from sleep/wake times), and perceptions of sleep adequacy as part of a larger research trial. Assessments were completed at baseline and one-, three-, and five-month follow-ups. Higher baseline quantities of weekly drinking and inadequate sleep predicted alcohol-related consequences at baseline and one-month follow-up. Significant interactions emerged between baseline weekly drinking quantity and adequate sleep in the prediction of alcohol-related consequences at baseline, one-, three-, and five-month assessments. Simple slopes

analyses revealed that weekly drinking quantity was positively associated with alcohol-related consequences for those reporting both adequate and inadequate sleep, but this association was consistently stronger among those who reported inadequate sleep. Subjective evaluation of sleep adequacy moderates both the concurrent and prospective associations between weekly drinking quantity and consequences, such that heavy-drinking college students reporting inadequate sleep experience more consequences as a result of drinking. Research needs to examine the mechanism(s) by which inadequate sleep affects alcohol risk among young adults.

Source : P0001,  
34706

Thème : **EFFET DE L'ALCOOL**

Zhang Y., Xiu M., Jiang J., He J., Li D., Liang S., Chen Q.

**Novokinin inhibits gastric acid secretion and protects against alcohol-induced gastric injury in rats.**

*Alcohol*, 2016, Vol.56, 1-8

Mots-clefs : INTESTIN/ESTOMAC/MODELE ANIMAL/RAT/ACIDE GASTRIQUE/ESTOMAC/MUQUEUSE/PROSTAGLANDINE/MALONDIALDEHYDE/ANTIOXYDANT/EFFET DE L'ALCOOL/GLUTATHION

Novokinin (Arg-Pro-Leu-Lys-Pro-Trp), a potent vasorelaxing and hypotensive peptide modified from ovokinin, exhibits highly selective affinity for the AT<sub>2</sub> receptor. However, its role in gastrointestinal functions is still not fully understood. In this study, we found that novokinin inhibited basal gastric acid secretion and protected gastric mucosa from alcohol-induced injury in a dose-related manner in rats after intracerebroventricular (i.c.v.) administration. Novokinin significantly decreased basal gastric acid output at the dose of 50 and 100 nmol/rat. The effect of novokinin on gastric acid secretion was reversed by central injection of PD 123319 (10 nmol/rat), an AT<sub>2</sub> receptor antagonist, and peripheral injection of indomethacin (10 mg/kg), an inhibitor of prostaglandin synthesis. Meanwhile, pre-treatment with novokinin at doses of 10, 50, and 100 nmol/rat significantly reduced the alcohol-induced gastric mucosal injury compared to the ulcer-control group, which was inhibited by indomethacin (10 mg/kg). The result showed a remarkable increase in the level of prostaglandin E<sub>2</sub> (PGE<sub>2</sub>), glutathione (GSH), and a decrease in malondialdehyde (MDA) after i.c.v. administration of novokinin. These findings suggest that the inhibitory effect of novokinin on gastric acid secretion is probably mediated via an AT<sub>2</sub> receptor-prostaglandins (PGs) pathway. The gastroprotective effect of novokinin might be attributed to the inhibition of acid secretion, the cytoprotection of PGs, and the antioxidant property.

Source : P0002,  
34795

Thème : **EFFET DE L'ALCOOL**

Li J.H., Ju G.X., Jiang J.L., Li N.S., Peng J., Luo X.J.

**Lipoic acid protects gastric mucosa from ethanol-induced injury in rat through a mechanism involving aldehyde dehydrogenase 2 activation.**

*Alcohol*, 2016, Vol.56, 21-28

Mots-clefs : ALDH/MODELE

ANIMAL/RAT/MUQUEUSE/MALONDIALDEHYDE/ULCERE/EFFET DE L'ALCOOL/BLESSURE/ESTOMAC/APOPTOSE

Numerous studies demonstrate that reactive aldehydes are highly toxic and aldehyde dehydrogenase 2 (ALDH2)-mediated detoxification of reactive aldehydes is thought as an endogenous protective mechanism against reactive aldehydes-induced cell injury. This study aims to explore whether lipoic acid, a potential ALDH2 activator, is able to protect gastric mucosa from ethanol-induced injury through a mechanism involving clearance of reactive aldehydes. The rats received 60% of acidified ethanol through intragastric administration and held for 1 h to establish a mucosal injury model. Lipoic acid (10 or 30 mg/kg) or Alda-1 (a positive control, 10 mg/kg) was given 45 min before the ethanol treatment. The gastric tissues were collected for analysis of gastric ulcer index, cellular apoptosis, 4-hydroxy-2-nonenal (4-HNE) and malondialdehyde (MDA) contents, and ALDH2 activity. The results showed that acute administration of ethanol led to an increase in gastric ulcer index, cellular apoptosis, 4-HNE and MDA contents concomitant with a decrease in ALDH2 activity; these phenomena were reversed by lipoic acid or Alda-1. The gastric protection of lipoic acid was attenuated in the presence of ALDH2 inhibitor. Based on these observations, we conclude that lipoic acid exerts the beneficial effects on ethanol-induced injury through a mechanism involving, at least in part, ALDH2 activation. As a dietary supplement or a medicine already in some countries, lipoic acid can be used to treat the ethanol - induced gastric mucosal injury.

Source : P0002,  
34798

Thème : [EFFET DE L'ALCOOL](#)

Fernández-Rodríguez C., González-Reimers E., Quintero-Platt G., de la Vega-Prieto M.J., Pérez-Hernández O., Martín-González C., Espelosín-Ortega E., Romero-Acevedo L., Santolaria-Fernández F.

**Homocysteine, Liver Function Derangement and Brain Atrophy in Alcoholics.**

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°6, 691-697

Mots-clefs :

CERVEAU/ATROPHIE/ALCOOLIQUE/HOMOCYSTEINE/FOIE/VITAMINE B12/PYRIDOXINE/PATIENT/SYNDROME DE SEVRAGE/FOLATE/COGNITION/PATHOLOGIE/EFFET DE L'ALCOOL

Hyperhomocysteinemia may be involved in the development of brain atrophy in alcoholics. Its pathogenesis is multifactorial. In the present study, we analyse the relationship between homocysteine levels and brain atrophy, and the relative weight of co-existing factors such as liver function impairment, the amount of ethanol consumed, serum vitamin B12, B6, and folic acid levels on homocysteine levels and brain alterations in alcoholic patients. We included 59 patients admitted to this hospital for major withdrawal symptoms and 24 controls. The mini-mental state examination test and a brain computed tomography (CT) scan were performed and several indices were calculated. Serum levels of homocysteine, folic acid, vitamin B6 and vitamin B12 were determined. Liver function was assessed by Child-Pugh score. The daily consumption of ethanol in grams per day and years of addiction were recorded. A total of 83.6% and 80% of the patients showed cerebellar or frontal atrophy, respectively. Patients showed altered values of brain indices, higher levels of homocysteine and vitamin B12, but lower levels of folic acid, compared with controls. Homocysteine, B12 and liver function variables showed significant correlations with brain CT indices. Multivariate analyses disclosed that Pugh's score, albumin and bilirubin were

independently related to cerebellar atrophy, frontal atrophy, cella index or ventricular index. Serum vitamin B12 was the only factor independently related to Evans index. It was also related to cella index, but after bilirubin. Homocysteine levels were independently related to ventricular index, but after bilirubin. Vitamin B12 and homocysteine levels are higher among alcoholics. Liver function derangement, vitamin B12 and homocysteine are all independently related to brain atrophy, although not to cognitive alterations. Hyperhomocysteinemia has been described in alcoholics and may be related to brain atrophy, a reversible condition with an obscure pathogenesis. We studied 59 patients and found that liver function derangement, vitamin B12 and homocysteine levels are all independently related to brain atrophy assessed by computed tomography, although we found no association between these parameters and cognitive alterations.

Source : *P0003*,  
*34852*

Thème : **EFFET DE L'ALCOOL**

Cohen F.

**Santé buccodentaire des usagers de substances psychoactives**

*Presse Médicale*, 2016, Vol.45, n°12, 1178-1186

Mots-clés : SUBSTANCE

PSYCHOACTIVE/DENT/MUQUEUSE/POLYCONSOMMATION/CANCER/PATHOLOGIE/RISQUE/TABAC/ETHANOL/EFFET DE L'ALCOOL

Cet article rappelle que, quelle que soit la substance psychoactive considérée, il n'en est pas une qui n'ait de répercussion sur la santé buccodentaire de son usager.

Celle-ci affecte aussi bien la dent, que le parodonte et les muqueuses buccales.

Les patients « addicts », et surtout ceux qui pratiquent une polyconsommation, représentent la population à risque la plus importante en matière de cancers buccaux.

De tous les facteurs, le tabagisme est de loin le plus important des risques. L'alcool a un effet synergique avec le tabac, de sorte que l'effet combiné est plus que multiplié.

La prévention des risques que représentent ces produits est possible par une bonne hygiène buccodentaire et de vie, des soins préventifs et un suivi régulier par un chirurgien-dentiste.

Regagner l'estime de soi devrait pourtant être l'une des dimensions essentielles de la réappropriation sociale au travers de son corps.

Source : *TAP 007 858*,  
*34869*

Thème : **EFFET DE L'ALCOOL**

Fatseas M., Kervran C., Auriacombe M.

**Troubles du sommeil et addictions : impact sur la qualité de vie et le risque de rechute**

*Presse Médicale*, 2016, Vol.45, n°12, 1164-1169

Mots-clés : SOMMEIL/ADDICTION/RISQUE/RECHUTE/BESOIN

IRREPRESSIBLE/CONSOMMATION/EFFET DE L'ALCOOL/QUALITE DE VIE

Les troubles du sommeil et l'addiction développent des liens bidirectionnels.

Les troubles du sommeil influencent négativement la qualité de vie des sujets souffrant d'addiction (état psychologique, perception de la douleur, consommation de médicaments

ou substances).

Les problèmes de sommeil chez les sujets avec addictions augmentent de façon significative le risque de rechute.

L'association entre troubles du sommeil et rechute pourrait être sous-tendue par une détérioration de la qualité de vie ou par une plus forte intensité du craving (envie impérieuse et involontaire de consommer).

La réduction du craving et le maintien de l'arrêt des consommations apparaissent comme les prises en charge de première intention lors de l'association troubles du sommeil et addiction. En cas de persistance de troubles du sommeil à distance de l'arrêt des consommations, une prise en charge spécifique de ces troubles s'avère nécessaire et pourrait limiter le risque de rechute chez les sujets souffrant d'addiction.

Source : *TAP 007 859*,  
**34870**

## ENFANT

Thème : **ENFANT**

Kuntsche E., Le Mével L., Zucker R.A.

**What do preschoolers know about alcohol? Evidence from the electronic Appropriate Beverage Task (eABT).**

*Addictive Behaviors*, **2016**, Vol.61, 47-52

Mots-clefs : ENFANT/ALCOOLISATION/EXPERIENCE/DISCRIMINATION DES BOISSONS/BOISSON ALCOOLISEE/SEXE/ADULTE/CONNAISSANCE

While much is known about alcohol use in adolescence and beyond, factors leading to such behaviors are rooted much earlier in life. To investigate what preschoolers (aged three to six) know about alcohol and adult alcohol use, we developed an electronic version (eABT) of the Appropriate Beverage Task (Zucker, Kincaid, Fitzgerald, & Bingham, 1995). Drawings of adults and children in 11 everyday scenarios and 12 photos of different beverages were shown on a touchscreen computer to 301 three- to six-year-olds (49.5% girls) from 37 preschools and seven nurseries in French-speaking Switzerland. First, the children assigned a beverage to each individual in each drawing, and then were asked if the beverage contained alcohol and if they knew its name. The results revealed that 68.1% correctly classified beer, white wine, red wine and champagne as alcoholic beverages, while 46.4% knew the beverages by name, compared to 83.2% and 73.1% for non-alcoholic beverages. Alcoholic beverages were assigned more often to men (42.2%) than to women (28.7%) or to children (12.7%), and more often to adults at a party (39.4%) than to those playing outdoors (34.7%). In conclusion, children as young as three often have some beverage-specific knowledge. From the age of four onwards, they begin to know that alcoholic beverages contain alcohol. Children aged six and over tend to have some knowledge of adult drinking norms, i.e. who is drinking and in what circumstances.

Source : *P0001*,  
**34686**

Thème : **ENFANT**

Staff J., Maggs J.L., Cundiff K., Evans-Polce R.J.

**Childhood cigarette and alcohol use: Negative links with adjustment.**

Mots-clefs :

ENFANT/TABAGISME/ALCOOLISATION/RISQUE/DEPENDANCE/ETUDE DE COHORTE/INITIATION/ROYAUME-UNI/ADOLESCENT/BIEN-ETRE/AGE DE DEBUT DE CONSOMMATION/JEUNE

Children who initiate cigarette or alcohol use early-during childhood or early adolescence-experience a heightened risk of nicotine and alcohol dependence in later life as well as school failure, crime, injury, and mortality. Using prospective intergenerational data from the Millennium Cohort Study (MCS), we investigate the association between early substance use initiation (cigarettes or alcohol) and age 11 school engagement, academic achievement, and wellbeing. The ongoing MCS tracks the development of a nationally representative sample of children in the United Kingdom (born 2000-2002) from infancy through adolescence. At age 11, MCS children (n=13,221) indicated whether they had ever used cigarettes or alcohol; at age 7 and 11 they reported on school engagement and wellbeing and completed investigator-assessed tests of academic achievement. Using propensity score methods, children who had initiated cigarette or alcohol use by age 11 were matched to abstaining children with similar risks (or propensities) of early substance use, based on numerous early life risk and protective factors assessed from infancy to age 7. We then examined whether early initiators differed from non-initiators in age 11 adjustment and achievement. Results show that substance use by age 11 was uncommon (3% cigarettes; 13% alcohol). After matching for propensity for early initiation, school engagement and wellbeing were significantly lower among initiators compared to non-initiators. Academic achievement was not consistently related to early initiation. We conclude that initiation of smoking and drinking in childhood is associated with poorer adjustment.

Source : P0001,  
34702

Thème : **ENFANT**

García-Gutiérrez M.S., Navarrete F., Aracil A., Bartoll A., Martínez-Gras I., Lanciego J.L., Rubio G., Manzanares J.

**Increased vulnerability to ethanol consumption in adolescent maternal separated mice.**

*Addiction Biology*, 2016, Vol.21, n°4, 847-858

Mots-clefs : VULNERABILITE/CONSOMMATION/ADOLESCENT/MODELE ANIMAL/SOURIS/EXPERIENCE/CORTICOTROPIN-RELEASING FACTOR/STRESS/TYROSINE

HYDROXYLASE/BDNF/CERVEAU/HYPOTHALAMUS/HIPPOCAMPE/ETHANOL/AUTO-ADMINISTRATION/MERE/COGNITION/COMPORTEMENT/ENFANT

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effects of early life stress on the vulnerability to ethanol consumption in adolescence. To this aim, mice were separated from their mothers for 12 hours/day on postnatal days 8 and 12. Emotional behavior (light-dark box, elevated plus maze and tail suspension tests) and pre-attentional deficit (pre-pulse inhibition) were evaluated in adolescent maternal separated (MS) mice. Alterations of the corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF), glucocorticoid receptor (NR3C1), tyrosine hydroxylase (TH), mu-opioid receptor (MO<sub>r</sub>), brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), neuronal nuclei (NeuN), microtubule-associated protein 2 (MAP2) and neurofilament heavy (NF200)-immunoreactive fibers were studied in the paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus

(PVN), ventral tegmental area (VTA), nucleus accumbens (NAc) or hippocampus (HIP). The effects of maternal separation (alone or in combination with additional stressful stimuli) on ethanol consumption during adolescence were evaluated using the oral ethanol self-administration paradigm. MS mice presented mood-related alterations and pre-attentional deficit. Increased CRF, MOR and TH, and reduced BDNF, NR3C1, NeuN, MAP2 and NF200-immunoreactive fibers were observed in the PVN, NAc and HIP of adolescent MS mice. In the oral ethanol self-administration test, adolescent MS mice presented higher ethanol consumption and motivation. Exposure to additional new stressful stimuli during adolescence significantly increased the vulnerability to ethanol consumption induced by maternal separation. These results clearly demonstrated that exposure to early life stress increased the vulnerability to ethanol consumption, potentiated the effects of stressful stimuli exposure during adolescence on ethanol consumption and modified the expression of key targets involved in the response to stress, ethanol reinforcing properties and cognitive processes.

Source : P0054,  
34753

Thème : **ENFANT**

Hasler B.P., Kirisci L., Clark D.B.

**Restless Sleep and Variable Sleep Timing During Late Childhood Accelerate the Onset of Alcohol and Other Drug Involvement.**

*Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*, 2016, Vol.77, n°4, 649-655

Mots-clefs : SOMMEIL/ENFANCE/AGE DE DEBUT DE CONSOMMATION/ENFANT/ETHANOL/CANNABIS/COCAINE/FACTEUR PREDICTIF/DEPRESSION

Limited prospective data indicate that premorbid sleep disturbances elevate the risk for subsequent alcohol and other drug problems, yet the implications for subsequent substance involvement trajectories remain unclear. In the present analyses, we examined risk associations between sleep characteristics during late childhood and the onset of substance use and substance use disorders into adulthood. A sample of 707 children was recruited at ages 9-13 years and followed over seven additional visits through age 30 years. In 304 participants, fathers had a history of substance use disorder involving illicit drugs. Self-reported baseline sleep characteristics (restless sleep and variable sleep timing) were assessed at approximately ages 9-13 years. Assessment of alcohol, cannabis, and cocaine involvement occurred at follow-up visits. Cox proportional hazard models tested sleep characteristics as predictors of two substance-related outcomes (age at first use or diagnosis of disorder), as well as the onset of major depressive disorder. Restless sleep at baseline significantly predicted an earlier onset age for trying alcohol and cannabis and showed a trend toward predicting early onset of cannabis use disorder. Restless sleep also predicted an earlier onset of depression. Irregular sleep timing at baseline significantly predicted an earlier onset age for alcohol use disorder and showed trends toward predicting early onsets of disorders of cannabis and cocaine use. Disturbed sleep during late childhood appears to accelerate the onset of not only initial substance use but also the development of clinically defined substance use disorder. Sleep-focused preventative efforts during late childhood may reduce the incidence of mood and substance use disorders.

Source : P0015,  
34774

## EPIDÉMIOLOGIE

Thème : **CLASSIFICATION - TYPOLOGIE**

Caetano R., Vaeth P.A., Santiago K., Canino G.

**The dimensionality of DSM5 alcohol use disorder in Puerto Rico.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, **2016**, Vol.62, 20-24

Mots-clefs : PORTO RICO/ADULTE/ETUDE TRANSVERSALE/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/AGE/SEXE/METHODOLOGIE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE

Test the dimensionality and measurement properties of lifetime DSM-5 AUD criteria in a sample of adults from the metropolitan area of San Juan, Puerto Rico. Cross-sectional study with survey data collected in 2013-2014. General population. Random household sample of the adult population 18 to 64years of age in San Juan, Puerto Rico (N=1510; lifetime drinker N=1107). DSM-5 alcohol use disorder (2 or more criteria present in 12months). Lifetime reports of AUD criteria were consistent with a one-dimensional model. Scalar measurement invariance was observed across gender, but measurement parameters for tolerance varied across age, with younger ages showing a lower threshold and steeper loading. Results provide support for a unidimensional DSM-5 AUD construct in a sample from a Latin American country.

Source : P0001,  
34696

Thème : **CLASSIFICATION - TYPOLOGIE**

Fernandes-Jesus M., Beccaria F., Demant J., Fleig L., Menezes I., Scholz U., de Visser R., Cooke R.

**Validation of the Drinking Motives Questionnaire - Revised in six European countries.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, **2016**, Vol.62, 91-98

Mots-clefs :

EUROPE/JEUNE/ETUDIANT/MOTIVATION/UNIVERSITE/QUESTIONNAIRE/VALIDITE

HIGHLIGHTS This paper assesses the validity of the DMQ-R (Cooper, 1994) among university students in six different European countries. Results provide support for similar DMQ-R factor structures across countries. Drinking motives have similar meanings among European university students.

Source : P0001,  
34700

Thème : **EPIDEMIOLOGIE**

Knight J.

**Adult substance misuse statistics from the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS) - 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016**

**2016**, 66 p.

Mots-clefs :

DROGUE/ETHANOL/TRAITEMENT/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/DEPENDANCE/ADDITION/AGE/ETHNIE/COMPORTEMENT/PRISE EN

CHARGE/EVOLUTION/PREVALENCE/ROYAUME-UNI/MORTALITE/SEXE  
 This report presents information on individuals (aged 18 and over) that were receiving help for problems with drugs and / or alcohol during 2015-16. Many people experience difficulties with and receive treatment for both substances. While they may share many similarities they also have clear differences, so this report divides people in treatment into the four substance groups described below.

In all, 288,843 individuals were in contact with drug and alcohol services in 2015-16; this is a 2% reduction on last year. Of these, 138,081 commenced their treatment during the year, with the vast majority (97%) waiting three weeks or less to do so.

Individuals that had presented with a dependency on opiates made up the largest proportion of the total numbers in treatment in 2015-16 (149,807, 52%). This is a fall of 2% in the number since last year and substantial reduction (12%) since a peak in 2009-10, when there were 170,032 opiate clients in treatment.

The decrease in opiate clients in treatment is most pronounced in the younger age groups with the number of individuals aged 18-24 starting treatment for opiates having reduced substantially from 11,351 in 2005-06 to 2,367 now, a decrease of 79%.

Alcohol presentations make up the second largest group in treatment, with a total of 144,908 individuals exhibiting problematic or dependent drinking. Of these, 85,035 were treated for alcohol treatment only and 59,873 for alcohol problems alongside other substances. The overall number of individuals in treatment for alcohol fell by 4% compared to 2014-15, with the numbers for alcohol only decreasing by 5% since then.

Source : *RAP 000 746, 34977*

### Thème : **EPIDEMIOLOGIE**

**La santé des populations - Les mesures efficaces - Le rapport sur la santé dans la Région africaine 2014**  
 2016, 232 p.

Mots-clés :

OMS/AFRIQUE/SANTE/ECONOMIE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/EVOLUTION/STATUT SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE/STATUT SOCIO-ECONOMIQUE/POLITIQUE/SANTE PUBLIQUE/TRAITEMENT/PATHOLOGIE/VIH/SEXUALITE/NUTRITION/COMPORTEMENT/AGE/SEXE/STATISTIQUE

Ceci est un rapport sur la santé des populations qui vivent dans la Région africaine de l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé. Le monde qu'il décrit a subi des transformations spectaculaires, le continent africain devenant un moteur démographique et économique de plus en plus important pour la croissance mondiale. La croissance économique rapide, jointe à une population jeune de plus en plus nombreuse, à l'utilisation répandue des technologies, notamment la téléphonie mobile, et à une classe moyenne en expansion, a donné une image nouvelle de la Région.

Ce rapport s'appuie sur un large éventail de données pour montrer que la santé des populations qui vivent dans la Région, en général, s'est considérablement améliorée au cours de cette dernière décennie. Cela tient en partie aux changements démographiques et économiques et à une plus grande stabilité politique. Mais ces progrès sont aussi, dans une large mesure, le fruit des efforts soutenus qui ont été faits pour prévenir les maladies et

protéger la santé, pour améliorer l'accès aux traitements lorsqu'ils sont nécessaires, et pour trouver les moyens de relever le niveau des soins de santé dispensés dans le contexte africain.

Protéger la santé requiert une bonne connaissance du contexte : suivre la bonne approche à l'endroit et au moment voulus pour le bon problème chez les personnes concernées. En montrant les mesures qui sont efficaces, le rapport témoigne du changement de paradigme en cours, les stratégies réactives de lutte contre les maladies faisant place à des mesures prises en amont pour promouvoir la santé et le développement. Tous ces changements ont en commun l'idée fondamentale que la santé est le fruit de toutes les politiques.

Mais il reste beaucoup à faire dans la Région. Tandis que l'épidémie de VIH cède progressivement du terrain, la persistance de la récente flambée épidémique de maladie à virus Ebola nous rappelle brutalement que nous ne devons pas relâcher notre vigilance.

Source : *RAP 000 748*,  
**34980**

## FEMME

Thème : **FEMME**

Schry A.R., Maddox B.B., White S.W.

**Social anxiety and alcohol-related sexual victimization: A longitudinal pilot study of college women.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, **2016**, Vol.61, 117-120

Mots-clefs : ANXIÉTÉ/SOCIOLOGIE/FACTEUR DE RISQUE/VICTIMISATION/SEXUALITÉ/ÉTUDIANT/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/FEMME/ÉTUDE LONGITUDINALE

We sought to examine social anxiety as a risk factor for alcohol-related sexual victimization among college women. Women (Time 1:  $n = 574$ ; Time 2:  $n = 88$ ) who reported consuming alcohol at least once during the assessment timeframe participated. Social anxiety, alcohol use, alcohol-related consequences, and sexual victimization were assessed twice, approximately two months apart. Logistic regressions were used to examine social anxiety as a risk factor for alcohol-related sexual victimization at both time points. Longitudinally, women high in social anxiety were approximately three times more likely to endorse unwanted alcohol-related sexual experiences compared to women with low to moderate social anxiety. This study suggests social anxiety, a modifiable construct, increases risk for alcohol-related sexual victimization among college women. Implications for clinicians and risk-reduction program developers are discussed.

Source : *P0001*,  
**34693**

Thème : **FEMME**

Brady J., Iwamoto D.K., Grivel M., Kaya A., Clinton L.

**A systematic review of the salient role of feminine norms on substance use among women.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, **2016**, Vol.62, 83-90

Mots-clefs : FEMME/NORME SOCIALE/ÉTUDE/LITTÉRATURE/SUBSTANCE

PSYCHOACTIVE/CONSUMMATION EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/FACTEUR DE RISQUE/MODE DE CONSOMMATION

Substance use among women is a growing and significant public health concern. Given women's vulnerability to substance-use related consequences, it is essential to understand the factors that explain within-group variability in substance use and related problems. Feminine norms, or the beliefs and expectations of what it means to be a woman, appear to be a promising and theoretically-important social determinant of substance use. The present systematic review identifies the current trends and limitations of research examining feminine norms and substance use outcomes among women. A systematic review was conducted for peer-reviewed, full-text journal articles written in English published between 2000-2015. Articles that fit the following inclusion criteria: a) use of a feminine norms/ideology or feminine role conflict measure, b) sampling women with a mean age of 15 or higher, and c) quantitative, were included. Twenty-three eligible studies were identified. Many women engaged in heavy episodic drinking or were classified as high-risk drinkers. Seventy-four percent of the studies detected a significant relationship between feminine norms and substance use, of which 52% of the studies reviewed reported the harmful role of feminine norms as conferring risk for alcohol use. In addition to substance use risk, women who more strongly endorsed traditional feminine norms were more likely to report concomitant chronic diseases and eating disorder behavior. The systematic review highlights that femininity appears to play a distinct and significant role in explaining within-group differences and patterns of substance use among women.

Source : P0001,  
34699

Thème : **FEMME**

Agabio R., Campesi I., Pisanu C., Gessa G.L., Franconi F.

**Sex differences in substance use disorders: focus on side effects.**

*Addiction Biology*, 2016, Vol.21, n°5, 1030-1042

Mots-clefs : DIFFERENCE SEXUELLE/SEXE/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/TRAIITEMENT/MEDICAMENT/DROGUE/TABAGISME/FEMME/RISQUE/PATHOLOGIE/VULNERABILITE/ANTHROPOLOGIE

Although sex differences in several aspects of substance use disorders (SUDs) have been identified, less is known about the importance of possible sex differences in side effects induced by substances of abuse or by medications used to treat SUDs. In the SUD field, the perception of certain subjective effects are actively sought, while all other manifestations might operationally be considered side effects. This article was aimed at reviewing sex differences in side effects induced by alcohol, nicotine, heroin, marijuana and cocaine and by medications approved for alcohol, nicotine and heroin use disorders. A large body of evidence suggests that women are at higher risk of alcohol-induced injury, liver disease, cardiomyopathy, myopathy, brain damages and mortality. The risk of tobacco-induced coronary heart disease, lung disease and health problems is higher for women than for men. Women also experience greater exposure to side effects induced by heroin, marijuana and cocaine. In addition, women appear to be more vulnerable to the side effects induced by medications used to treat SUDs. Patients with SUDs should be advised that the risk of developing health problems may be higher for women than for men after consumption of the same amount of substances of abuse. Doses of medications for SUD women should be adjusted at least according to body weight. The sex differences observed also indicate an urgent need to recruit adequate numbers of female subjects in pre-clinical and clinical studies

to improve our knowledge about SUDs in women.

Source : P0054,  
34763

Thème : **FEMME**

Bold K.W., Epstein E.E., McCrady B.S.

**Baseline health status and quality of life after alcohol treatment for women with alcohol dependence.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, 2017, Vol.64, 35-41

Mots-clefs : FEMME/PROBLEME LIE A  
L'ALCOOL/TRAITEMENT/ALCOOLIQUE/QUALITE DE  
VIE/PSYCHOLOGIE/SANTE/COMORBIDITE

Research suggests that women with alcohol use disorders (AUDs) experience more severe medical and social consequences from alcohol use compared to men, but little is known about health improvements following alcohol treatment. This study sought to characterize the pre-treatment health status of 138 alcohol dependent women enrolled in 12 sessions of female-specific group or individual outpatient treatment and examine the degree to which alcohol treatment might promote positive quality of life changes. Quality of life was assessed using the World Health Organization Quality of Life measure at baseline and 3 months later at the end of treatment. The most common health problems at baseline were: smoking cigarettes (34.1%), hypertension (31.2%), obesity (27.5%), arthritis (21.0%), high cholesterol (17.4%), heart problems (8.7%), and a history of cancer (7.2%). Significant improvements across physical,  $t(117)=4.67, p < 0.001, d=0.42$ ; psychological,  $t(117)=7.31, p < 0.001, d=0.62$ ; social,  $t(117)=3.18, p=0.002, d=0.28$ ; and environmental,  $t(117)=2.39, p=0.018, d=0.17$ ; quality of life domains were seen after treatment. Percent days abstinent during treatment was positively associated with overall health satisfaction and psychological health at the end of treatment. Women presenting for outpatient treatment for alcohol use disorders report many comorbid negative health problems. Thus, it is important for both substance use and health care providers to consider the overlap of alcohol use problems and health domains. Furthermore, female-specific cognitive behavioral treatment for alcohol use disorders positively impacted multiple health domains for women, suggesting a potential transdiagnostic intervention to target co-occurring health and substance use problems.

Source : P0001,  
34960

## **FOIE**

Thème : **FOIE**

Bhala N., Cézard G., Ward H.J., Bansal N., Bhopal R.

**Ethnic Variations in Liver- and Alcohol-Related Disease Hospitalisations and Mortality: The Scottish Health and Ethnicity Linkage Study.**

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°5, 593-601

Mots-clefs : HEPATOPATHIE/ROYAUME-  
UNI/ECOSSE/ETHNIE/ETHNOLOGIE/HOSPITALISATION/MORTALITE/FOI  
E/SEXE

Preventing alcohol-related harms, including those causing liver disease, is a public health priority in the UK, especially in Scotland, but the effects of ethnicity are not known. We assessed liver- and alcohol-related events (hospitalisations and deaths) in Scotland using self-reported measures of ethnicity. Linking Scottish NHS hospital admissions and mortality to the Scottish Census 2001, we explored ethnic differences in hospitalisations and mortality (2001-2010) of all liver diseases, alcoholic liver disease (ALD) and specific alcohol-related diseases (ARD). Risk ratios (RR) were calculated using Poisson regression with robust variance, by sex, adjusted for age, country of birth and the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) presented below. The White Scottish population was the standard reference population with 95% confidence intervals (CI) calculated to enable comparison (multiplied by 100 for results). For all liver diseases, Chinese had around 50% higher risks for men (RR 162; 95% CI 127-207) and women (141; 109-184), as did Other South Asian men (144; 104-201) and Pakistani women (140; 116-168). Lower risks for all liver diseases occurred in African origin men (42; 24-74), other White British men (72; 63-82) and women (80; 70-90) and other White women (80; 67-94). For ALD, White Irish had a 75% higher risk for men (175; 107-287). Other White British men had about a third lower risk of ALD (63; 50-78), as did Pakistani men (65; 42-99). For ARD, almost 2-fold higher risks existed for White Irish men (182; 161-206) and Any Mixed Background women (199; 152-261). Lower risks of ARD existed in Pakistani men (67; 55-80) and women (48; 33-70), and Chinese men (55; 41-73) and women (54; 32-90). Substantial variations by ethnicity exist for both alcohol-related and liver disease hospitalisations and deaths in Scotland: these exist in subgroups of both White and non-White populations and practical actions are required to ameliorate these differences.

Source : P0003,  
34840

Thème : **FOIE**

Russ K.B., Chen N.W., Kamath P.S., Shah V.H., Kuo Y.F., Singal A.K.

**Alcohol Use after Liver Transplantation is Independent of Liver Disease Etiology.**

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°6, 698-701

Mots-clefs :

FOIE/TRANSPLANTATION/HEPATOPATHIE/ALCOOLISATION/ABSTINENCE

To assess alcohol use after liver transplantation (LT) and compare liver transplant recipients for alcoholic liver disease (ALD) with recipients for non-ALD causes. National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases liver transplant database stratified to ALD and non-ALD causes. Among 488 LT recipients reporting pre-transplant alcohol use (147 ALD), proportion of LT recipients reporting alcohol use was similar comparing ALD and non-ALD transplants (25.4% vs. 27.2%;  $P = 0.56$ ). Among ALD transplants, of 31 with alcohol use, 23 (74%) relapsed at  $\geq 2$  year, 25 (80%) reported intermittent drinking and 4 (13%) reported heavy drinking. Among Non-ALD recipients, alcohol use was equally distributed to within 2, 2-5 and after 5 years of LT with 82% reporting intermittent drinking and 9% heavy drinking. Patients with pre-transplant drinking of  $> 20$  years and abstinence duration of  $< 2$  years were over 2.5-fold likely to report post-transplant alcohol use compared to drinking of  $> 20$  years and abstinence of  $> 2$  years, 2.56 [95% CI: 1.41-4.67]. Etiology (ALD vs. non-ALD) did not predict post-transplant alcohol use. Of 139 ALD patients with follow-up biopsy data, 13 (7 with post-transplant alcohol use) had steatohepatitis. Histology on 319 non-ALD recipients showed recurrent disease in 91, none due to alcohol. Overall survival was similar between drinkers and abstainers (71% vs. 66%;  $P = 0.35$ ). Recurrent ALD was

cause of death in one ALD and none of non-ALD patients. Alcohol use after LT is independent of LT indication. Patients with non-ALD etiology should be carefully screened for alcohol use prior to LT to identify those at risk for post-LT alcohol use.

Source : P0003,  
34853

## GÉNÉTIQUE

Thème : **GENETIQUE**

Leamy T.E., Connor J.P., Voisey J., Young R.M., Gullo M.J.

**Alcohol misuse in emerging adulthood: Association of dopamine and serotonin receptor genes with impulsivity-related cognition.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, **2016**, Vol.63, 29-36

Mots-clefs :

IMPULSIVITE/POLYMORPHISME/GENETIQUE/COGNITION/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/FACTEUR DE RISQUE/GENE/DOPAMINE/SEROTONINE/RECEPTEUR DOPAMINERGIQUE/RECEPTEUR A LA SEROTONINE/COMPORTEMENT/MOTRICITE/CONSOMMATION

Impulsivity predicts alcohol misuse and risk for alcohol use disorder. Cognition mediates much of this association. Genes also account for a large amount of variance in alcohol misuse, with dopamine and serotonin receptor genes of particular interest, because of their role in motivated behavior. The precise psychological mechanisms through which such genes confer risk is unclear. Trait impulsivity conveys risk for alcohol misuse by influencing two distinct domains of cognition: beliefs about the reinforcing effects of alcohol consumption (*positive alcohol expectancy*) and the perceived ability to resist it (*drinking refusal self-efficacy*). This study investigated the effect of the dopamine-related polymorphism in the *DRD2/ANKK1* gene (*rs1800497*) and a serotonin-related polymorphism in the *HTR2A* gene (*rs6313*) on associations between impulsivity, cognition, and alcohol misuse in 120 emerging adults (18-21years). *HTR2A* predicted lower positive alcohol expectancy, higher refusal self-efficacy, and lower alcohol misuse. However, neither polymorphism moderated the linkages between impulsivity, cognition, and alcohol misuse. This is the first report of an association between *HTR2A* and alcohol-related cognition. Theoretically-driven biopsychosocial models have potential to elucidate the specific cognitive mechanisms through which distal risk factors like genes and temperament affect alcohol misuse in emerging adulthood.

Source : P0001,  
34707

Thème : **GENETIQUE**

Taylor M., Simpkin A.J., Haycock P.C., Dudbridge F., Zuccolo L.

**Exploration of a Polygenic Risk Score for Alcohol Consumption: A Longitudinal Analysis from the ALSPAC Cohort.**

*PLoS One*, **2016**, Vol.11, n°11, e0167360

Mots-clefs : GENETIQUE/PHENOTYPE/CONSOMMATION/ETUDE DE

## COHORTE/MERE/PROGENITURE/ETHANOL/MODELE

## BACKGROUND:

Uncertainty remains about the true extent by which alcohol consumption causes a number of health outcomes. Genetic variants, or combinations of variants built into a polygenic risk score (PGRS), can be used in an instrumental variable framework to assess causality between a phenotype and disease outcome of interest, a method known as Mendelian randomisation (MR). We aimed to identify genetic variants involved in the aetiology of alcohol consumption, and develop a PGRS for alcohol.

## METHODS:

Repeated measures of alcohol consumption from mothers and their offspring were collected as part of the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children. We tested the association between 89 SNPs (identified from either published GWAS data or from functional literature) and repeated measures of alcohol consumption, separately in mothers (from ages 28-48) and offspring (from ages 15-21) who had ever reported drinking. We modelled log units of alcohol using a linear mixed model and calculated beta coefficients for each SNP separately. Cross-validation was used to determine an allelic score for alcohol consumption, and the AVENGEME algorithm employed to estimate variance of the trait explained.

## RESULTS:

Following correction for multiple testing, one SNP (rs1229984) showed evidence for association with alcohol consumption ( $\beta = -0.177$ , SE = 0.042,  $p = <0.0001$ ) in the mothers. No SNPs showed evidence for association in the offspring after correcting for multiple testing. The optimal allelic score was generated using p-value cut offs of 0.5 and 0.05 for the mothers and offspring respectively. These scores explained 0.3% and 0.7% of the variance.

## CONCLUSION:

Our PGRS explains a modest amount of the variance in alcohol consumption and larger sample sizes would be required to use our PGRS in an MR framework.

Source : *TAP 007 835*,  
**34723**

Thème : **GENETIQUE**

Hart A.B., Lynch K.G., Farrer L., Gelernter J., Kranzler H.R.

**Which alcohol use disorder criteria contribute to the association of *ADH1B* with alcohol dependence?**

*Addiction Biology*, **2016**, Vol.21, n°4, 924-938

## Mots-clefs :

DEPENDANCE/ETHANOL/GENE/GENETIQUE/GENOME/ADH/POPULATION NOIRE/DSM-IV/TOLERANCE/SEVRAGE/DIAGNOSTIC

Although alcohol dependence (AD) is approximately 50% heritable, little is known about how specific genetic loci affect AD risk. In a genome-wide association study (GWAS), we identified highly significant associations between two population-specific functional variants in the alcohol dehydrogenase 1B gene (*ADH1B*) and AD in African-Americans (AAs; rs2066702) and European-Americans (EAs; rs1229984). In the current study, we determined which specific diagnostic criteria contributed to the observed associations of *ADH1B* SNPs with AD. Our analysis included both the DSM-IV and DSM-5 diagnostic systems. We also investigated the relationship of *ADH1B* variants to the maximum number of drinks consumed in a 24-hour period (MaxDrinks), a presumed intermediate phenotype of AD. We found that, although all criteria made strong individual contributions to the associations, the largest contributions came from those reflecting neuroadaptation: tolerance (rs2066702) and

withdrawal (rs1229984). Overall, evidence for association with DSM-5 criteria was slightly stronger than for DSM-IV criteria. For rs2066702, results were similar for DSM-IV and DSM-5 criteria. However, the most significant DSM-5 criterion associated with rs1229984 was alcohol-related social/interpersonal problems. Both *ADH1B* variants were associated with MaxDrinks, a measure of innate tolerance, and MaxDrinks mediated the associations between *ADH1B* and alcohol outcomes. We replicated the findings for rs2066702 and tolerance in an independent sample of AAs. Taken together, these results suggest that variation in *ADH1B* affects the adaptation to heavy drinking, highlighting population-specific differences in genetic risk for AUD. They also suggest that the revisions reflected in DSM-5 AUD may enhance the utility of that diagnosis for gene finding.

Source : P0054,  
34757

Thème : **GENETIQUE**

Melroy-Greif W.E., Vadasz C., Kamens H.M., McQueen M.B., Corley R.P., Stallings M.C., Hopfer C.J., Krauter K.S., Brown S.A., Hewitt J.K., Ehringer M.A.

**Test for association of common variants in *GRM7* with alcohol consumption.**  
*Alcohol*, 2016, Vol.55, 43-50

Mots-clefs : RECEPTEUR AU GLUTAMATE/GENE/POLYMORPHISME/TROUBLE MENTAL/PSYCHIATRIE/DEPRESSION/SCHIZOPHRENIE/AUTISME/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/ETUDE DE COHORTE/GENOME/GENETIQUE

Recent work using a mouse model has identified the glutamate metabotropic receptor 7 (*Grm7*) gene as a strong candidate gene for alcohol consumption. Although there has been some work examining the effect of human glutamate metabotropic receptor 7 (*GRM7*) polymorphisms on human substance use disorders, the majority of the work has focused on other psychiatric disorders such as ADHD, major depressive disorder, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, panic disorder, and autism spectrum disorders. The current study aimed to evaluate evidence for association between *GRM7* and alcohol behaviors in humans using a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) approach, as well as a gene-based approach. Using 1803 non-Hispanic European Americans (EAs) (source: the Colorado Center on Antisocial Drug Dependence [CADD]) and 1049 EA subjects from an independent replication sample (source: the Genetics of Antisocial Drug Dependence [GADD]), two SNPs in *GRM7* were examined for possible association with alcohol consumption using two family-based association tests implemented in FBAT and QTDT. Rs3749380 was suggestively associated with alcohol consumption in the CADD sample ( $p = 0.010$ ) with the minor T allele conferring risk. There was no evidence for association in the GADD sample. A gene-based test using four Genome-Wide Association Studies (GWAS) revealed no association between variation in *GRM7* and alcohol consumption. This study had several limitations: the SNPs chosen likely do not tag expression quantitative trait loci; a human alcohol consumption phenotype was used, complicating the interpretation with respect to rodent studies that found evidence for a cis-regulatory link between alcohol preference and *Grm7*; and only common SNPs imputed in all four datasets were included in the gene-based test. These limitations highlight the fact that rare variants, some potentially important common signals in the gene, and regions farther upstream were not examined.

Source : P0002,  
34792

Thème : **GENETIQUE**

Gritz S.M., Larson C., Radcliffe R.A.

**Atp1a2 contributes modestly to alcohol-related behaviors.**

*Alcohol*, **2016**, Vol.56, 29-37

Mots-clefs : ANXIETE/COMPORTEMENT/MODELE ANIMAL/SOURIS/SOURIS KNOCKOUT/NUIT/AUTO-ADMINISTRATION/ETHANOL/GENOTYPE/SEVRAGE/DIFFERENCE SEXUELLE/SEXE/EXPERIENCE/GENE/GENETIQUE/PROTEINE

*Atp1a2* has been previously studied for anxiety, learning and motor function disorders, and fear. Since *Atp1a2* has been shown to be involved in anxiety and this behavior is a known risk factor for developing alcoholism, we have been investigating *Atp1a2* for its potential role in responses to alcohol. This study utilized *Atp1a2* knockout mice; *Atp1a2* heterozygous mice, with half the amount of protein compared to wild-type mice, were used because *Atp1a2* homozygous null mice die shortly after birth. The alcohol-related behavioral experiments performed were loss of righting reflex (LORR), acute alcohol withdrawal measured by handling-induced convulsions (HIC), drinking in the dark (DID), open-field activity (OFA), and elevated plus-maze (EPM). LORR was a 2-day test that measures acute alcohol sensitivity, and rapid and acute functional tolerance (AFT). HIC was a 3-day test to measure alcohol withdrawal, DID was a 4-day test which measures voluntary alcohol consumption, and OFA and EPM measured anxiety with alcohol exposure. The effect of genotype on alcohol metabolism was also examined. There was a genotype effect on rate of alcohol metabolism, but only in males. There was no effect on alcohol withdrawal severity. The *Atp1a2* heterozygous mice consumed more alcohol than wild-type mice in the DID test, although only in males. In addition, only males were observed to show rapid tolerance in the LORR test while only female heterozygous mice showed a pretreatment effect on AFT. Alcohol exposure had a greater anxiolytic effect in the heterozygous mice compared to wild-type mice, although, again, there were sex effects with only males showing the effect in OFA and only females in the EPM. Although the behavioral results were mixed, there does appear to be a connection between anxiety and alcohol. Overall, the results suggest that *Atp1a2* does contribute to alcohol-related behaviors, although the effect is modest with a clear dependence on sex.

Source : P0002,  
34799

Thème : **GENETIQUE**

Schumann G., Liu C., O'Reilly P., Gao H., Song P., Xu B., Ruggeri B., Amin N., Jia T., Segura Lepe M., Akira S., Baumeister S., Cauchi S., Clarke T.K., Enroth S., Fischer K., Hallfors J., Harris S.E., Hierber S., ...

**KL $\beta$  is associated with alcohol drinking, and its gene product  $\beta$ -Klotho is necessary for FGF21 regulation of alcohol preference.**

*Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **2016**, Vol.113, n°50, 14372-14377

Mots-clefs : GENETIQUE/GENE/GENOME/MODELE ANIMAL/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/HORMONE/ETRE HUMAIN/PREFERENCE POUR L'ALCOOL/CERVEAU/COMPORTEMENT  
Excessive alcohol consumption is a major public health problem worldwide. Although

drinking habits are known to be inherited, few genes have been identified that are robustly linked to alcohol drinking. We conducted a genome-wide association metaanalysis and replication study among >105,000 individuals of European ancestry and identified  $\beta$ -Klotho (KLB) as a locus associated with alcohol consumption (rs11940694;  $P = 9.2 \times 10^{-12}$ ).  $\beta$ -Klotho is an obligate coreceptor for the hormone FGF21, which is secreted from the liver and implicated in macronutrient preference in humans. We show that brain-specific  $\beta$ -Klotho KO mice have an increased alcohol preference and that FGF21 inhibits alcohol drinking by acting on the brain. These data suggest that a liver-brain endocrine axis may play an important role in the regulation of alcohol drinking behavior and provide a unique pharmacologic target for reducing alcohol consumption.

Source : *TAP 007 846*,  
**34803**

Thème : **GENETIQUE**

Tawa E.A., Hall S.D., Lohoff F.W.

**Overview of the Genetics of Alcohol Use Disorder.**

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, **2016**, Vol.51, n°5, 507-514

Mots-clefs : PROBLEME LIE A

L'ALCOOL/PSYCHIATRIE/PHYSIOPATHOLOGIE/GENETIQUE/GENE/ADH/  
ALDH/METABOLISME/ETHANOL/GENOME/PHENOTYPE

Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD) is a chronic psychiatric illness characterized by harmful drinking patterns leading to negative emotional, physical, and social ramifications. While the underlying pathophysiology of AUD is poorly understood, there is substantial evidence for a genetic component; however, identification of universal genetic risk variants for AUD has been difficult. Recent efforts in the search for AUD susceptibility genes will be reviewed in this article. In this review, we provide an overview of genetic studies on AUD, including twin studies, linkage studies, candidate gene studies, and genome-wide association studies (GWAS). Several potential genetic susceptibility factors for AUD have been identified, but the genes of alcohol metabolism, alcohol dehydrogenase (*ADH*) and aldehyde dehydrogenase (*ALDH*), have been found to be protective against the development of AUD. GWAS have also identified a heterogeneous list of SNPs associated with AUD and alcohol-related phenotypes, emphasizing the complexity and heterogeneity of the disorder. In addition, many of these findings have small effect sizes when compared to alcohol metabolism genes, and biological relevance is often unknown. Although studies spanning multiple approaches have suggested a genetic basis for AUD, identification of the genetic risk variants has been challenging. Some promising results are emerging from GWAS studies; however, larger sample sizes are needed to improve GWAS results and resolution. As the field of genetics is rapidly developing, whole genome sequencing could soon become the new standard of interrogation of the genes and neurobiological pathways which contribute to the complex phenotype of AUD. This review examines the genetic underpinnings of Alcohol Use Disorder (AUD), with an emphasis on GWAS approaches for identifying genetic risk variants. The most promising results associated with AUD and alcohol-related phenotypes have included SNPs of the alcohol metabolism genes *ADH* and *ALDH*.

Source : *P0003*,  
**34829**

Thème : **GENETIQUE**

Boyd S.J., Schacht J.P., Prisciandaro J.J., Voronin K., Anton R.F.

**Alcohol-Induced Stimulation Mediates the Effect of a *GABRA2* SNP on Alcohol Self-Administration among Alcohol-Dependent Individuals.**

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°5, 549-554

Mots-clefs : NUCLEOTIDE/POLYMORPHISME/ALCOOLIQUE/ALLELE/AUTO-ADMINISTRATION/DEPENDANCE/GENOTYPE/GENETIQUE/HOMOZYGOTE

A single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in *GABRA2* (rs279858) may moderate subjective response (SR) to alcohol. Results of studies in non-dependent drinkers examining this *GABRA2* SNP on SR have been equivocal. This study examined this SNP's direct and indirect effects on alcohol self-administration in dependent drinkers. The sample consisted of 63 Caucasian, non-treatment-seeking individuals with alcohol dependence. Subjective stimulation was assessed using the Biphasic Alcohol Effects Scale following consumption of an alcoholic priming drink (target breath alcohol content = 0.02 g%). Participants were subsequently offered the opportunity to self-administer up to eight additional drinks. Controlling for baseline stimulation, T-allele homozygotes, relative to individuals with at least one copy of the C-allele, reported greater initial stimulation,  $t(58) = 2.011, p = 0.049$ . Greater stimulation predicted greater subsequent alcohol self-administration,  $t(57) = 2.522, p = 0.015$ . Although rs279858 genotype did not directly impact self-administration ( $t(57) = -0.674, p = 0.503$ ), it did have an indirect effect (95% confidence interval [0.068, 1.576]), such that T-allele homozygotes reported greater stimulation, which in turn predicted greater self-administration. These results suggest that the influence of this SNP on SR differs depending on dose or stage of dependence. This study is the first to demonstrate an indirect effect of rs279858 genotype on drinking through SR. Although C-allele carriers have been shown to have an increased risk for alcohol dependence, in our dependent sample, greater stimulation was found among T-allele homozygotes, suggesting that the influence of SR on developing and maintaining dependence differs based on rs279858 genotype. This study demonstrates an indirect effect of rs279858 genotype on drinking through SR. Although C-allele carriers have an increased risk for alcohol dependence, in our dependent sample, greater stimulation was found among T-allele homozygotes, suggesting that the influence of SR on developing dependence differs based on rs279858 genotype.

Source : P0003,  
34834

Thème : **GENETIQUE**

Huang Y.S., Wang L.Y., Chang C.H., Perng C.L., Lin H.C.

**Superoxide Dismutase 2 Genetic Variation as a Susceptibility Risk Factor for Alcoholic Cirrhosis.**

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°6, 633-637

Mots-clefs : SUPEROXYDE  
DISMUTASE/ANTIOXYDANT/FOIE/GENETIQUE/CIRRHOSE/PATIENT/GENOTYPE/ENZYME/STRESS OXYDATIF

Superoxide dismutase 2 (SOD2) is an important antioxidant phase 2 enzyme. The associations of *SOD2* genetic variation and the risk of advanced alcoholic liver diseases are still debatable. We aimed to investigate the association of the main *SOD2* genetic variant

(47T>C) and the susceptibility to alcoholic cirrhosis. A total of 80 patients with alcoholic cirrhosis (AC), 80 patients with alcoholic non-cirrhosis (ANC), 80 with viral hepatitis B-related cirrhosis (VC), and 165 healthy controls (HC) were enrolled into this study. A polymerase chain reaction was used to genotype their *SOD2* 47T>C (rs4880). There was no statistical difference in the frequency distribution of the three *SOD2* 47T>C genotypes among groups. However, if individuals with C variant were grouped together, the AC group had higher frequency of *SOD2* C/C or C/T genotype than ANC, VC and HC groups had (38.7% vs. 21.3%, 26.3% and 21.8%, respectively,  $P = 0.010$ ). After adjustment for confounders, the *SOD2* C/C and C/T genotypes remained associated with the risk of AC (adjusted OR: 2.79 and 3.50, respectively,  $P < 0.03$ , compared with ANC and HC groups). In contrast, there was no significant difference of *SOD2* genetic variation between VC and HC groups. Anti-oxidative enzyme *SOD2* 47T>C genetic variant may increase the susceptibility to AC. This suggests that oxidative stress plays a role in the development of AC.

Source : *P0003*,  
*34844*

## HISTOIRE

Thème : HISTOIRE

Benaabou S.

**L'alcool tantôt breuvage sacré et remède, tantôt poison : de l'usage au mésusage, historique de la prise en charge de l'alcool-dépendance.**  
**2016, 170 p.**

Mots-clés :

HISTOIRE/CULTURE/ALCOOLISME/ADDICTION/CONSOMMATION  
EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE/IVRESSE/ABSINTHE/RELIGION/MODE DE  
CONSOMMATION/CONSOMMATION  
EXCESSIVE/EVOLUTION/REPRESENTATION DE  
L'ALCOOL/TRAITEMENT/MEDICAMENT

Actuellement, l'alcool-dépendance est un problème majeur de santé publique. Ce fléau a pris naissance depuis de nombreuses années. Il est d'installation insidieuse, d'autant plus que la consommation de boissons alcoolisées est ancrée dans les mœurs.

Au travers de cette thèse, l'histoire de la découverte et de l'usage de l'alcool à travers les époques et les civilisations a été développée. De la préhistoire à nos jours, la consommation d'alcool a évolué d'un usage magico-religieux au profane récréatif et elle a même été considérée comme un remède à de nombreux maux. A travers la description des principales découvertes et avancées ainsi que des portraits d'illustres grands hommes, nous avons présenté l'évolution de la représentation du mésusage de l'alcool. Cette dernière est passé du vice au péché pour enfin être considérée comme une véritable maladie. Les dérives de l'alcoolisation de certains artistes mais aussi le cas particulier de l'absinthe ont été exposées...

Source : *TH 221*,  
*34778*

Thème : HISTOIRE

Giroir G.

**Les cépages vitivinicoles en Chine - Une mosaïque complexe aux enjeux multiples**

*Revue des Oenologues*, 2017, n°162, 58-60

Mots-clefs : VIN/HISTOIRE/OENOLOGIE/GEOGRAPHIE/CHINE

La Chine représente une terre de concentration exceptionnelle de cépages vitivinicoles d'origine étrangère. La question des cépages touche non seulement à l'ampélographie mais aussi aux sciences humaines et sociales. L'origine et les modalités de diffusion des cépages étrangers en Chine mais aussi leurs divers enjeux constituent un champ de recherche à part entière...

Source : P0024,  
34825

Thème : **HISTOIRE**

Garrier G.

**De verre en vers - Vin et poésie - Partie 1/10 : Le monde grec**

*Revue des Oenologues*, 2017, n°162, 68-69

Mots-clefs :

VIN/HISTOIRE/OENOLOGIE/LITTÉRATURE/POÉSIE/CULTURE/GRECE/PHILOSOPHIE

La production et la consommation de vin ont devancé la poésie de quatre bons millénaires. On s'accorde aujourd'hui à dater de 6 000 avant notre ère la cueillette en Géorgie des premiers raisins. La poésie ne pouvait naître qu'avec l'écriture, à la fin du troisième millénaire, sur les tablettes de cire puis sur les papyrus et les premiers parchemins. Leur rencontre a pu s'opérer vers 2 200 avant notre ère, en Mésopotamie, quand des tablettes assyriennes retracent l'épopée du héros Gilgamesch...

Source : P0024,  
34826

## **IMMUNITÉ-IMMUNOCYTOLOGIE-IMMUNOLOGIE**

Thème : **IMMUNITÉ - IMMUNOCYTOLOGIE - IMMUNOLOGIE**

Warren K.J., Simet S.M., Pavlik J.A., DeVasure J.M., Sisson J.H., Poole J.A., Wyatt T.A.

**RSV-specific anti-viral immunity is disrupted by chronic ethanol consumption.**

*Alcohol*, 2016, Vol.55, 35-42

Mots-clefs : PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/INFECTION/SYSTEME RESPIRATOIRE/SYSTEME IMMUNITAIRE/VIRUS/MODELE ANIMAL/SOURIS/POUMON/IMMUNOLOGIE/LYMPHOCYTE T/INTERFERON/CELLULE

Alcohol-use disorders (AUD) persist in the United States and are heavily associated with an increased susceptibility to respiratory viral infections. Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) in particular has received attention as a viral pathogen commonly detected in children and immune-compromised populations (elderly, asthmatics), yet more recently was recognized as an important viral pathogen in young adults. Our study evaluated the exacerbation of RSV-associated illness in mice that chronically consumed alcohol for 6 weeks prior to infection.

Prior studies showed that lung viral titers remained elevated in these animals, leading to a hypothesis that T-cell activation and immune specificity were deficient in controlling viral spread and replication in the lungs. Herein, we confirm a reduction in RSV-specific IFN $\gamma$  production by CD8 T cells and a depolarization of Th1 (CD4+IFN $\gamma$ +) and Th2 (CD4+IL-4+) T cells at day 5 after RSV infection. Furthermore, over the course of viral infection (day 1 to day 7 after RSV infection), we detected a delayed influx of neutrophils, monocytes/macrophages, and lymphocytes into the lungs. Taken together, the data show that both the early and late adaptive immunity to RSV infection are altered by chronic ethanol consumption. Future studies will determine the interactions between the innate and adaptive immune systems to delineate therapeutic targets for individuals with AUD often hospitalized by respiratory infection.

Source : P0002,  
34791

Thème : **IMMUNITE - IMMUNOCYTOLOGIE - IMMUNOLOGIE**

Yeligar S.M., Chen M.M., Kovacs E.J., Sisson J.H., Burnham E.L., Brown L.A.

**Alcohol and lung injury and immunity.**

*Alcohol*, 2016, Vol.55, 51-59

Mots-clefs : PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/ETATS-UNIS/SYSTEME RESPIRATOIRE/POUMON/IMMUNOLOGIE/SYSTEME IMMUNITAIRE/MACROPHAGE/ALVEOLE/STRESS OXYDATIF

Annually, excessive alcohol use accounts for more than \$220 billion in economic costs and 80,000 deaths, making excessive alcohol use the third leading lifestyle-related cause of death in the US. Patients with an alcohol-use disorder (AUD) also have an increased susceptibility to respiratory pathogens and lung injury, including a 2-4-fold increased risk of acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). This review investigates some of the potential mechanisms by which alcohol causes lung injury and impairs lung immunity. In intoxicated individuals with burn injuries, activation of the gut-liver axis drives pulmonary inflammation, thereby negatively impacting morbidity and mortality. In the lung, the upper airway is the first checkpoint to fail in microbe clearance during alcohol-induced lung immune dysfunction. Brief and prolonged alcohol exposure drive different post-translational modifications of novel proteins that control cilia function. Proteomic approaches are needed to identify novel alcohol targets and post-translational modifications in airway cilia that are involved in alcohol-dependent signal transduction pathways. When the upper airway fails to clear inhaled pathogens, they enter the alveolar space where they are primarily cleared by alveolar macrophages (AM). With chronic alcohol ingestion, oxidative stress pathways in the AMs are stimulated, thereby impairing AM immune capacity and pathogen clearance. The epidemiology of pneumococcal pneumonia and AUDs is well established, as both increased predisposition and illness severity have been reported. AUD subjects have increased susceptibility to pneumococcal pneumonia infections, which may be due to the pro-inflammatory response of AMs, leading to increased oxidative stress.

Source : P0002,  
34793

Thème : **IMMUNITE - IMMUNOCYTOLOGIE - IMMUNOLOGIE**

Bajo M., Montgomery S.E., Cates L.N., Nadav T., Delucchi A.M., Cheng K., Yin H.,

Crawford E.F., Roberts A.J., Roberto M.

**Evaluation of TLR4 Inhibitor, T5342126, in Modulation of Ethanol-Drinking Behavior in Alcohol-Dependent Mice.**

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°5, 541-548

Mots-clefs : MODELE

ANIMAL/SOURIS/LOCOMOTRICITE/ETHANOL/SACCHARINE/IMMUNOLOGIE/CERVEAU/ADDICTION/REDUCTION DE CONSOMMATION/COMPORTEMENT

Several lines of evidence support a critical role of TLR4 in the neuroimmune responses associated with alcohol disorders and propose inhibitors of TLR4 signaling as potential treatments for alcoholism. In this work, we investigated the effect of T5342126 compound, a selective TLR4 inhibitor, on excessive drinking and microglial activation associated with ethanol dependence. We used 2BC-CIE (two-bottle choice-chronic ethanol intermittent vapor exposure) paradigm to induce ethanol dependence in mice. After induction of the ethanol dependence, we injected T5342126 (i.p., 57 mg/kg) for 14 days while monitoring ethanol intake by 2BC (limited access to ethanol) method. T5342126 decreased ethanol drinking in both ethanol-dependent and non-dependent mice but T5342126 showed also dose-dependent non-specific effects represented by decreased animal locomotor activity, saccharine intake, and body core temperature. Six days after the last ethanol-drinking session, we examined the immunohistochemical staining of Iba-1 (ionized calcium-binding adapter molecule 1), a microglial activation marker, in the central nucleus of the amygdala (CeA) and dentate gyrus (DG) of the hippocampus. Notably, T5342126 reduced Iba-1 density in the CeA of both ethanol-dependent and non-dependent mice injected with T5342126. There were no significant differences in the DG Iba-1 density among the treatment groups. Collectively, our data suggest that T5342126, via blocking TLR4 activation, contributes to the reduction of ethanol drinking and ethanol-induced neuroimmune responses. However, the non-specific effects of T5342126 may play a significant role in the T5342126 effects on ethanol drinking and thus, may limit its therapeutic potential for treatment of alcohol dependence. T5342126, an experimental TLR4 inhibitor, is effective in reducing ethanol drinking and inhibiting the activation and proliferation of microglia in both ethanol-dependent and non-dependent mice. However, T5342126's use as a potential candidate for the treatment of alcohol addiction may be limited due to its non-specific effects.

Source : *P0003*,  
*34833*

## **INSTITUTION-LÉGISLATION-ECONOMIE**

Thème : **INSTITUTION - LEGISLATION**

Subbaraman M.S., Kerr W.C.

**Opinions on the Privatization of Distilled-Spirits Sales in Washington State: Did Voters Change Their Minds?**

*Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*, 2016, Vol.77, n°4, 568-576

Mots-clefs :

EPIDEMIOLOGIE/VENTE/WASHINGTON/ACHAT/SPIRITUEUX/ADULTE/EP

## IDEMIOLOGIE/TELEPHONE/OPINION

In November 2011, voters in Washington State approved Initiative 1183 (I-1183), which ended the government monopoly on distilled-spirits sales. The current study examined the relationship between demographics, spirits use, and voting outcomes, as well as how these variables related to wanting to change one's vote. The sample consisted of 1,202 adults recruited through random-digit-dial methods and reached via telephone between January and April 2014. Bivariate tests and multivariable regressions were used for statistical analyses. Most notably, those who voted Yes on I-1183 had almost eight times the odds of wanting to change their votes compared with those who voted No. Older age, higher education, and being a spirits buyer/drinker were significantly associated with voting (vs. not voting). Among nonvoters, a larger proportion of those who reported that I-1183 was a success (vs. not) were spirits drinkers/nonbuyers. Those who reported that I-1183 was not a success were more likely to report that the number of liquor stores should be decreased. Opinions on taxes were not related to wanting to change one's vote or thinking that I-1183 had been a success. The result of the I-1183 election likely would have been different if voters could know their future opinions of the actual situation resulting from privatization. This finding is particularly important for states considering privatization. Results also indicate that spirits drinkers/buyers may be more invested in privatization than nonbuyers and that the increased availability of spirits may affect opinions regarding privatization.

Source : *P0015*,  
34766

Thème : **INSTITUTION - LEGISLATION**

Grossman E.R., Jernigan D.H., Miller N.A.

**Do Juvenile Curfew Laws Reduce Underage Drinking?**

*Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*, 2016, Vol.77, n°4, 589-595

Mots-clefs : AGE MINIMUM LEGAL/ETATS-UNIS/LEGISLATION/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/JEUNE/POLITIQUE EN MATIERE D'ALCOOL/COMPORTEMENT/STATUT SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE

Although not originally enacted to deter the problem of underage drinking in the United States, one set of laws that may influence this behavior is juvenile curfew laws. This research asked the following: (a) What is the effect of enacting a juvenile curfew law on youth drinking, and (b) do demographic variables moderate the relation between juvenile curfew law enactment and drinking? This study examined the effect of juvenile curfew laws on underage drinking, using data from 46 U.S. cities from 1991 to 2005. In 2014, we compiled a data set containing alcohol and curfew law data by zip code. It included 63,081 minors (ages 12-17 years) from 1,081 zip codes. We used difference-in-difference regressions to analyze the data. The effect of the enactment of a curfew law on the likelihood of consuming alcohol in the past year or past 30 days or of heavy episodic drinking in the past 2 weeks was not significant when compared with cities without curfew laws during the same periods. Although the likelihood of consuming alcohol over the past year differed depending on an individual's characteristics (e.g., race/ethnicity, age, and gender), none of the interaction terms between these characteristics and curfew laws were significant. Curfew laws appear to have a nonsignificant effect on youth drinking, but these results are unclear without more knowledge as to where and when youth are drinking both before and after the enactment of curfew laws and how these laws are being enforced.

Source : P0015,  
34767

Thème : **INSTITUTION - LEGISLATION**

Miller P., Curtis A., Palmer D., Warren I., McFarlane E.

**Patron Banning in the Nightlife Entertainment Districts: A Key Informant Perspective.**

*Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*, 2016, Vol.77, n°4, 606-611

Mots-clefs : LICENCE/EFFICACITE/BAR/DANGEROUSITE/INTERVENTION

Objective: Alcohol-related harm in and around licensed venues is associated with substantial costs. Many interventions have been introduced in an effort to combat these harms, and one such intervention is known as patron banning. *Patron banning* involves prohibiting patrons who have been violent or disorderly in a licensed venue in an attempt to reduce alcohol-related harm. It can be implemented by the venue, by members of police, or by liquor accords. This study aimed to obtain key informant perspectives on the benefits of patron banning as well as on the effectiveness of patron banning in reducing alcohol related harm. Method: Thirty-six key informants provided perspectives on patron banning through in-depth interviews that were part of a larger study.

Results: Key informants were supportive of patron banning for reducing alcohol-related harm, noting that it had many benefits including increased venue safety, general risk management, and deterrence of antisocial behavior. Although processes for banning were not always consistent, identification scanners were generally recognized as a way to ensure that patron banning was enforced.

Conclusions: Key informants viewed patron banning as an effective measure for increasing patron safety and reducing alcohol-related harms.

Source : P0015,  
34769

Thème : **INSTITUTION - LEGISLATION**

Ye Y., Kerr W.C.

**Estimated increase in cross-border purchases by Washington residents following liquor privatization and implications for alcohol consumption trends.**

*Addiction*, 2016, Vol.111, n°11, 1948-1953

Mots-clefs : ETATS-UNIS/LIQUEUR/VENTE/PRIX/WASHINGTON/POLITIQUE EN MATIERE D'ALCOOL/CONSOMMATION INDIVIDUELLE/LEGISLATION

To estimate changes in liquor sales occurring in Washington, USA and bordering states following the privatization of government controlled liquor stores. Trend analyses of data from January 2009 to October 2014 of a natural experiment beginning 1 June 2012, when liquor prices increased and the number of stores selling liquor increased in the state of Washington. Difference-in-differences (DID) models and interrupted time-series methods were used. Washington and bordering counties in Oregon and Idaho. Monthly liquor sales in 9-1 cases. DID model estimates of adjusted change in liquor sales as a result of privatization produced a cross-model average increase of 10.1% in Oregon and 8.2% in Idaho (both  $P < 0.001$ ). Similar results were found using interrupted time-series. This represents a total loss to Washington of 892865 l of liquor, 0.226% of total Washington sales, for June 2012 to May 2013. Adding these sales to Washington totals for fiscal years

2013 and 2014, we find that per-capita spirits sales were 5.80 l in both 2012 and 2013, declining slightly to 5.76 l in 2014. The privatization of liquor sales in the state of Washington, USA in 2012 and the price increases associated with this resulted in a significant increase in sales in bordering counties in the states of Oregon and Idaho. However, the amount of alcohol sales and revenue lost by Washington was relatively small. Per-capita liquor sales in Washington appear to have remained flat after privatization.

Source : P0007,  
34816

## JEUNE

Thème : **JEUNE**

Lewis M., King K., Litt D., Swanson A., Lee C.

**Examining daily variability in willingness to drink in relation to underage young adult alcohol use.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, 2016, Vol.61, 62-67

Mots-clefs : COMPORTEMENT/JEUNE  
ADULTE/INTERNET/ALCOOLISATION/MOTIVATION

A key component of the Prototype Willingness Model is willingness, which reflects an openness to opportunity to perform a behavior in situations that are conducive to that behavior. Willingness has traditionally been tested using global, hypothetical assessments, and has not been examined at the daily level. We expected to find within-person variability in willingness to drink, such that on days with greater willingness, individuals would report greater drinking. A national sample ( $N=288$ ) of young adults aged 18 to 20 (31.60% female) completed a Web-based survey that was comprised of measures of drinking and sexual behavior, including the Timeline Follow-Back (Sobell & Sobell, 1992). Findings show daily variability in willingness to drink ( $ICC=0.54$ ), which suggests that there are substantial differences from day-to-day in this drinking-related cognition. Participants drank more on days when individuals also reported feeling more willing to drink than their own average level across the two weeks. Daily process level mechanisms allow greater insight into factors contributing to increased risk in-the-moment, which may point to targets for interventions aimed at improving adolescents' and young adults' abilities to make healthier choices in moments when they may be at greater risk for engaging in risky behaviors.

Source : P0001,  
34688

Thème : **JEUNE**

Gilmore A.K., Bountress KE.

**Reducing drinking to cope among heavy episodic drinking college women: Secondary outcomes of a web-based combined alcohol use and sexual assault risk reduction intervention.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, 2016, Vol.61, 104-111

Mots-clefs : ETUDIANT/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/AMINE  
BIOGENE/VIOLENCE/ABUS SEXUEL/ANXIETE/GESTION DES  
PROBLEMES/FEMME/INTERVENTION

College students are at high risk for engaging in heavy episodic drinking and for experiencing sexual assault. Further, drinking to cope with anxiety motives are associated with sexual assault history and drinking, and thus should be examined when targeting both sexual assault and drinking in college populations. The current study examined the effectiveness of decreasing coping with anxiety drinking motives among underage heavy episodic drinking college women ( $n=264$ ). Results indicate that a web-based combined alcohol use and sexual assault risk reduction intervention was effective at decreasing drinking to cope with anxiety motives among those with stronger drinking to cope with anxiety motives at baseline. However, the alcohol-only and sexual assault-only interventions were not. Decreases in drinking motives were associated with decreases in heavy episodic drinking. This suggests that alcohol interventions in college populations may not be effectively targeting drinking motives and this preliminary study provides evidence indicating that targeting alcohol and sexual assault together may decrease drinking to cope motives among a high risk population.

Source : *P0001*,  
**34692**

Thème : **JEUNE**

Quinn C.A., Fitzpatrick S., Bussey K., Hides L., Chan G.C.

**Associations between the group processes of bullying and adolescent substance use.**  
*Addictive Behaviors*, **2016**, Vol.62, 6-13

Mots-clefs :

VICTIMISATION/COMPORTEMENT/AGRESSION/JEUNE/ETUDIANT/ADOLESCENT/ALCOOLISATION/TABAGISME

The adverse impact of bullying and victimization on substance use among youth has received increasing attention. Bullying is a specific type of aggressive behavior that not only involves bullies and victims but also followers, who actively support or reinforce the bully; defenders, who intervene to defend or assist the victim; or outsiders who passively observe or ignore the bullying. Limited research to date has linked these five bullying role behaviors to substance use. The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between each of the bullying role behaviors and adolescent alcohol and tobacco use. Participants were 1255 (748 female) students ( $Mean=15.3$ , age range: 13-17years) in Grades 9 ( $n=714$ ) and 11 ( $n=541$ ). Bullying role behaviors, alcohol and tobacco onset and intensity, and alcohol-related harms were assessed. Results revealed an association between pro-bullying behavior (bullying and following) and all substance use variables, and between defender behavior and smoking and alcohol-related harm. No relationship between victimization, or outsider behavior, and substance use was found after controlling for the other bullying roles. The findings highlight the complex relationship between bullying roles, alcohol and tobacco use and alcohol-related harm in adolescents.

Source : *P0001*,  
**34694**

Thème : **JEUNE**

Lau-Barraco C., Braitman A.L., Stamatou A.L., Linden-Carmichael A.N.

**A latent profile analysis of drinking patterns among nonstudent emerging adults.**  
*Addictive Behaviors*, **2016**, Vol.62, 14-19

Mots-clefs : JEUNE ADULTE/FACTEUR DE RISQUE/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/EDUCATION/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/ALCOOLISATION/ETUDIANT

Research indicates that nonstudent emerging adults, as compared to their college-attending peers, are at higher risk for experiencing alcohol-related problems, including alcohol use disorders. The present study sought to extend the limited research on nonstudent drinking by (1) identifying sub-groups of nonstudent drinkers based on their drinking patterns and (2) determining the extent to which social-cognitive between-person factors related to drinking (i.e., social expectancies, perceived drinking norms, social drinking motivations) distinguish these sub-groups. Participants were 195 (65.1% men) nonstudent emerging adult heavy episodic drinkers recruited from the community. Mean age was 21.88 (SD=2.08) years and 45.4% were unemployed. Latent profile analysis identified two classes based on drinking across 30 days. The "moderate drinkers" group (n=143; 73.3%) reported consuming 10-11 drinks weekly and drinking two to three times per week, on average. The "heavy drinkers" class (n=52; 26.7%) reported consuming 42-43 drinks weekly and drinking six to seven days per week. Both groups exhibited a cyclic pattern of drinking whereby weekday drinking was lower, with increases on the weekend; the heavy drinkers class had stronger weekend increases starting earlier. Heavy drinkers reported greater volume, frequency, and problematic drinking behaviors, as compared to the moderate drinkers. The heavy drinkers class also endorsed stronger social motives and perceived their peers to drink more. The present study offered unique insights into nonstudent emerging adult drinking patterns by identifying sub-populations of drinkers based on their past 30-day use. Knowledge gained from this study could aid in tailoring existing alcohol interventions to nonstudents to reduce alcohol-related harms.

Source : P0001,  
34695

Thème : [JEUNE](#)

Stamates A.L., Linden-Carmichael A.N., Lau-Barraco C.

**Mixing alcohol with artificially sweetened beverages: Prevalence and correlates among college students.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, 2016, Vol.62, 79-82

Mots-clefs : BOISSON ALCOOLISEE/BOISSON/RECHERCHE DE SENSATION/CONSOMMATION DECLAREE/CONSOMMATION DECLAREE/JEUNE/EUROPE/COMPORTEMENT/STATUT SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE/ALCOOLISATION/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/INDICE DE MASSE CORPORELLE/SEXE/RISQUE/EXPERIMENTATION

Mixing alcohol with diet beverages, as compared to mixing the same amount of alcohol with a regular beverage, is associated with greater intoxication. This may occur because diet mixers increase alcohol absorption rates. Thus, it is plausible that the use of diet mixers may increase the risk of alcohol-related harms. The current study sought to (1) determine the rate/frequency of use in among college students, (2) examine the relationship between mixing alcohol with diet beverages and alcohol-related problems, above typical alcohol use and sensation seeking, and (3) explore key traits (gender, restricting food while drinking, and body mass index [BMI]) that may characterize users. Participants were 686 (73% female) undergraduate students who completed self-reports of alcohol use (including diet mixer use), alcohol-related problems, eating behaviors while drinking, sensation seeking, and

demographic information. Results revealed that about 36% of the sample reported consuming alcohol with diet mixers, and users typically consumed this beverage at least once a month. Students who reported mixing alcohol with diet beverages experienced more alcohol-related problems. And, the more frequently one consumed this beverage, the more problems were reported. These associations were found after controlling for typical level of alcohol use and sensation seeking. No differences were observed between user-status on gender, eating behaviors while drinking, and BMI. Our findings suggest that mixing alcohol with diet beverages could be a risk factor for experiencing more alcohol-related harms. Further research is needed to understand this relationship, as it may help guide intervening efforts aimed to reduce alcohol-related risks.

Source : P0001,  
34698

Thème : **JEUNE**

Trujillo A., Obando D., Trujillo C.A.

**Family dynamics and alcohol and marijuana use among adolescents: The mediating role of negative emotional symptoms and sensation seeking.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, 2016, Vol.62, 99-107

Mots-clefs : EMOTION/RECHERCHE DE SENSATION/FAMILLE/ETHANOL/MARIJUANA/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/MODELE/COMPORTEMENT

The literature indicates a close relationship between family dynamics and psychoactive substance use among adolescents, and multi-causality among substance use-related problems, including personal adolescent characteristics as potential influential aspects in this relationship. The purpose of this study is to investigate the role of emotional symptoms and sensation seeking as mediators in the relationship between family dynamics and alcohol and marijuana use among adolescents. The sample consisted of 571 high school students with a mean age of 14.63, who completed the Communities That Care Youth Survey in its Spanish version. We propose and test a mediation-in-serial model to identify the relationships between the study variables. The results of the mediation models indicate that, in most cases, the relationship between family dynamics and the substance use variables is meaningfully carried through the proposed mediators, first through negative emotional symptoms, and then through sensation seeking. The meaning of the mediation varies as a function of the facet of family dynamics (conflict or attachment) and the use aspect (age of onset, frequency of use, and use intention). We discuss the implications of these findings for intervention and prevention strategies.

Source : P0001,  
34701

Thème : **JEUNE**

Meil W.M., LaPorte D.J., Mills J.A., Sesti A., Collins S.M., Stiver A.G.

**Sensation seeking and executive deficits in relation to alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use frequency among university students: Value of ecologically based measures.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, 2016, Vol.62, 135-144

Mots-clefs : CONSOMMATION

EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/TABAC/MARIJUANA/FREQUENCE DE  
CONSOMMATION/JEUNE/ETUDIANT/ADOLESCENT/RECHERCHE DE  
SENSATION/ECHELLE/MAST/STRESS/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE  
PONCTUELLE/FACTEUR

PREDICTIF/CERVEAU/ADDICTION/CONSOMMATION DECLAREE

The development of substance use and addiction has been linked to impaired executive function which relies on systems that converge in the prefrontal cortex. This study examined several measures of executive function as predictors of college student alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use frequency and abuse. College students (N=321) were administered the Delis-Kaplan Executive Function System (D-KEFS) test battery, the Sensation Seeking Scale V (SSSV), the Frontal Systems Behavioral Scale (FrSBe), the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS), the Michigan Alcohol Screening Test (MAST), the Fagerstrom Test of Nicotine Dependence (FTND). Alcohol use frequency was predicted by sensation seeking and FrSBe Disinhibition scores, but the latter only emerged as a unique predictor for binge drinking frequency. Sex and Disinhibition, Apathy and Executive Function FrSBe subscales predicted the frequency of tobacco use. FrSBe scores uniquely predicted tobacco use among daily users. Marijuana use frequency was predicted by sensation seeking, sex, perceived stress, and FrSBe Disinhibition scores, but only sensation seeking predicted daily use after controlling for other variables. FrSBe Disinhibition scores reached levels considered to be clinically significant for frequent binge drinkers and daily marijuana users. Sensation seeking emerged as the predominate predictor of the early stages of alcohol and tobacco related problems. These results suggest ecologically based self-report measures of frontal lobe function and sensation seeking are significant predictors of use frequency among college students and the extent of frontal dysfunction may be clinically significant among some heavy users.

Source : *P0001*,  
*34703*

Thème : **JEUNE**

Foster D.W., Young C.M., Bryan J.L., Quist M.C.

**Compounding risk: An examination of associations between spirituality/religiosity, drinking motives, and alcohol-related ambivalence among heavy drinking young adults.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, 2016, Vol.63, 1-11

Mots-clefs :

SPIRITUALITE/RELIGION/MOTIVATION/CONSOMMATION/ETUDIANT/JEU  
NE/ADOLESCENT/QUESTIONNAIRE/INTERNET/CONSOMMATION  
EXCESSIVE/GESTION DES PROBLEMES/FACTEUR DE RISQUE

The present study assessed combinations of spirituality/religiosity (S/R), a known protective factor against heavy drinking, with drinking motives, and alcohol-related ambivalence to better understand how these factors interrelate and are associated with drinking and alcohol-related problems. Participants were 241 heavy drinking undergraduate students (81.74% female; Mage=23.48years; SD=5.50) who completed study questionnaires online. Coping, enhancement, and conformity drinking motives were associated with greater alcohol use and problems, however there were no main effects of either ambivalence or S/R on alcohol outcomes. S/R interacted with ambivalence with respect to drinking and problems. S/R also interacted with conformity drinking motives with respect to drinking and problems. Further, ambivalence interacted with conformity drinking motives regarding problems. Three-way

interactions emerged between ambivalence, S/R, and drinking motives (social, coping, and enhancement motives) regarding drinking and problems. Results show that individuals at highest risk for problematic drinking are those who more strongly endorse drinking motives, are low in S/R, and high in ambivalence. Findings supported hypotheses and provide support for clusters of individual difference factors that put heavy drinking college students at higher risk for problematic drinking. These examinations have practical utility and may inform development and implementation of interventions and programs targeting alcohol misuse among heavy drinking undergraduate students.

Source : P0001,  
34704

Thème : **JEUNE**

Carroll H.A., Heleniak C., Witkiewitz K., Lewis M., Eakins D., Staples J., Andersson C., Berglund M., Larimer M.E.

**Effects of parental monitoring on alcohol use in the US and Sweden: A brief report.**  
*Addictive Behaviors*, 2016, Vol.63, 89-92

Mots-clefs : ADOLESCENT/PARENT/INFLUENCE/ALCOOLISATION/ETATS-UNIS/SUEDE/CONSOMMATION DECLAREE/JEUNE

Adolescent alcohol use predicts a myriad of negative mental and physical health outcomes including fatality (Midanik, 2004). Research in parental influence on alcohol consumption finds parental monitoring (PM), or knowing where/whom your child is with, is associated with lower levels of alcohol use in adolescents (e.g., Arria et al., 2008). As PM interventions have had only limited success (Koutakis, Stattin, & Kerr, 2008), investigating moderating factors of PM is of importance. Country may serve as one such moderator (Calafat, Garcia, Juan, Becoña, & Fernández-Hermida, 2014). Thus, the purpose of the present report is to assess the relationship between PM and alcohol use in the US and Sweden. High school seniors from the US ( $n=1181$ , 42.3% Male) and Sweden ( $n=2171$ , 44.1% Male) completed assessments of total drinks consumed in a typical week, problematic alcohol use, and perceived PM. Generalized linear mixed modeling (GLM, Cohen, Cohen, West, & Aiken, 2013; Hilbe, 2011) was used to examine whether country moderated the relationship between PM and alcohol use. Results revealed main effects of country and PM and a significant interaction between country and PM in predicting total drinks per week and PM in predicting problematic alcohol use ( $p < 0.001$ ). While PM is related to lower quantity of alcohol consumed and problematic alcohol use, greater PM appears to be more strongly related to fewer drinks per week and less problematic alcohol use in the US, as compared to Sweden.

Source : P0001,  
34710

Thème : **JEUNE**

Bock B.C., Barnett N.P., Thind H., Rosen R., Walaska K., Traficante R., Foster R., Deutsch C., Fava J.L., Scott-Sheldon L.A.

**A text message intervention for alcohol risk reduction among community college students: TMAP.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, 2016, Vol.63, 107-113

Mots-clefs : ETUDIANT/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/ETATS-UNIS/EFFICACITE/TELEPHONE/INTERVENTION/PROGRAMME DE PREVENTION/SUIVI

Students at community colleges comprise nearly half of all U.S. college students and show higher risk of heavy drinking and related consequences compared to students at 4-year colleges, but no alcohol safety programs currently target this population. To examine the feasibility, acceptability, and preliminary efficacy of an alcohol risk-reduction program delivered through text messaging designed for community college (CC) students. Heavy drinking adult CC students (N=60) were enrolled and randomly assigned to the six-week active intervention (*Text Message Alcohol Program: TMAP*) or a control condition of general motivational (not alcohol related) text messages. TMAP text messages consisted of alcohol facts, strategies to limit alcohol use and related risks, and motivational messages. Assessments were conducted at baseline, week 6 (end of treatment) and week 12 (follow up). Most participants (87%) completed all follow up assessments. Intervention messages received an average rating of 6.8 (*SD*=1.5) on a 10-point scale. At week six, TMAP participants were less likely than controls to report heavy drinking and negative alcohol consequences. The TMAP group also showed significant increases in self-efficacy to resist drinking in high risk situations between baseline and week six, with no such increase among controls. Results were maintained through the week 12 follow up. The TMAP alcohol risk reduction program was feasible and highly acceptable indicated by high retention rates through the final follow up assessment and good ratings for the text message content. Reductions in multiple outcomes provide positive indications of intervention efficacy.

Source : P0001,  
34713

#### Thème : JEUNE

Beck F., Ades J.E., Lermenier-Jeanet A., Cadet-Tairou A., Le Nezet O., Mutatayi C., Ngantcha M., Obradovic I.

**Jeunes et addictions, éléments de synthèse**  
*Tendances*, 2016, n°114, 4 p.

Mots-clefs : ENQUETE ESPAD/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/FRANCE/SUBSTANCE PSYCHOACTIVE/ETHANOL/TABAC/CANNABIS/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE/IVRESSE/EXPERIMENTATION/SEXE/EVOLUTION/ENQUETE ESCAPAD/JEUNE ADULTE

Depuis une vingtaine d'années de nombreux travaux de l'OFDT ont été centrés sur les comportements juvéniles. L'étude des usages tout au long de l'adolescence et au début de l'âge adulte est essentielle puisque c'est à cette période de la vie, faite d'initiations et d'expériences, que débutent et parfois s'installent certaines conduites addictives. L'ouvrage collectif *Jeunes et addictions* (208 p.) propose une analyse des consommations de substances psychoactives et de leurs conséquences selon un continuum qui s'étend sur une période de la vie de près de 15 ans : de 11 à 25 ans, soit environ 12 millions de personnes en France. Ce numéro de *Tendances* propose, en 4 pages, un tour d'horizon des apports de l'ouvrage.

Source : P0067,  
34718

Thème : **JEUNE**

Pedrelli P., Borsari B., Lipson S.K., Heinze J.E., Eisenberg D.

**Gender Differences in the Relationships Among Major Depressive Disorder, Heavy Alcohol Use, and Mental Health Treatment Engagement Among College Students.**

*Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*, 2016, Vol.77, n°4, 620-628

Mots-clefs : DEPRESSION/PSYCHOPATHOLOGIE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/SEXE/SANTE MENTALE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/INTERNET/ALCOOLISATION/TRAITEMENT/ETHANOL

Although major depressive disorder (MDD) and heavy episodic drinking (HED, 4+/5+ drinks in a single sitting for women/men) are common among young adults in college, the relationship between the two remains unclear. This study examined the association between MDD and HED in this population, the effect of gender on this association, and whether comorbid MDD and heavy alcohol use are associated with higher rates of mental health treatment engagement. The study comprised 61,561 (65.3% female) undergraduate students who answered an online survey on depression, alcohol use, and treatment engagement in the past year. Hierarchical linear regressions examined the association between MDD and alcohol use (HED and peak blood alcohol concentration [pBAC]) and whether gender moderated these associations. Logistic regressions were then conducted to examine the influence of MDD, heavy alcohol use, and gender on treatment engagement. Students with MDD reported more frequent HED and higher pBAC than did students without MDD; this was especially true for female students. Rates of treatment engagement were higher among women than men, among students with MDD than students without MDD, and among female students with HED than women without HED. The presence of an association between MDD and heavy alcohol use suggests the need for systematic screenings of both conditions. Low rates of treatment engagement in college students with MDD and heavy alcohol use calls for the development of strategies to engage this high-risk group in treatment.

Source : P0015,  
34771

Thème : **JEUNE**

Rulison K.L., Wahesh E., Wyrick D.L., DeJong W.

**Parental Influence on Drinking Behaviors at the Transition to College: The Mediating Role of Perceived Friends' Approval of High-Risk Drinking.**

*Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*, 2016, Vol.77, n°4, 638-648

Mots-clefs : PARENT/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/ETATS-UNIS/INTERNET/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/QUESTIONNAIRE/PERCEPTION/PAIR/ALCOOLISATION/COMPORTEMENT/COMPORTEMENT A RISQUE/PROGRAMME DE PREVENTION/INFLUENCE

This study tested whether perceived parental approval of high-risk drinking is directly linked to alcohol-related outcomes or whether the link between perceived parental approval and these outcomes is mediated by perceived friends' approval of high-risk drinking. In fall 2009, 1,797 incoming first-year college students (49.7% female) from 142 U.S. colleges and universities completed a web-based survey before participating in an online substance use prevention program. The analytic sample included only 18- to 20-year-old freshmen students who had consumed alcohol in the past year. Students answered questions about perceived

parental approval and perceived friends' approval of high-risk drinking. They also answered questions about their alcohol use (heavy episodic drinking, risky drinking behaviors), use of self-protective strategies (to prevent drinking and driving and to moderate alcohol use), and negative alcohol-related consequences (health, academic and work, social consequences, and drinking and driving). Mediation analyses controlling for the clustering of students within schools indicated that perceived parental approval was directly associated with more easily observable outcomes (e.g., academic- and work-related consequences, drinking and driving). Perceived friends' approval significantly mediated the link between perceived parental approval and outcomes that are less easily observed (e.g., alcohol use, health consequences). During the transition to college, parents may influence students' behaviors both directly (through communication) as well as indirectly (by shaping their values and whom students select as friends). Alcohol use prevention programs for students about to start college should address both parental and friend influences on alcohol use.

Source : P0015,  
34773

Thème : **JEUNE**

Bravo A.J., Pearson M.R., Stevens L.E., Henson J.M.

**Depressive Symptoms and Alcohol-Related Problems Among College Students: A Moderated-Mediated Model of Mindfulness and Drinking to Cope.**

*Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*, 2016, Vol.77, n°4, 661-666

Mots-clefs : SYMPTOMATOLOGIE/DEPRESSION/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/SANTE MENTALE/DEFICIENCE COGNITIVE/COPENHAGEN CITY HEART STUDY/MOTIVATION/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/ETATS-UNIS/INTERNET/COMPORTEMENT

In college student samples, the association between depressive symptoms and alcohol-related problems has been found to be mediated by drinking-to-cope motives. Mindfulness-based interventions suggest that mindfulness may attenuate the conditioned response of using substances in response to negative emotional states, and trait mindfulness has been shown to be a protective factor associated with experiencing fewer alcohol-related problems. In the present study, we examined trait mindfulness as a moderator of the indirect associations of depressive symptoms on alcohol-related problems via drinking-to-cope motives. Participants were undergraduate students at a large, southeastern university in the United States who drank at least once in the previous month ( $n = 448$ ). Participants completed an online survey regarding their personal mental health, coping strategies, trait mindfulness, and alcohol use behaviors. The majority of participants were female ( $n = 302$ ; 67.4%), identified as being either White non-Hispanic ( $n = 213$ ; 47.5%) or African American ( $n = 119$ ; 26.6%), and reported a mean age of 22.74 ( $SD = 6.81$ ) years. Further, 110 (25%) participants reported having a previous and/or current experience with mindfulness mediation. As hypothesized, the indirect effects from depressive symptoms to alcohol-related problems via drinking-to-cope motives were weaker among individuals reporting higher levels of mindfulness than among individuals reporting lower and average levels of mindfulness. The present study suggests a possible mechanism through which mindfulness-based interventions may be efficacious among college students: decoupling the associations between depressive symptoms and drinking-to-cope motives.

Source : P0015,  
34776

Thème : **JEUNE**

Beck F.

**Jeunes et addictions**

2016, 210 p.

Mots-clefs : JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/SUBSTANCE  
PSYCHOACTIVE/SEXE/ADDICTION/ÉTUDE DE  
COHORTE/CONSEQUENCE/COMPORTEMENT/ENQUÊTE  
ESCAPAD/ENQUÊTE ESPAD/JEUNE  
ADULTE/VULNERABILITE/ÉCOLE/INFLUENCE/SANTÉ/DISPONIBILITE DE  
L'ALCOOL/EUROPE/FRANCE/ÉTHANOL/TABAC/CANNABIS/CONSOMMATION

Quels produits psychoactifs les jeunes Français consomment-ils ? Comment leurs usages évoluent-ils ? Filles et garçons sont-ils également concernés ? Qui sont les jeunes les plus fragiles ?

L'OFDT fait le point sur toutes ces questions et de nombreuses autres dans Jeunes et addictions. Cet ouvrage décrit les pratiques addictives des 11-25 ans et ambitionne de mieux les comprendre tout en évoquant leurs conséquences. L'étude de ces comportements tout au long de l'adolescence et au début de l'âge adulte est en effet essentielle puisque c'est à cette période de la vie, faite d'initiations et d'expériences, que débutent et s'installent certaines conduites addictives qui perdureront.

Produit sous la direction de François Beck, Jeunes et addictions rassemble les éléments relatifs aux substances licites et illicites ainsi qu'aux addictions sans produit (jeux vidéo, jeux d'argent et de hasard, usages d'Internet). Comme les autres ouvrages collectifs de l'OFDT, cet état des lieux de 208 pages assure la synthèse de nombreuses études menées par l'Observatoire (enquêtes représentatives en population générale, approches qualitatives, observations ethnographiques...) et de données issues de divers systèmes d'information. En dehors d'un chapitre liminaire fournissant des repères sur les populations concernées, Jeunes et addictions est structuré en six parties :

- niveaux d'usages de substances et addictions sans produit ;
- profils des usagers et contextes des consommations ;
- motivations et facteurs de vulnérabilité ;
- offre des produits ;
- conséquences des usages et réponses publiques ;
- comparaisons territoriales en France et mise en perspective internationale.

L'ouvrage permet une lecture linéaire ou sélective et chaque partie allie deux niveaux de lecture : des chapitres analysant les données en recourant à l'infographie, accompagnés d'un ou plusieurs articles abordant la thématique sous un angle particulier.

Source : *RAP 000 740*,  
34777

Thème : **JEUNE**

de Bruijn A., Tanghe J., de Leeuw R., Engels R., Anderson P., Beccaria F., Bujalski M., Celata C., Gosselt J., Schreckenber D., Slodownik L., Wothge J., van Dalen W.

**European longitudinal study on the relationship between adolescents' alcohol marketing exposure and alcohol use.**

*Addiction*, 2016, Vol.111, n°10, 1774-1783

Mots-clefs : MARKETING/ADOLESCENT/ETUDE TRANSVERSALE/MEDIA/ALLEMAGNE/ITALIE/PAYS-BAS/POLOGNE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE/FREQUENCE DE CONSOMMATION/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/TELEVISION/MARQUE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE/CONSOMMATION

This is the first study to examine the effect of alcohol marketing exposure on adolescents' drinking in a cross-national context. The aim was to examine reciprocal processes between exposure to a wide range of alcohol marketing types and adolescent drinking, controlled for non-alcohol branded media exposure. Prospective observational study (11-12- and 14-17-month intervals), using a three-wave autoregressive cross-lagged model. School-based sample in 181 state-funded schools in Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Poland. A total of 9075 eligible respondents participated in the survey (mean age 14 years, 49.5% male. Adolescents reported their frequency of past-month drinking and binge drinking. Alcohol marketing exposure was measured by a latent variable with 13 items measuring exposure to online alcohol marketing, televised alcohol advertising, alcohol sport sponsorship, music event/festival sponsorship, ownership alcohol-branded promotional items, reception of free samples and exposure to price offers. Confounders were age, gender, education, country, internet use, exposure to non-alcohol sponsored football championships and television programmes without alcohol commercials. The analyses showed one-directional long-term effects of alcohol marketing exposure on drinking (exposure T1 on drinking T2:  $\beta = 0.420$  (0.058),  $P < 0.001$ , 95% confidence interval (CI) = 0.324-0.515; exposure T2 on drinking T3:  $\beta = 0.200$  (0.044),  $P < 0.001$ , 95% CI = 0.127-0.272; drinking T1 and drinking T2 on exposure:  $P > 0.05$ ). Similar results were found in the binge drinking model (exposure T1 on binge T2:  $\beta = 0.409$  (0.054),  $P < 0.001$ , 95% CI = 0.320-0.499; exposure T2 on binge T3:  $\beta = 0.168$  (0.050),  $P = 0.001$ , 95% CI = 0.086-0.250; binge T1 and binge T2 on exposure:  $P > 0.05$ ). There appears to be a one-way effect of alcohol marketing exposure on adolescents' alcohol use over time, which cannot be explained by either previous drinking or exposure to non-alcohol-branded marketing.

Source : P0007,  
34810

### Thème : JEUNE

Berg L., Bäck K., Vinnerljung B., Hjern A.

**Parental alcohol-related disorders and school performance in 16-year-olds-a Swedish national cohort study.**

*Addiction*, 2016, Vol.111, n°10, 1795-1803

Mots-clefs : PARENT/PROGENITURE/ETUDE DE COHORTE/COMPORTEMENT/PSYCHOSOCIOLOGIE/SUEDE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/HOSPITALISATION/STATUT SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE/TEST/MERE/PERE/PERFORMANCE/DIFFERENCE SEXUELLE/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/FAMILLE/CRIMINALITE

To study the links between parental alcohol-related disorders and offspring school performance and, specifically, whether associations vary by gender of parent or child and whether associations are mediated by other adverse psychosocial circumstances commonly appearing together with parental alcohol problems, such as parental mental health problems or criminal behaviour. Register study in a national cohort. Sweden. A total of 740 618

individuals born in Sweden in 1990-96. Parental hospital admissions for alcohol-related disorders and school performance in their offspring, in the final year of compulsory school at age 15-16 years was analysed in relation to socio-demographic confounders and psychosocial covariates, using linear and logistic regressions. Both mothers' and fathers' alcohol-related hospital admissions were associated with lower Z-scores of grades and national mathematics tests scores. After adjustment for parental education and socio-demographic confounders, beta-coefficients of Z-scores of grades were -0.42 [95% confidence interval (CI) = -0.45, -0.39] and -0.42 (95% CI = -0.43, -0.40), and beta-coefficients of mathematics tests scores were -0.36 (95% CI = -0.39, -0.33) and -0.31 (95% CI = -0.33, -0.29), for mothers' and fathers' alcohol-related disorders, respectively. Adjusted odds ratios (ORs) for not being eligible for secondary school were 1.99 (95% CI = 1.84-2.15) and 2.04 (95% CI = 1.95-2.15) for mothers' and fathers' alcohol-related disorders, respectively. Adjusting the analyses for psychosocial factors in the family almost eradicated the statistical effects of parental alcohol-related disorders on offspring school performance to beta-coefficients of 0.03 to -0.10 and ORs of 0.89-1.15. The effect of a mother's alcohol-related hospital admission on school performance was stronger in girls than in boys, whereas no gender differences were seen for a father's alcohol-related hospital admission. In Sweden, alcohol-related disorders in both mothers and fathers are associated with lower school performance in their children at age 15-16 years, with most of the statistical effects being attributed to psychosocial circumstances of the family, such as parental psychiatric disorders, drug use and criminality and receipt of social or child welfare interventions.

Source : P0007,  
34812

**Thème :** [JEUNE](#)

D'Amico E.J., Tucker J.S., Miles J.N., Ewing B.A., Shih R.A., Pedersen E.R.  
**Alcohol and marijuana use trajectories in a diverse longitudinal sample of adolescents: examining use patterns from age 11 to 17 years.**  
*Addiction*, 2016, Vol.111, n°10, 1825-1835

Mots-clefs : ETHNIE/ETHANOL/MARIJUANA/ETUDE LONGITUDINALE/CALIFORNIE/INTERNET/PERFORMANCE/ECOLE/SANTE /MODE DE CONSOMMATION/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/DELINQUANCE  
We tested race/ethnic differences in alcohol and marijuana (AM) trajectories (comprising an intercept term, reflecting overall probability of use, and a slope term, reflecting change in probability of use) during adolescence, whether AM use trajectories predicted high school outcomes, and whether outcomes differed by race/ethnicity after controlling for trajectory of AM use. This longitudinal study involved 6509 youth from 16 middle schools in Southern California surveyed from age 11.5 (2008) to age 17 (2015) years; all surveys assessed AM use, and the final survey also examined high school outcomes. Youth completed five surveys in middle school and two on-line surveys in high school. The sample was 50% male and 80% non-white. Intercept (at 2.75 years post-baseline) and slope of AM use were examined as outcomes for race/ethnic differences. AM use trajectories were examined as predictors of academic performance and unpreparedness, social functioning, mental and physical health and delinquency. We found differences in trajectories of use by race/ethnicity, with white youth reporting a higher overall intercept of alcohol use compared to all other groups (versus Asian  $P < 0.001$ , black  $P = 0.001$ , multi-ethnic  $P = 0.008$ ). Overall, examination of trajectories of use showed that adolescents with a higher alcohol use intercept term reported greater academic unpreparedness ( $P < 0.001$ ) and delinquency ( $P < 0.001$ ) at wave 7 in high

school. In addition, youth with a higher intercept for marijuana use reported greater academic unpreparedness ( $P < 0.001$ ) and delinquency ( $P < 0.001$ ), and poorer academic performance ( $P = 0.032$ ) and mental health ( $P = 0.002$ ) in high school. At wave 7, compared to white youth, Hispanic and multi-ethnic youth reported poorer academic performance ( $P < 0.001$  and  $P = 0.034$ , respectively); Asian, black and Hispanic youth reported higher academic unpreparedness ( $P < 0.001$ ,  $P = 0.019$ , and  $P = 0.001$ ); and Asian youth and multi-ethnic youth reported poorer physical health ( $P = 0.012$  and  $P = 0.018$ ) controlling for AM use. Greater AM use was associated with worse functioning in high school for all youth. After controlling for AM use, non-white youth reported worse outcomes in high school for academics and health.

Source : P0007,  
34814

Thème : [JEUNE](#)

Pisinger V.S., Bloomfield K., Tolstrup J.S.

**Perceived parental alcohol problems, internalizing problems and impaired parent-child relationships among 71 988 young people in Denmark.**

*Addiction*, 2016, Vol.111, n°11, 1966-1974

Mots-clefs : JEUNE/PARENT/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/EMOTION/ETUDE TRANSVERSALE/DANEMARK/INTERNET/ADOLESCENT/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/DEPRESSION/STATUT SOCIO-ECONOMIQUE/EDUCATION/ETHNIE

To test the hypothesis that young people with perceived parental alcohol problems have poorer parent-child relationships and more emotional symptoms, low self-esteem, loneliness and depression than young people without perceived parental alcohol problems. Cross-sectional analysis using data from the Danish National Youth Study 2014, a web-based national survey. Denmark. A total of 71.988 high school and vocational school students (aged 12-25, nested in 119 schools and 3.186 school classes) recruited throughout 2014. Outcome variables included internalizing problems such as emotional symptoms, depression, self-esteem, loneliness and aspects of the parent-child relationship. The main predictor variable was perceived parental alcohol problems, including the severity of the perceived problems and living with a parent with alcohol problems. Control variables included age, sex, education, ethnicity, parents' separation and economic problems in the family. Boys and girls with perceived parental alcohol problems had statistically significant higher odds of reporting internalizing problems (e.g. frequent emotional symptoms: odds ratio (OR)= 1.58 for boys; 1.49 for girls) and poor parent-child relationships (e.g. lack of parental interest: OR = 1.92 for boys; 2.33 for girls) compared with young people without perceived parental alcohol problems. The associations were not significantly stronger for mother's alcohol problems or if the young person lived with the parent with perceived alcohol problems. Boys and girls in secondary education in Denmark who report perceived parental alcohol problems have significantly higher odds of internalizing problems and poorer parent-child relationships compared with young people without perceived parental alcohol problems.

Source : P0007,  
34818

Thème : [JEUNE](#)

Roebroek L., Koning I.M.

**The Reciprocal Relation Between Adolescents' School Engagement and Alcohol Consumption, and the Role of Parental Support.**

*Prevention Science*, 2016, Vol.17, n°2, 218-226

Mots-clefs :

ADOLESCENT/JEUNE/ECOLE/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/PARENT/RELATION SOCIALE/QUESTIONNAIRE/FACTEUR PREDICTIF

While school engagement and the use of alcohol are subject to change during the course of adolescence, studies have shown that being engaged in school equates with a later onset of alcohol consumption. Cross-sectional studies also indicate that alcohol use correlates to school engagement, but the reciprocal nature of these factors has never been investigated. This study examines the reciprocal relation between school engagement and alcohol consumption during adolescence. Further, the moderating effect of perceived parental support in this reciprocal relation between school engagement and alcohol consumption is tested. Data were obtained from Dutch high school students ( $n = 906$ , 52.5% boys, mean age = 12.19 years) who annually completed a digital questionnaire over 4 years (age 12 to 15). A cross-lagged autoregressive model was applied in AMOS. Results showed that more school engagement at ages 12 and 14 predicted lower levels of alcohol use 1 year later. In addition, more alcohol consumption at ages 12 and 14 predicted lower levels of school engagement 1 year later. Higher school engagement at age 13 predicted less alcohol use at age 14, whereas no significant effect of alcohol use on school engagement was found at this age period. Furthermore, a reciprocal relation was found only for adolescents who perceived high parental support. The reciprocal nature of school engagement and alcohol consumption should be a consideration in future research and prevention program development.

Source : *TAP 007 852*,  
**34828**

Thème : **JEUNE**

Rinker D.V., Diamond P.M., Walters S.T., Wyatt T.M., DeJong W.

**Distinct Classes of Negative Alcohol-Related Consequences in a National Sample of Incoming First-Year College Students: A Latent Class Analysis.**

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°5, 602-608

Mots-clefs :

ETUDIANT/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/CONSEQUENCE/EXPERIENCE/QUESTIONNAIRE/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/UNIVERSITE/COMPORTEMENT

First-year college students are at particular risk for experiencing negative alcohol-related consequences that may set the stage for experiencing such consequences in later life. Latent class analysis is a person-centered approach that, based on observable indicator variables, divides a population into mutually exclusive and exhaustive groups ('classes'). To date, no studies have examined the latent class structure of negative alcohol-related consequences experienced by first-year college students just before entering college. The aims of this study were to (a) identify classes of first-year college students based on the patterns of negative alcohol-related consequences they experienced just before entering college, and (b) determine whether specific covariates were associated with class membership. Incoming freshmen from 148 colleges and universities ( $N = 54,435$ ) completed a baseline questionnaire as part of an alcohol education program they completed just prior to their first year of college. Participants answered questions regarding demographics and other personal

characteristics, their alcohol use in the past 2 weeks, and the negative alcohol-related consequences they had experienced during that time. Four distinct classes of students emerged: (a) No Problems, (b) Academic Problems, (c) Injured Self and (d) Severe Problems. Average number of drinks per drinking day, total number of drinking days, age of drinking initiation, intention to join a fraternity or sorority and family history of alcohol problems were associated with membership in all of the problem classes relative to the No Problems class. These results can inform future campus-based prevention efforts.

Source : P0003,  
34841

Thème : **JEUNE**

de Bruijn A., Engels R., Anderson P., Bujalski M., Gosselt J., Schreckenber D., Wohtge J., de Leeuw R.

**Exposure to Online Alcohol Marketing and Adolescents' Drinking: A Cross-sectional Study in Four European Countries.**

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°5, 615-621

Mots-clefs :

EUROPE/INTERNET/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/TELEVISION/MARKETING/EPI  
DEMOLOGIE/ALLEMAGNE/ITALIE/PAYS-BAS/POLOGNE/ETUDE  
TRANSVERSALE/PUBLICITE/MARQUE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE  
PONCTUELLE

The Internet is the leading medium among European adolescents in contemporary times; even more time is spent on the Internet than watching television. This study investigates associations between online alcohol marketing exposure and onset of drinking and binge drinking among adolescents in four European countries. A total of 9038 students with a mean age of 14.05 (SD 0.82) participated in a school-based survey in Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Poland. Logistic regression analyses of cross-sectional cross-country survey data were undertaken. Exposure to online alcohol marketing, televised alcohol advertising and ownership of alcohol-branded items was estimated to be controlled for relevant confounders. Onset of drinking and binge drinking in the past 30 days were included in the study as outcome variables. Adjusted for relevant confounders, higher exposure to (online) alcohol marketing exposure was found to be related to the odds of starting to drink ( $p < 0.001$ ) and the odds of binge drinking in the past 30 days ( $p < 0.001$ ). This effect was found to be consistent in all four countries. Active engagement with online alcohol marketing was found to interact more strongly with drinking outcomes than passive exposure to online alcohol marketing. Youngsters in the four European countries report frequent exposure to online alcohol marketing. The association between this exposure and adolescents' drinking was robust and seems consistent across national contexts.

Source : P0003,  
34843

Thème : **JEUNE**

Heinrich A., Schumann G., Flor H., Nees F.

**Identification of Key Items Regarding Personality, Environment, and Life Events to Assess Risk and Resilience Factors for Harmful Alcohol Drinking in Adolescents.**

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°6, 710-715

Mots-clefs : ADOLESCENT/JEUNE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/FACTEUR DE RISQUE/QUESTIONNAIRE/PERSONNALITE/COMPORTEMENT/ETUDE LONGITUDINALE

Alcohol misuse often develops during adolescence involving interacting factors deriving from personality, environment and life events that can be assessed with well-established instruments. However, for specific research purposes, involving the assessment of large data sets, it may be beneficial having a short tool of key items representing the most important risk factors. We identified a set of key items from standard questionnaires assessed in about 2000 adolescents. In our longitudinal study we identified important items on personality, environment, and life events explaining alcohol drinking behaviour at the age of 14 years and the increase of alcohol consumption 2 years later. The key items explained 33.4% of variance in alcohol drinking behaviour (vs. 34.8% for original battery) and can be completed in six minutes. Our item list represents a powerful easy-to-use tool for the examination of alcohol drinking behaviour in adolescents.

Source : *P0003*,  
*34855*

Thème : **JEUNE**

Aresi G., Moore S., Marta E.

**Italian Credit Mobility Students Significantly Increase Their Alcohol Intake, Risky Drinking and Related Consequences During the Study Abroad Experience.**

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°6, 723-726

Mots-clefs :

ITALIE/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/CONSOMMATION/CONSEQUENCE/EXPERIENCE/COMPORTEMENT/ENQUETE DE CONSOMMATION

To examine changes in alcohol intake and consequences in Italian students studying abroad. Italian exchange students planning to study abroad were invited to report on their drinking and alcohol-related negative consequences before and after their time abroad. After excluding those who abstained throughout, data on 121 students were analysed and showed that they tended to consume more alcohol and experience more alcohol-related negative consequences compared to their pre-departure levels. The added alcohol risk of study abroad for Italian students merits consideration of possible opportunities for intervention.

Source : *P0003*,  
*34857*

Thème : **JEUNE**

Gupta H., Pettigrew S., Lam T., Tait R.J.

**A Systematic Review of the Impact of Exposure to Internet-Based Alcohol-Related Content on Young People's Alcohol Use Behaviours.**

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°6, 763-771

Mots-clefs : INTERNET/JEUNE/ETUDE/ETATS-UNIS/ROYAUME-UNI/AUSTRALIE/NOUVELLE-ZELANDE/JEUNE ADULTE/COMPORTEMENT/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/EXPOSITION A UN STIMULUS/ALCOOLISATION

To conduct a systematic review of studies exploring the relationship between exposure to Internet-based alcohol-related content and alcohol use among young people. Searches of electronic databases and reference lists of relevant articles were conducted to retrieve studies of relevance up until December 2015. Full texts of the studies that met the inclusion criteria were read, appraised for quality using the Kmet forms and guidelines, and included in this review. Fifteen relevant studies were identified. The included studies were a mix of cross-sectional, longitudinal, experimental and qualitative studies conducted in the USA, the UK, Australia and New Zealand. The age range of the participants involved in these studies was 12-25 years. Included studies employed a variety of study designs and a range of different exposure variables and outcome measures. Studies demonstrated significant associations between exposure to Internet-based alcohol-related content and intentions to drink and positive attitudes towards alcohol drinking among young people. Exposure to alcohol-related content on the Internet might predispose young people to patterns of alcohol use by promoting alcohol as a natural and vital part of life. However, the research exploring the influence of this novel form of advertising on young people's alcohol use is emergent, and comprised primarily of cross-sectional studies. To evaluate the direction of the association between exposure to online alcohol-related content and alcohol use, we call for further research based on longitudinal designs. From 15 relevant studies identified, this review reports significant associations between exposure to Internet-based alcohol-related content and intentions to drink and positive attitudes towards alcohol drinking among young people, with different influences found at different stages of alcohol use.

Source : P0003,  
34863

Thème : **JEUNE**

Doumas D.M., Miller R., Esp S.

**Impulsive sensation seeking, binge drinking, and alcohol-related consequences: Do protective behavioral strategies help high risk adolescents?**

*Addictive Behaviors*, 2017, Vol.64, 6-12

Mots-clefs : COMPORTEMENT/IMPULSIVITE/RECHERCHE DE  
SENSATION/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE  
PONCTUELLE/CONSEQUENCE/FACTEUR  
PREDICTIF/PERSONNALITE/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT

This study examined protective behavioral strategies (PBS) as a moderator of the relationship between impulsive sensation seeking and binge drinking and alcohol-related consequences in a sample of high school seniors (N=346). Hierarchical regression analyses indicated that impulsive sensation seeking was a significant predictor of binge drinking and alcohol-related consequences and that PBS moderated these relationships. Specifically, manner of drinking moderated the relationships such that among students with high impulsive sensation seeking, those using strategies related to how they drink (e.g. avoiding rapid and excessive drinking) reported lower levels of binge drinking and alcohol-related consequences than those using fewer of these strategies. Clinical implications are discussed including using personality-targeted interventions that equip high impulsive sensation seeking adolescents with specific strategies to reduce binge drinking and alcohol-related consequences.

Source : P0001,  
34959

Thème : **JEUNE**

Geisner I.M., Lewis M.A., Rhew I.C., Mittmann A.J., Larimer M.E., Lee C.M.

**Does one day of drinking matter? 21st birthday drinking predicts subsequent drinking and consequences.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, 2017, Vol.64, 57-61

Mots-clefs : AGE/ALCOOLISATION/CONSEIL/AGE MINIMUM  
LEGAL/SUIVI/EVENEMENT DE VIE/COMPORTEMENT/JEUNE/JEUNE  
ADULTE/MODE DE CONSOMMATION

There has been ample research on college student risks and consequences related to 21st Birthday Drinking. To date, no studies we are aware of have examined how 21st birthday drinking impacts subsequent drinking and related consequences. This study evaluates the effect of a single night of drinking on peak drinking, heavy drinking, and negative consequences over 12 months following the event. Furthermore, we examine if typical drinking behavior prior to 21st birthday moderates the relationship between the event drinking and subsequent use. Participants included 599 college students (46% male) who intended to consume at least five/four drinks (men/women respectively) on their 21st birthday. Screening and baseline assessments were completed approximately four weeks before turning 21. A follow-up assessment was completed approximately one week after students' birthdays and every 3 months for one year thereafter. Those who drank more on their 21st birthday, also reported higher peak consumption, increased likelihood of consequences, and increased number of consequences throughout the year. Additionally, baseline peak drinking moderated the relationship such that those who drank less at peak occasion prior to turning 21 showed the strongest effects of 21st BD drinking on subsequent consumption. 21st BD drinking could impact subsequent choices and problems related to alcohol. Interventions are warranted and implications discussed.

Source : P0001,  
34961

Thème : **JEUNE**

Choi J.W., Park E.C., Kim J.H., Park S.H.

**Do causes of stress differ in their association with problem drinking by sex in Korean adolescents?**

*Addictive Behaviors*, 2017, Vol.64, 62-69

Mots-clefs : STRESS/CONSOMMATION  
EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/ADOLESCENT/JEUNE/COMPORTEMENT/COREE/SE  
XE/ETUDE TRANSVERSALE/ETUDE DE  
COHORTE/INTERACTION/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/PROBLEME LIE A  
L'ALCOOL/PSYCHOLOGIE

Previous studies have focused mainly on whether stress causes present drinking or excessive drinking. However, few studies have been conducted on the relationship between stress and problem drinking in adolescents. The objective of this study was to examine the stress level and the cause of stress related to problem drinking behavior according to sex among Korean youth. Data for this study were pooled from cross-sectional data collected annually from 2007 through 2012 from the Korea Youth Risk Behavior Web-based Survey. A representative sample of 442,113 students from 800 randomly selected middle and high

schools in Korea were included. Multiple logistic regression models were used in the analysis. Both male and female students with extremely high stress were more likely to engage in problem drinking than were students with no stress (odds ratios [OR], 1.73 in males and 1.41 in females). The major causes of stress in male students that were associated with problem drinking were conflict with a teacher, trouble with parents, and peer relationships (ORs, 2.47, 1.72, and 1.71, respectively), whereas there are no statistically significant association between causes of stress and problem drinking among female students. Considering stress level, Male students with extremely high stress level were associated with problem drinking regardless of causes of stress, while Female students who felt extremely high levels of stress were more likely to engage in problem drinking due to stress from a conflict with parents, peer relationships, appearance, and financial difficulty (ORs, 1.53, 1.53, 1.46, and 1.47, respectively). Adolescents who engage in problem drinking may be affected by different causes of stress according to sex. Thus, appropriate approaches that reflect sex differences will be helpful to alleviate problem drinking in adolescents and educational authorities need to arrange more effective education program for drinking given positive associations between drinking education and problem drinking.

Source : *P0001*,  
*34962*

Thème : **JEUNE**

Spilka S., Ngantcha M., Mutatayi C., Beck F., Richard J.B., Godeau E.  
**La santé des collégiens en France/2014. Données françaises de l'enquête internationale Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) 2016**, 10 p.

Mots-clés :

EUROPE/FRANCE/ENQUETE/QUESTIONNAIRE/ADOLESCENT/JEUNE/MILIEU

SCOLAIRE/SANTE/ECOLE/FAMILLE/PAIR/SEXUALITE/PERCEPTION/MODE DE VIE/COMPORTEMENT A

RISQUE/ALCOOLISATION/TABAGISME/SEXE/AGE/ENQUETE HBSC

Les années collège correspondent toujours à une période importante d'expérimentation des substances psychoactives avec des variations majeures entre une classe et la suivante, les niveaux de consommation augmentant significativement avec le niveau scolaire.

L'alcool reste de loin le produit le plus expérimenté par les collégiens, mais les niveaux d'usage observés ont nettement baissé entre 2010 et 2014. Avec 28 % des élèves qui déclarent avoir déjà connu une ivresse à la fin du collège, ces dernières apparaissent moins fréquentes et plus tardives qu'en 2010.

L'usage quotidien de tabac présente une baisse comparativement à 2010 malgré une expérimentation qui est restée stable en 2014. Quantifiée pour la première fois parmi les collégiens en 2014, la diffusion de la chicha révèle une popularité importante de ce mode d'usage du tabac.

Le cannabis demeure la substance illicite la plus répandue parmi les collégiens. Il a été expérimenté en 2014, comme en 2010, par un collégien sur dix.

Si une grande partie des collégiens se souviennent avoir eu une information de prévention sur les usages de substances psychoactives, on observe toutefois une forte disparité entre les dernières et les premières années du collège avec des élèves de 6e et 5e qui apparaissent nettement moins concernés par de telles interventions.

Source : *KBAR 2016*,  
34979

Thème : **JEUNE**

**Panorama de la société 2016 - Les indicateurs sociaux de l'OCDE - Eclairage sur les jeunes**  
2017, 148 p.

Mots-clefs : INDICATEUR DE  
SANTÉ/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/SOCIOLOGIE/BIEN-  
ETRE/EDUCATION/SANTÉ/SANTÉ PUBLIQUE/STATUT SOCIO-  
DEMOGRAPHIQUE/STATUT SOCIO-  
ECONOMIQUE/CHOMAGE/EMPLOI/REVENU

Le présent ouvrage est la huitième édition de *Panorama de la société*, recueil d'indicateurs sociaux de l'OCDE. Ce rapport s'efforce de répondre à la demande croissante de données quantitatives sur le bien-être social et ses tendances. Cette édition actualise certains indicateurs figurant dans les précédentes éditions publiées depuis 2001 et introduit plusieurs nouveaux indicateurs. Cette édition couvre 25 indicateurs au total. Y sont présentées des données pour les 35 pays membres de l'OCDE, ainsi que, lorsque les données sont disponibles, pour les partenaires clés (Afrique du Sud, Brésil, Chine, Inde, Indonésie et Fédération de Russie) et pour les autres pays du G20 (Arabie Saoudite et Argentine). On trouvera dans le présent rapport un chapitre spécialement consacré aux jeunes déscolarisés, sans emploi et ne suivant aucune formation, ainsi qu'un guide destiné à aider le lecteur à comprendre la structure des indicateurs sociaux de l'OCDE.

Source : *RAP 000 749*,  
34981

## PATHOLOGIE

Thème : **MORTALITE**

Shield K.D., Rylett M., Rehm J.

**Public Health successes and missed opportunities - Trends in alcohol consumption and attributable mortality in the WHO European Region, 1990-2014**  
2016, 88 p.

Mots-clefs :  
CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/EUROPE/EVOLUTION/MORTALITE/CONSOM-  
MATION INDIVIDUELLE/MODE DE  
CONSOMMATION/PATHOLOGIE/ETHANOL/SANTÉ PUBLIQUE

The WHO European Region has a high level of alcohol consumption. This results in a substantial burden of alcohol-attributable mortality. The overall standardized rate for alcohol-attributable mortality in the Region rose between 1990 and 2014.

This publication describes trends in alcohol consumption and attributable mortality. It gives data by country, showing huge differences. This underlines opportunities for countries to benchmark their standing against others' and introduce policies to reduce the burden of alcohol-attributable mortality. It also underlines the overall need to further reduce the alcohol consumption in the WHO European Region.

Source : *RAP 000 742*,  
34898

Thème : **PATHOLOGIE**

Elliott J.C., Hasin D.S., Des Jarlais D.C.

**Perceived risk for severe outcomes and drinking status among drug users with HIV and Hepatitis C Virus (HCV).**

*Addictive Behaviors*, 2016, Vol.63, 57-62

Mots-clefs : VIH/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/HEPATITE C/COMPORTEMENT/INFECTION/TRAITEMENT/RISQUE/PERCEPTION/PATHOLOGIE

Among drug users with HIV and Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) infections, heavy drinking can pose significant risks to health. Yet many drug users with HIV and HCV drink heavily. Clarifying the relationship of drug-using patients' understanding of their illnesses to their drinking behavior could facilitate more effective intervention with these high-risk groups. Among samples of drug users infected with HIV ( $n=476$ ; 70% male) and HCV ( $n=1145$ ; 81% male) recruited from drug treatment clinics, we investigated whether patients' perceptions of the risk for severe outcomes related to HIV and HCV were associated with their personal drinking behavior, using generalized logit models. Interactions with co-infection status were also explored. HIV-infected drug users who believed that HIV held highest risk for serious outcomes were the most likely to be risky drinkers, when compared with those with less severe perceptions,  $X(2)(6)=14.19$ ,  $p < 0.05$ . In contrast, HCV-infected drug users who believed that HCV held moderate risk for serious outcomes were the most likely to be risky drinkers,  $X(2)(6)=12.98$ ,  $p < 0.05$ . In this sample of drug users, risky drinking was most common among those with HIV who believed that severe outcomes were inevitable, suggesting that conveying the message that HIV always leads to severe outcomes may be counterproductive in decreasing risky drinking in this group. However, risky drinking was most common among those with HCV who believed that severe outcomes were somewhat likely. Further research is needed to understand the mechanisms of these associations.

Source : *P0001*,  
34708

Thème : **PATHOLOGIE**

Paulus D.J., Jardin C., Bakhshaie J., Sharp C., Woods S.P., Lemaire C., Leonard A., Neighbors C., Brandt C.P., Zvolensky M.J.

**Anxiety sensitivity and hazardous drinking among persons living with HIV/AIDS: An examination of the role of emotion dysregulation.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, 2016, Vol.63, 141-148

Mots-clefs : CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/VIH/ANXIETE/PATHOLOGIE/SENSIBILITE/EMOTION/DYSFONCTIONNEMENT/PSYCHOLOGIE

Hazardous drinking is prevalent among persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). Anxiety sensitivity is a vulnerability factor that is highly associated with hazardous drinking among seronegatives, but has yet to be tested in PLWHA. Additionally, there is a need to examine potential mechanisms underlying associations of anxiety sensitivity and hazardous drinking.

Emotion dysregulation is one potential construct that may explain the association between anxiety sensitivity and hazardous drinking. The current study examined emotion dysregulation as a potential explanatory variable between anxiety sensitivity and four, clinically significant alcohol-related outcomes among PLWHA: hazardous drinking, symptoms of alcohol dependence, number of days consuming alcohol within the past month, and degree of past heavy episodic drinking. The sample included 126 PLWHA ( $Mean=48.3$ ;  $SD=7.5$ ; 65.9% male). Results indicated significant indirect effects of anxiety sensitivity via emotion dysregulation in all models. Indirect effects ( $\kappa(2)$ ) were of medium effect size. Alternative models were run reversing the predictor with mediator and, separately, reversing the mediator with the proposed outcome(s); alternative models yielded non-significant indirect effects in all but one case. Together, the current results indicate that anxiety sensitivity is associated emotion dysregulation, which, in turn, is associated with hazardous drinking outcomes. Overall, these findings may provide initial empirical evidence that emotion dysregulation may be a clinical intervention target for hazardous drinking.

Source : *P0001*,  
*34715*

Thème : **PATHOLOGIE**

Song D.S., Chang U.I., Choi S., Jung Y.D., Han K., Ko S.H., Ahn Y.B., Yang J.M.  
**Heavy Alcohol Consumption with Alcoholic Liver Disease Accelerates Sarcopenia in Elderly Korean Males: The Korean National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 2008-2010.**

*PLoS One*, 2016, Vol.11, n°9, e0163222

Mots-clefs : HEPATOPATHIE/FOIE/PERSONNE AGEE/COREE/ETUDE  
TRANSVERSALE/ETUDE DE  
COHORTE/MUSCLE/PATHOLOGIE/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/ALANINE-  
AMINOTRANSFERASE/ASPARTATE  
AMINOTRANSFERASE/ENZYME/SEXE/CONSOMMATION  
EXCESSIVE/HOMME

BACKGROUND AND AIM:

Although a few studies have reported that sarcopenia is associated with alcoholic liver disease (ALD), no studies have investigated this association in a large sample representative of the elderly Korean population.

METHODS:

This was a cross-sectional study that used data from the Fourth and Fifth Korean National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (KNHANES) on subjects aged 65 years and older. Sarcopenia was defined as a skeletal muscle index (SMI) more than 1 SD below the gender-specific mean for young adults; SMI was calculated as the appendicular muscle mass divided by height squared ( $ASM/Ht^2$ ). Heavy alcohol consumption was defined as consuming at least 210 g/week, and elevated liver enzymes were defined as alanine aminotransferase levels of at least 32 U/L or aspartate aminotransferase levels of at least 34 U/L. ALD was defined as heavy alcohol consumption and elevated liver enzymes.

RESULTS:

The mean age of the 1,151 elderly males was  $71.6 \pm 0.2$  years, and the prevalence of heavy alcohol consumption was 11.8% (136 subjects). SMI did not differ between the non-heavy and heavy alcohol consumer groups ( $7.1 \pm 0.0$  kg/m<sup>2</sup> vs.  $7.3 \pm 0.1$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>, respectively,  $P = 0.145$ ). However, after stratifying by the presence of liver disease and heavy alcohol consumption and adjusting for other confounders in the multivariate logistic regression, SMI

was significantly lower among heavy alcohol consumers with ALD (all  $P < 0.05$ ). Additionally, two-way ANOVA showed a significant interaction between heavy alcohol consumption and liver disease ( $P = 0.011$ ).

**CONCLUSION:**

Sarcopenia was accelerated in the elderly male ALD group, with a significant interaction between alcohol consumption and liver disease.

Source : *TAP 007 839*,  
**34761**

**Thème : PATHOLOGIE**

Makinouchi T., Sakata K., Oishi M., Tanaka K., Nogawa K., Watanabe M., Suwazono Y.  
**Benchmark dose of alcohol consumption for development of hyperuricemia in Japanese male workers: An 8-year cohort study.**  
*Alcohol*, **2016**, Vol.56, 9-14

Mots-clefs : DOSE-EFFET/JAPON/MALE/TRAVAILLEUR  
SOCIAL/INCIDENCE/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/RISQUE/PATHOLOGIE/  
ETUDE DE COHORTE/SUIVI

To estimate the benchmark dose (BMD) and their 95% lower confidence limits (BMDL) of alcohol consumption as the reference level for the development of hyperuricemia based on the dose-response relationship. An 8-year prospective cohort study was conducted in 8097 male workers at a Japanese steel company who received annual health check-ups between 2002 and 2009. The endpoints for development of hyperuricemia were defined as a uric acid  $\geq 7$  mg/dL or taking any anti-hyperuricemic medication. The dose-response relationship of alcohol consumption was investigated using multivariate-pooled logistic regression analyses adjusted for other potential covariates. We estimated the BMD and BMDL of alcohol consumption for the development of hyperuricemia, using the parameters obtained by pooled logistic regression with a benchmark response (BMR) of 5% or 10%. Mean observed years per person was 3.86 years. The incidence rate per 1000 person-years was 61.1. The odds ratio calculated for the development of hyperuricemia was 1.29 [95% confidence interval, (1.22-1.36)] with an increase in alcohol consumption per 1 gou/day (1 gou/day = alcohol 22 g/day). The estimated BMDL/BMD with a BMR of 5% was 2.5/2.8 gou/day (54.5/61.8 g/day) and with a BMR of 10% was 4.0/4.6 gou/day (88.9/100.9 g/day). The present study showed that alcohol consumption of 2.5 gou/day (=ethanol 55 g/day) caused a distinct increase in the risk of hyperuricemia. Valuable information for preventing alcohol-induced hyperuricemia was obtained by a long-term follow-up study of a large cohort.

Source : *P0002*,  
**34796**

**Thème : PATHOLOGIE**

Agardh E.E., Danielsson A.K., Ramstedt M., Ledgaard Holm A., Diderichsen F., Juel K., Vollset S.E., Knudsen A.K., Minet Kinge J., White R., Skirbekk V., Mäkelä P., Forouzanfar M.H., Coates M.M., Casey D.C., Naghavi M., Allebeck P.  
**Alcohol-attributed disease burden in four Nordic countries: a comparison using the Global Burden of Disease, Injuries and Risk Factors 2013 study.**  
*Addiction*, **2016**, Vol.111, n°10, 1806-1813

Mots-clefs :

MORTALITÉ/PATHOLOGIE/ETHANOL/SUEDE/NORVEGE/DANEMARK/FINLANDE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/FACTEUR DE RISQUE

(1) To compare alcohol-attributed disease burden in four Nordic countries 1990-2013, by overall disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) and separated by premature mortality [years of life lost (YLL)] and health loss to non-fatal conditions [years lived with disability (YLD)]; (2) to examine whether changes in alcohol consumption informs alcohol-attributed disease burden; and (3) to compare the distribution of disease burden separated by causes. A comparative risk assessment approach. Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland. Male and female populations of each country. Age-standardized DALYs, YLLs and YLDs per 100 000 with 95% uncertainty intervals (UIs). In Finland, with the highest burden over the study period, overall alcohol-attributed DALYs were 1616 per 100 000 in 2013, while in Norway, with the lowest burden, corresponding estimates were 634. DALYs in Denmark were 1246 and in Sweden 788. In Denmark and Finland, changes in consumption generally corresponded to changes in disease burden, but not to the same extent in Sweden and Norway. All countries had a similar disease pattern and the majority of DALYs were due to YLLs (62-76%), mainly from alcohol use disorder, cirrhosis, transport injuries, self-harm and violence. YLDs from alcohol use disorder accounted for 41% and 49% of DALYs in Denmark and Finland compared to 63 and 64% in Norway and Sweden 2013, respectively. Finland and Denmark has a higher alcohol-attributed disease burden than Sweden and Norway in the period 1990-2013. Changes in consumption levels in general corresponded to changes in harm in Finland and Denmark, but not in Sweden and Norway for some years. All countries followed a similar pattern. The majority of disability-adjusted life years were due to premature mortality. Alcohol use disorder by non-fatal conditions accounted for a higher proportion of disability-adjusted life years in Norway and Sweden, compared with Finland and Denmark.

Source : P0007,  
34813

Thème : **PATHOLOGIE**

Phipps A.I., Robinson J.R., Campbell P.T., Win A.K., Figueiredo J.C., Lindor N.M., Newcomb P.A.

**Prediagnostic alcohol consumption and colorectal cancer survival: The Colon Cancer Family Registry.**

*Cancer*, 2016, 9 p.

Mots-clefs : CANCER/COLON/RECTUM/ETUDE DE COHORTE/CONSOMMATION MODEREE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/QUESTIONNAIRE/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/ENQUETE DE CONSOMMATION/SUIVI/BIERE/LIQUEUR/VIN/PATHOLOGIE/DISCRIMINATION DES BOISSONS

BACKGROUND:

Although previous studies have noted an increased risk of colorectal cancer (CRC) among moderate to heavy alcohol consumers in comparison with nondrinkers, the relation between alcohol consumption and CRC survival remains unclear.

METHODS:

Cases of incident invasive CRC diagnosed between 1997 and 2007 were identified via population-based cancer registries at 4 study sites in the Colon Cancer Family Registry.

Study participants completed a risk-factor questionnaire on prediagnostic behaviors, including wine, beer, and liquor consumption, at the baseline. Prospective follow-up for survival was conducted for 4966 CRC cases. Cox regression was used to compare nondrinkers with individuals who consumed, on average, 1 or more servings of alcohol per day in the years preceding their CRC diagnosis with respect to overall and disease-specific survival. Separate analyses by beverage type, stratified by patient and tumor attributes, were also performed. All models were adjusted for the age at diagnosis, sex, study site, year of diagnosis, smoking history, body mass index, and education.

#### RESULTS:

Prediagnostic beer and liquor consumption was not associated with CRC survival; however, higher levels of wine consumption were modestly associated with a better prognosis overall (CRC-specific hazard ratio [HR], 0.70, 95% confidence interval [CI], 0.48-1.03; overall HR, 0.70; 95% CI, 0.53-0.94). Similar patterns were noted in stratified analyses.

#### CONCLUSIONS:

These findings suggest that prediagnostic wine consumption is modestly associated with more favorable survival after CRC. Cancer 2016. © 2016 American Cancer Society.

Source : *TAP 007 850*,  
**34824**

### Thème : **PATHOLOGIE**

Vancampfort D., Hallgren M., Mugisha J., De Hert M., Probst M., Monsieur D., Stubbs B.  
**The Prevalence of Metabolic Syndrome in Alcohol Use Disorders: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis.**

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°5, 515-521

Mots-clefs : PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/METABOLISME/MALADIE  
CARDIOVASCULAIRE/MORTALITE/META-ANALYSE/BASE DE  
DONNEES/PREVALENCE/CHOLESTEROL/OBESITE/HYPERGLYCEMIE/HYP  
ERTENSION/PSYCHIATRIE/PATHOLOGIE

People with alcohol use disorders (AUDs) have a double increased risk for cardiovascular diseases (CVD) and associated premature mortality. Metabolic syndrome (MetS) and its components are highly predictive of CVD. The primary aim of this meta-analysis was to describe pooled rates of MetS and its components in people with AUDs taking into account variations in demographic and clinical variables. Medline, Embase and CINAHL were searched until 03/2016 for cross-sectional and baseline data of longitudinal studies in adults with AUDs. Two independent reviewers extracted data. Random effects meta-analysis with a relative risk, subgroups and meta-regression analyses were employed. The pooled MetS prevalence after adjusting for publication bias was 21.8% (95% CI = 19.1%-24.8%; *N* studies = 5; *n* participants = 865; age range = 34.8-51.1 years). Abdominal obesity was observed in 38.3% (*N* = 4, *n* = 389; 95%CI = 30.2%-47.0%), hyperglycemia in 14.3% (*N* = 4, *n* = 389; 95% CI = 3.7%-42.3%), hypertriglyceridemia in 43.9% (*N* = 4, *n* = 389; 95% CI = 31.7%-56.8%), low high-density lipoprotein cholesterol in 7.6% (*N* = 4, *n* = 389; 95% CI = 4.3%-13.2%) and hypertension in 46.5% (95% CI = 21.7%-73.1%). The MetS prevalence was similar across settings. A separate meta-regression analysis revealed that a higher MetS frequency was moderated by a higher percentage of psychiatric co-morbidity (coefficient = 3.651; standard error = 1.10, 95% CI = 1.50 to 5.80, *z* = 3.3, *P* < 0.001),

CONCLUSIONS: Routine screening and multidisciplinary management of metabolic abnormalities in people with AUD is needed. Special attention should be given to people with AUDs with psychiatric co-morbidities. Future research should focus on how cardio-

metabolic outcomes are moderated by clinical characteristics. The metabolic syndrome (MetS) and its components are highly predictive of cardiovascular diseases. Our meta-analysis demonstrates that more than 1 in 5 persons with alcohol use disorder (AUDs) has the MetS. Routine screening and multidisciplinary management of metabolic abnormalities should be an integral part of the multidisciplinary treatment of AUDs.

Source : *P0003*,  
*34830*

Thème : **PATHOLOGIE**

Wang Y.T., Gou Y.W., Jin W.W., Xiao M., Fang H.Y.

**Association between alcohol intake and the risk of pancreatic cancer: a dose-response meta-analysis of cohort studies.**

*BMC Cancer*, **2016**, Vol.16, n°212, 11 p.

Mots-clefs : CANCER/PATHOLOGIE/PANCREAS/RISQUE/ETHANOL/BASE DE DONNEES/LITTERATURE/LIQUEUR/DISCRIMINATION DES BOISSONS/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE  
BACKGROUND:

Studies examining the association between alcohol intake and the risk of pancreatic cancer have given inconsistent results. The purpose of this study was to summarize and examine the evidence regarding the association between alcohol intake and pancreatic cancer risk based on results from prospective cohort studies.

METHODS:

We searched electronic databases consisting of PubMed, Ovid, Embase, and the Cochrane Library identifying studies published up to Aug 2015. Only prospective studies that reported effect estimates with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) for the risk of pancreatic cancer, examining different alcohol intake categories compared with a low alcohol intake category were included. Results of individual studies were pooled using a random-effects model.

RESULTS:

We included 19 prospective studies (21 cohorts) reporting data from 4,211,129 individuals. Low-to-moderate alcohol intake had little or no effect on the risk of pancreatic cancer. High alcohol intake was associated with an increased risk of pancreatic cancer (risk ratio [RR], 1.15; 95% CI: 1.06-1.25). Pooled analysis also showed that high liquor intake was associated with an increased risk of pancreatic cancer (RR, 1.43; 95% CI: 1.17-1.74). Subgroup analyses suggested that high alcohol intake was associated with an increased risk of pancreatic cancer in North America, when the duration of follow-up was greater than 10 years, in studies scored as high quality, and in studies with adjustments for smoking status, body mass index, diabetes mellitus, and energy intake.

CONCLUSIONS:

Low-to-moderate alcohol intake was not significantly associated with the risk of pancreatic cancer, whereas high alcohol intake was associated with an increased risk of pancreatic cancer. Furthermore, liquor intake in particular was associated with an increased risk of pancreatic cancer.

Source : *TAP 007 857*,  
*34868*

Thème : **PATHOLOGIE**

Angus C., Holmes J., Pryce R., Meier P., Brennan A.  
**Alcohol and cancer trends: intervention scenarios**  
 2016, 50 p.

Mots-clefs : EVOLUTION/ETHANOL/MORTALITE/PATHOLOGIE/ROYAUME-UNI/CANCER/CONSOMMATION/SANTE PUBLIQUE/COUT/POLITIQUE EN MATIERE D'ALCOOL

Alcohol is a significant contributor to the global burden of mortality and disease. It has been linked to over 200 health conditions, including, heart disease, stroke, diabetes and seven types of cancer. In the UK, alcohol is linked to around 12,800 cancer cases annually. It is also implicated in a wide range of social problems, particularly crime and workplace absences. These health and social problems impose a substantial burden on public services. Prevention has formed a key part of the NHS Five Year Forward View, supporting comprehensive, hard-hitting and broad-based national action for all major health risks, including alcohol use. Furthermore, the 2015 Cancer Strategy for England called for a radical upgrade in prevention and public health to reduce further cancer incidence. Cancer Research UK commissioned the University of Sheffield to investigate how trends in alcohol consumption would affect future rates of alcohol-related harm, including cancer outcomes, and how alternative policy interventions would reduce this harm. This was undertaken using the Sheffield Alcohol Policy Model (SAPM); an advanced population simulation model designed to forecast the impact of different alcohol policies on alcohol consumption and related harm.

Source : *RAP 000 747*,  
 34978

## PHYSIOLOGIE

Thème : **METABOLISME**

Vieira B.A., Luft V.C., Schmidt M.I., Chambless L.E., Chor D., Barreto S.M., Duncan B.B.  
**Timing and Type of Alcohol Consumption and the Metabolic Syndrome - ELSA-Brasil.**  
*PLoS One*, 2016, Vol.11, n°9, e0163044

Mots-clefs : PREVALENCE/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/ETUDE LONGITUDINALE/BRESIL/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/DISCRIMINATION DES BOISSONS/REPAS/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/VIN/BIERE/ETUDE DE COHORTE

The prevalence of the metabolic syndrome is rising worldwide. Its association with alcohol intake, a major lifestyle factor, is unclear, particularly with respect to the influence of drinking with as opposed to outside of meals. We investigated the associations of different aspects of alcohol consumption with the metabolic syndrome and its components. In cross-sectional analyses of 14,375 active or retired civil servants (aged 35-74 years) participating in the Brazilian Longitudinal Study of Adult Health (ELSA-Brasil), we fitted logistic regression models to investigate interactions between the quantity of alcohol, the timing of its consumption with respect to meals, and the predominant beverage type in the association of alcohol consumption with the metabolic syndrome. In analyses adjusted for age, sex, educational level, income, socioeconomic status, ethnicity, smoking, body mass index, and physical activity, light consumption of alcoholic beverages with meals was inversely associated with the metabolic syndrome ( $\leq 4$  drinks/week: OR = 0.85, 95%CI 0.74-0.97; 4

to 7 drinks/week: OR = 0.75, 95%CI 0.61-0.92), compared to abstinence/occasional drinking. On the other hand, greater consumption of alcohol consumed outside of meals was significantly associated with the metabolic syndrome (7 to 14 drinks/week: OR = 1.32, 95%CI 1.11-1.57;  $\geq$  14 drinks/week: OR = 1.60, 95%CI 1.29-1.98). Drinking predominantly wine, which occurred mostly with meals, was significantly related to a lower syndrome prevalence; drinking predominantly beer, most notably when outside of meals and in larger quantity, was frequently associated with a greater prevalence. In conclusion, the alcohol-metabolic syndrome association differs markedly depending on the relationship of intake to meals. Beverage preference-wine or beer-appears to underlie at least part of this difference. Notably, most alcohol was consumed in metabolically unfavorable type and timing. If further investigations extend these findings to clinically relevant endpoints, public policies should recommend that alcohol, when taken, should be preferably consumed with meals.

Source : *TAP 007 838*,  
*34726*

Thème : **METABOLISME**

Bayliak M.M., Shmihel H.V., Lylyk M.P., Storey K.B., Lushchak V.I.

**Alpha-ketoglutarate reduces ethanol toxicity in *Drosophila melanogaster* by enhancing alcohol dehydrogenase activity and antioxidant capacity.**

*Alcohol*, **2016**, Vol.55, 23-33

Mots-clefs : ETHANOL/MODELE

ANIMAL/DROSOPHILE/TOXICITE/ADH/ANTIOXYDANT/DIFFERENCE  
SEXUELLE/METABOLISME/PHYSIOLOGIE

Ethanol at low concentrations (< 4%) can serve as a food source for fruit fly *Drosophila melanogaster*, whereas at higher concentrations it may be toxic. In this work, protective effects of dietary alpha-ketoglutarate (AKG) against ethanol toxicity were studied. Food supplementation with 10-mM AKG alleviated toxic effects of 8% ethanol added to food, and improved fly development. Two-day-old adult flies, reared on diet containing both AKG and ethanol, possessed higher alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH) activity as compared with those reared on control diet or diet with ethanol only. Native gel electrophoresis data suggested that this combination diet might promote post-translational modifications of ADH protein with the formation of a highly active ADH form. The ethanol-containing diet led to significantly higher levels of triacylglycerides stored in adult flies, and this parameter was not altered by AKG supplement. The influence of diet on antioxidant defenses was also assessed. In ethanol-fed flies, catalase activity was higher in males and the levels of low molecular mass thiols were unchanged in both sexes compared to control values. Feeding on a mixture of AKG and ethanol did not affect catalase activity but caused a higher level of low molecular mass thiols compared to ethanol-fed flies. It can be concluded that both a stimulation of some components of antioxidant defense and the increase in ADH activity may be responsible for the protective effects of AKG diet supplementation in combination with ethanol. The results suggest that AKG might be useful as a treatment option to neutralize toxic effects of excessive ethanol intake and to improve the physiological state of *D. melanogaster* and other animals, potentially including humans.

Source : *P0002*,  
*34790*

Thème : **METABOLISME**

Marchi K.C., Ceron C.S., Muniz J.J., De Martinis B.S., Tanus-Santos J.E., Tirapelli C.R.  
**NADPH Oxidase Plays a Role on Ethanol-Induced Hypertension and Reactive Oxygen Species Generation in the Vasculature.**

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°5, 522-534

Mots-clefs : NADPH/HYPERTENSION/STRESS OXYDATIF/MODELE ANIMAL/RAT/RAT WISTAR/MALE/GLUTATHION/AORTE/ESPECES REACTIVES DE L'OXYGENE/METABOLISME

Investigate the role of NADPH oxidase on ethanol-induced hypertension and vascular oxidative stress. Male Wistar rats were treated with ethanol (20% v/v). Apocynin (10 mg/kg/day, *i.p.*) prevented ethanol-induced hypertension. The increased contractility of endothelium-intact and endothelium-denuded aortic rings from ethanol-treated rats to phenylephrine was prevented by apocynin. Ethanol consumption increased superoxide anion (O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>) generation and lipid peroxidation and apocynin prevented these responses. The decrease on plasma and vascular nitrate/nitrite (NO<sub>x</sub>) levels induced by ethanol was not prevented by apocynin. Treatment with ethanol did not affect aortic levels of hydrogen peroxide (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) or reduced glutathione (GSH). Ethanol did not alter the activities of xanthine oxidase (XO), superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase (CAT) and glutathione peroxidase (GPx). Ethanol increased the expression of Nox1, PKCδ, nNOS, SAPK/JNK and SOD2 in the rat aorta and apocynin prevented these responses. No difference on aortic expression of Nox2, Nox4, p47phox, Nox organizer 1 (Noxo1), eNOS and iNOS was detected after treatment with ethanol. Ethanol treatment did not alter the phosphorylation of SAPK/JNK, p38MAPK, c-Src, Rac1 or PKCdelta. The major new finding of our study is that the increased vascular generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) induced by ethanol is related to increased vascular Nox1/NADPH oxidase expression. This mechanism is involved in vascular dysfunction and hypertension induced by ethanol. Additionally, we conclude that ethanol consumption induces the expression of different proteins that regulate vascular contraction and growth and that NADPH oxidase-derived ROS play a role in such response. The key findings of our study are that ethanol-induced hypertension is mediated by NADPH oxidase. Moreover, increased vascular Nox1 expression is related to the generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) by ethanol. Finally, ROS induced by ethanol increase the expression of the regulatory vascular proteins.

Source : P0003,  
 34831

Thème : **NUTRITION**

Nelson N.G., Suhaidi F.A., DeAngelis R., Liang N.C.

**Appetite and weight gain suppression effects of alcohol depend on the route and pattern of administration in Long Evans rats.**

*Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior*, 2016, Vol.150-151, 124-133

Mots-clefs : MODELE ANIMAL/RAT/RAT LONG-EVANS/OBESITE/ALCOOLEMIE/POIDS/EXPERIENCE/ADMINISTRATION D'ETHANOL/ENERGIE/AUTO-ADMINISTRATION/APPETENCE/NUTRITION/INJECTION/ETHANOL

Ethanol can be a food source but its effects on energy balance and contribution to obesity remain inconclusive. In this study, we hypothesized that the effects of ethanol on energy intake and body weight would depend on the administration dose, pattern and the blood

ethanol concentration (BEC) time-course. Experiment 1 examined changes in food intake, diet preference, and body weight after saline or ethanol (1 and 3g/kg) injection (IP). Experiment 2 compared the effects in rats that received either 3g/kg/day ethanol administered all at once (EtOH\_S) or 2 1.5g/kg injections spaced by 3h (EtOH\_D). Experiment 3 examined the effects of 7.5h/day, Mon through Fri for 8 weeks, voluntary ethanol drinking (5% and 10% ethanol) on food intake and body weight. Results of Experiments 1 and 2 indicate that acute ethanol administrations dose-dependently reduced energy intake, high fat diet preference and weight gain. Acute 3g/kg ethanol injection in the EtOH\_S group decreased energy intake, weight gain and visceral fat to a greater extent than in the EtOH\_D group. Results of Experiment 3 show that male and female rats voluntarily drank 1.65-2.31g/kg ethanol within 3.5h with reduced chow intake but unchanged total energy intake and weight gain. Furthermore, 3g/kg ethanol injection resulted in BEC that remained at intoxicating levels e.g. >120mg/dL for several hours post-administration and was higher in the EtOH\_S than in the EtOH\_D group. In contrast, BEC in voluntarily drinking was ~67mg/dL and decreased to below 10mg/dL 5h after termination of ethanol access. Taken together, these data suggest that 3g/kg ethanol injection robustly suppresses appetite and weight gain due to the higher BECs attained. Furthermore, BEC attained and maintained is a determining factor for how ethanol administration affects appetite and long-term energy balance.

Source : *TAP 007 831*,  
**34719**

Thème : **NUTRITION**

Oksanen A., Kokkonen H.

**Consumption of Wine with Meals and Subjective Well-being: A Finnish Population-Based Study.**

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°6, 716-722

Mots-clefs : VIN/NUTRITION/BIEN-ETRE/FINLANDE/STATUT SOCIO-ECONOMIQUE/PSYCHOLOGIE/RISQUE/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/ENQUETE DE CONSOMMATION/REPAS/CONSOMMATION

To examine in the general population the association of regular consumption of wine with meals, subjective well-being and risky drinking. A random sample of Finnish people aged 18-69 ('Finnish Drinking Habits Survey 2008',  $n = 2591$ , response rate 74%) were interviewed regarding psychological distress, self-efficacy, self-perceived health, uncontrolled drinking, negative events during drinking, hazardous drinking and consumption of alcohol. The analysis focused on comparison of those who drank wine at least once a week versus more seldom. Regression models adjusted for social determinants, smoking and chronic illness. Twelve percent of Finnish adults drank wine with meals at least once a week. Drinking wine with meals was an urban phenomenon and associated with higher socioeconomic status. Regular wine with meal drinkers reported better health, higher self-efficacy and less psychological distress than others even when various confounders were adjusted for. They also reported more risky drinking and higher yearly consumption than other alcohol consumers. Especially those who drank both wine and beer during meals had higher rates of risky drinking. Those restricting themselves to only wine with meals reported less hazardous drinking than the general population. Consumption of wine with meals was associated with high socioeconomic status and high subjective well-being. Risky drinking was prevalent among wine with meal drinkers, but only among those who drank both wine and beer with

meals. Potential unknown confounders may exist, but the results underline a link between subjective well-being and drinking wine with meals.

Source : *P0003*,  
*34856*

Thème : **NUTRITION**

Lia C., Gao W., Cao W., Lv J., Yu C., Wang S., Zhou B., Pang Z., Cong L., Dong Z., Wu F., Wang H., Wu X., Jiang G., Wang X., Wang B., Li L.

**The association of cigarette smoking and alcohol drinking with body mass index: a cross-sectional, population-based study among Chinese adult male twins.**

*BMC Public Health*, 2016, Vol.16, n°311, 9 p.

Mots-clefs : OBESITE/INDICE DE MASSE CORPORELLE/GENE/QUALITE DE VIE/TABAGISME/CHINE/JUMEAU/QUESTIONNAIRE/CONSOMMATION DECLAREE/GENETIQUE/MODELE/NUTRITION/ALCOOLISATION

BACKGROUND:

Obesity is a multifactorial abnormality which has an underlying genetic control but requires environmental influences to trigger. Numerous epidemiological studies have examined the roles of physical inactivity and dietary factors in obesity development. Interactions between obesity-related genes and these lifestyles have also been confirmed. However, less attention has been paid to these complex relationship between cigarette smoking, alcohol drinking and obesity. The purpose of this study was to assess whether cigarette smoking and alcohol drinking were associated with body mass index (BMI), and whether these lifestyle factors modified the genetic variance of BMI.

METHODS:

Subjects were twins recruited through the Chinese National Twin Registry, aged 18 to 79 years, and the sample comprised 6121 complete male twin pairs. Information on height, weight, cigarette smoking and alcohol drinking status were assessed with self-report questionnaires. The associations of cigarette smoking and alcohol drinking with BMI were evaluated by linear regression models. Further, structure equation models were conducted to estimate whether cigarette smoking and alcohol drinking status modified the degree of genetic variance of BMI.

RESULTS:

After adjustment for a variety of socio-demographic and lifestyle factors, former smokers had higher BMI ( $\beta = 0.475$ ; 95 % CI, 0.196 to 0.754) whereas moderate to heavy smokers had lower BMI ( $\beta = -0.115$ ; 95 % CI, -0.223 to -0.007) when compared with nonsmokers. BMI decreased with increased cigarette pack-years ( $\beta = -0.008$ ; 95 % CI, -0.013 to -0.003). These effects still existed substantially in within-MZ twin pair analyses. By contrast, current alcohol drinking had no significant influence on BMI when additionally controlled for shared factors in within-pair analyses. Genetic modification by alcohol drinking was statistically significant for BMI ( $\beta = -0.137$ ; 95 % CI, -0.215 to -0.058), with the intake of alcohol decreasing the additive genetic component of BMI.

CONCLUSIONS:

Cigarette smoking was negatively associated with BMI independent of genetic influences. The influence of genes on BMI was moderated by alcohol drinking, such that for individuals who were regular drinkers, genetic factors became less influential. Our findings highlight gene-alcohol interaction in finding candidate genes of BMI and elucidating the etiological factors of obesity.

Source : *TAP 007 856*,  
34867

## PRÉVENTION-SANTÉ PUBLIQUE

Thème : **POLITIQUE**

de Goeij M.C., Jacobs M.A., van Nierop P., van der Veeken-Vlassak I.A., van de Mheen D., Schoenmakers T.M., Harting J., Kunst A.E.

**Impact of Cross-Sectoral Alcohol Policy on Youth Alcohol Consumption.**

*Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*, 2016, Vol.77, n°4, 596-605

Mots-clefs : ALLEMAGNE/ETUDE

TRANSVERSALE/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/EVOLUTION/PROGRAMME DE PREVENTION/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/POLITIQUE EN MATIERE D'ALCOOL

Cross-sectoral alcohol policy is recommended to reduce youth alcohol consumption, but little evidence is available on its effectiveness. Therefore, we examined whether regions and municipalities in the Dutch province of Noord-Brabant with stronger cross-sectoral alcohol policy showed larger reductions in alcohol consumption among adolescents aged 12-15. Strong regional cross-sectoral alcohol policy was defined as participation in a regional alcohol prevention program. Strong municipal cross-sectoral alcohol policy was operationalized by measures on (a) sector variety: involvement of different policy sectors, and (b) strategy variety: formulation of different policy strategies. Relevant data from policy documents were searched for on the Internet. Data on trends in alcohol consumption were extracted from the 2007 and 2011 cross-sectional Youth Health Monitor that includes a random subset of adolescents aged 12-15 ( $n = 15,380$  in 2007 and  $n = 15,437$  in 2011). We used multilevel regression models. Two of the three regions in which municipalities participated in a regional alcohol prevention program showed a larger reduction in weekly drinking than the region in which municipalities did not participate (-12.2% and -13.4% vs. -8.3%). Municipalities with strong compared to weak sector variety showed a larger increase in adolescents' age at consuming their first alcoholic drink (0.63 vs. 0.42 years). Municipalities with strong strategy variety showed a decrease (-3.8%) in heavy weekly drinking, whereas those with weak variety showed an increase (5.1%). Cross-sectoral alcohol policy did not affect trends in other alcohol outcomes. Our results suggest that strong cross-sectoral alcohol policy may contribute to reducing some aspects of youth alcohol consumption. Monitoring policy implementation is needed to assess the full impact.

Source : *P0015*,  
34768

Thème : **POLITIQUE**

Spach M.

**Enjeux économiques et politiques publiques de lutte contre la consommation nocive d'alcool en France**

*Santé Publique*, 2016, Vol.28, n°4, 461-470

Mots-clefs : POLITIQUE/SANTE PUBLIQUE/FRANCE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/PRODUCTEUR/SECURITE ROUTIERE/IVRESSE/MORTALITE/TAXE/ETHANOL/FISCALITE

Objectif : Analyser le poids du marché alcoolier sur la mise en place de politiques publiques volontaristes, au travers d'une revue de la littérature critique des politiques publiques de lutte contre l'abus d'alcool.

Méthode : Une recherche documentaire et une analyse des données économique du marché alcoolier en France ont été réalisées. Le panorama des politiques publiques de lutte contre l'abus d'alcool a été élaboré d'un point de vue historique, en distinguant les politiques de lutte contre l'ivresse, de protection des populations vulnérables, de lutte contre l'alcoolémie au volant ou encore en milieu professionnel.

Résultats : Les politiques publiques de lutte contre l'abus d'alcool visent principalement à diminuer les conséquences nocives de l'alcool survenant à l'issue d'un épisode de consommation (accident de la route, accidents de la voie publique, etc.), en négligeant les conséquences de long terme (cancer, cirrhose, etc.). De plus, tandis que la taxation figure parmi les outils de santé publique les plus efficaces pour diminuer le coût que l'alcool fait supporter à la société, l'État exerce une protection législative et fiscale sur les boissons alcooliques françaises. En particulier, le vin bénéficie d'une taxation inférieure aux autres alcools dont le titre alcoométrique volumique est supérieur (eaux-de-vie, liqueurs, etc.). Une explication quant à l'orientation des politiques publiques de lutte contre l'abus d'alcool réside dans le poids économique de l'alcool.

Conclusion : Au regard de la mortalité engendrée par l'abus d'alcool, l'engagement de la France dans une politique publique volontariste est nécessaire. Dans ce sens, une politique de taxation de l'alcool selon la quantité d'alcool contenue, l'instauration d'un prix-plancher du gramme d'alcool ou encore l'augmentation des taxes sur l'alcool sont autant de politiques à considérer en vue d'infléchir la mortalité liée à l'alcool.

Source : P0026,  
34786

### Thème : **POLITIQUE**

Fitzgerald N., Angus K., Emslie C., Shipton D., Bauld L.

#### **Gender differences in the impact of population-level alcohol policy interventions: evidence synthesis of systematic reviews.**

*Addiction*, 2016, Vol.111, n°10, 1735-1747

Mots-clefs : POLITIQUE EN MATIERE

D'ALCOOL/SEXE/INTERVENTION/DIFFERENCE SEXUELLE/REDUCTION DE CONSOMMATION/DANGEROUSITE/ANTHROPOLOGIE

Consistent review-level evidence supports the effectiveness of population-level alcohol policies in reducing alcohol-related harms. Such policies interact with well-established social, cultural and biological differences in how men and women perceive, relate to and use alcohol, and with wider inequalities, in ways which may give rise to gender differences in policy effectiveness. This paper aimed to examine the extent to which gender-specific data and analyses were considered in, and are available from, systematic reviews of population-level alcohol policy interventions, and where possible, to conduct a narrative synthesis of relevant data. A prior systematic 'review of reviews' of population level alcohol interventions 2002-2012 was updated to May 2014, all gender-relevant data extracted, and the level and quality of gender reporting assessed. A narrative synthesis of extracted findings was conducted. Sixty-three systematic reviews, covering ten policy areas, were included. Five reviews (8%) consistently provided information on baseline participation by gender for each individual study in the review and twenty-nine (46%) reported some gender-specific information on the impact of the policies under consideration. Specific findings include

evidence of possible gender differences in the impact of and exposure to alcohol marketing, and a failure to consider potential unintended consequences and harm to others in most reviews. Gender is poorly reported in systematic reviews of population-level interventions to reduce alcohol-related harm, hindering assessment of the intended and unintended effects of such policies on women and men.

Source : P0007,  
34809

Thème : **PREVENTION**

Kamboj S.K., Place H., Barton J.A., Linke S., Curran H.V., Harris P.R.

**Processing of Alcohol-Related Health Threat in At-Risk Drinkers: An Online Study of Gender-Related Self-Affirmation Effects.**

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°6, 756-762

Mots-clefs : CONSOMMATION

DECLAREE/COMPORTEMENT/INTERNET/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/UNIVERSITE/  
SEXE/REDUCTION DE

CONSOMMATION/EXPERIENCE/INTERVENTION/PREVENTION

Defensiveness in response to threatening health information related to excessive alcohol consumption prevents appropriate behaviour change. Alternatively, self-affirmation may improve cognitive-affective processing of threatening information, thus contributing to successful self-regulation. Effects of an online self-affirmation procedure were examined in at-risk university student drinkers. Participants were randomly assigned to a self-affirmation (writing about personally relevant values) or control task (writing about values relevant to another person) prior to presentation of alcohol-related threatening information. Assessment of prosocial feelings (e.g. 'love') after the task served as a manipulation check. Generic and personalized information regarding the link between alcohol use and cancer was presented, followed by assessment of perceived threat, message avoidance and derogation. Page dwell-times served as indirect indices of message engagement. Alcohol consumption and intention to drink less were assessed during the first online session and at 1-week and 1-month follow-up. Although self-affirmation resulted in higher levels of prosocial feelings immediately after the task, there was no effect on behaviour in the self-affirmation group. Effects on intention were moderated by gender, such that men showed lower intention immediately after self-affirmation, but this increased at 1-week follow-up. Women's intention to reduce consumption in the self-affirmation group reduced over time. Trend-level effects on indices of derogation and message acceptance were in the predicted direction only in men. It is feasible to perform self-affirmation procedures in an online environment with at-risk drinkers. However, use of internet-based procedures with this population may give rise to (gender-dependent) effects that are substantially diluted compared with lab-based experiments.

Source : P0003,  
34862

Thème : **SANTE PUBLIQUE**

Paille F., Reynaud M.

**L'alcool, parmi les toutes premières causes d'hospitalisation**

*Pharmacie rurale*, 2016, n°135, 40-44

Mots-clefs : HOSPITALISATION/FRANCE/MORTALITE/SANTE  
PUBLIQUE/DEPENDANCE/PATHOLOGIE/PSYCHIATRIE/COUT/ETHANOL  
Avec la chute de la consommation de vin en France, on s'était pris à espérer une diminution des pathologies liées à l'alcool. Il n'en est rien. D'autres alcools ont pris la place, d'autres comportements sont apparus lourds de conséquences comme le montre cette enquête du BEH.

Source : *TAP 007 845*,  
*34785*

Thème : **SANTE PUBLIQUE**

Churchill S., Pavey L., Jessop D., Sparks P.

**Persuading People to Drink Less Alcohol: The Role of Message Framing, Temporal Focus and Autonomy.**

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°6, 727-733

Mots-clefs : RECOMMANDATION/COMPORTEMENT/MESSAGE  
SANITAIRE/SANTE

PUBLIQUE/CONSOMMATION/COMMUNICATION/ALCOOLISATION

Health information can be used to try to persuade people to follow safe drinking recommendations. However, both the framing of information and the dispositional characteristics of message recipients need to be considered. An online study was conducted to examine how level of autonomy moderated the effect on drinking behaviour of gain- and loss-framed messages about the short- vs. long-term consequences of alcohol use. At Time 1, participants ( $N = 335$ ) provided demographic information and completed a measure of autonomy. At Time 2, participants reported baseline alcohol use and read a gain-framed or loss-framed health message that highlighted either short- or long-term outcomes of alcohol consumption. Alcohol consumption was reported 7 days later. The results showed a significant three-way interaction between message framing (loss vs. gain), temporal focus (short-term vs. long-term) and autonomy. For low-autonomy (but not high-autonomy) individuals, the loss-framed health message was associated with lower levels of alcohol consumption than was the gain-framed message but only if the short-term outcomes were conveyed. This research provides evidence that the interaction between message framing and temporal focus may depend on a person's level of autonomy, which has implications for health promotion and the construction of effective health communication messages. We examined how autonomy moderated the effect on drinking behaviour of gain- and loss-framed messages about the short- vs. long-term consequences of alcohol use. For low-autonomy individuals, the loss-framed health message was associated with lower alcohol consumption than was the gain-framed message but only if the short-term outcomes were conveyed.

Source : *P0003*,  
*34858*

Thème : **SANTE PUBLIQUE**

Cousins G., Mongan D., Barry J., Smyth B., Rackard M., Long J.

**Potential Impact of Minimum Unit Pricing for Alcohol in Ireland: Evidence from the National Alcohol Diary Survey.**

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°6, 734-740

Mots-clefs : IRLANDE/PRIX/UNITE STANDARD/ACHAT/REVENU/POLITIQUE EN MATIERE D'ALCOOL/SANTE PUBLIQUE

One of the main provisions of the Irish Public Health (Alcohol) Bill is the introduction of a minimum unit price (MUP) for alcohol in Ireland, set at €1.00/standard drink. We sought to identify who will be most affected by the introduction of a MUP, examining the relationship between harmful alcohol consumption, personal income, place of purchase and price paid for alcohol. A nationally representative survey of 3187 respondents aged 18-75 years, completing a diary of their previous week's alcohol consumption. The primary outcome was purchasing alcohol at <€1.00/standard drink; secondary outcome was purchasing alcohol at <€1.00/standard drink off-sales. Primary exposures were harmful alcohol consumption (AUDIT-C > 5), low personal annual income (<€20,000) and place of purchase (off- or on-sales). One in seven respondents (14%) spent <€1.00/standard drink, with a median spend of 0.78/standard drink. High-risk drinkers (OR 1.56, 95% CI 1.09-2.23), men (OR 1.95, 95% CI 1.43-2.66), people on low income (OR 1.64, 95% CI 1.20-2.23) and those purchasing alcohol off-sales (OR 21.9, 95% CI 12.5-38.1) were most likely to report purchasing alcohol at <€1.00/standard drink. Forty-four per cent of alcohol consumed was purchased off-sales. Of those purchasing off-sales, 30% bought cheap alcohol. High-risk drinkers, men and those on low income were most likely to report paying < €1.00/standard drink off-sales. Heavy drinkers, men and those on low income seek out the cheapest alcohol. The introduction of a MUP in Ireland is likely to target those suffering the greatest harm, and reduce alcohol-attributable mortality in Ireland. Further prospective studies are needed to monitor consumption trends and associated harms following the introduction of minimum unit pricing of alcohol.

Source : P0003,  
34859

Thème : **SANTE PUBLIQUE**

Shoosmith W.D., Oo Tha N., Naing K.S., Abbas R.B., Abdullah A.F.

**Unrecorded Alcohol and Alcohol-Related Harm in Rural Sabah, Malaysia: A Socio-economically Deprived Region with Expensive Beer and Cheap Local Spirits.**

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°6, 741-746

Mots-clefs : MODE DE CONSOMMATION/ENQUETE DE CONSOMMATION/PRIX/TAXE/AUDIT/DISCRIMINATION DES BOISSONS/BIERE/SEXE/SPIRITUEUX/POLITIQUE EN MATIERE D'ALCOOL/COMPORTEMENT

To investigate recorded and unrecorded alcohol and the relation to alcohol-related harm in a region with high taxation, economic deprivation and cultural use of alcohol. Two participants per household were systematically sampled from 12 different villages chosen using stratified random sampling in the North of Sabah, Malaysia. Participants were asked about each type and amount of drink consumed; price paid, whether tax was paid, number of days sick in the last year and whether they had experienced various health problems. A brief screen for mental disorders (PHQ) and an alcohol disorder screening test (AUDIT) were completed. Village heads were also interviewed about alcohol-related problems at village level. 470 people were interviewed. The most commonly drunk beverages were beer and Montoku (a local distilled beverage), which had average prices of RM3.85 and RM0.48 per standard drink respectively. Montoku was more likely to be drunk by problem drinkers.

Only 3.1% of alcohol drunk was believed by respondents to be taxed. Men with an AUDIT score of more than 15 were more likely to have had a sick day in the last year and have a female household member with symptoms of mental disorder on PHQ. Change in the taxation structure needs to be considered to reduce alcohol-related harm. Most alcohol consumed in rural Sabah is smuggled or informal. The low price of local spirits is likely to be contributing to alcohol-related harm. Differential effects on minority populations need to be considered when designing alcohol policy.

Source : *P0003*,  
*34860*

Thème : **SANTE PUBLIQUE**

**Facing Addiction in America - The surgeon General's Report on Alcohol, Drugs, and Health**  
2016, 428 p.

Mots-clefs : CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/SUBSTANCE  
PSYCHOACTIVE/PREVENTION/TRAIITEMENT/ETATS-UNIS/SANTE/SANTE  
PUBLIQUE/DIAGNOSTIC/VULNERABILITE/RECHERCHE/PATHOLOGIE/RE  
COMMANDATION/PROGRAMME DE  
PREVENTION/ETHANOL/DROGUE/ADDICTION

This *Report* is a call to all Americans to change the way we address substance misuse and substance use disorders in our society. Past approaches to these issues have been rooted in misconceptions and prejudice and have resulted in a lack of preventive care; diagnoses that are made too late or never; and poor access to treatment and recovery support services, which exacerbated health disparities and deprived countless individuals, families, and communities of healthy outcomes and quality of life. Now is the time to acknowledge that these disorders must be addressed with compassion and as preventable and treatable medical conditions.

By adopting an evidence-based public health approach, we have the opportunity as a nation to take effective steps to prevent and treat substance use-related issues. Such an approach can prevent the initiation of substance use or escalation from use to a disorder, and thus it can reduce the number of people affected by these conditions; it can shorten the duration of illness for individuals who already have a disorder; and it can reduce the number of substance use-related deaths. A public health approach will also reduce collateral damage created by substance misuse, such as infectious disease transmission and motor vehicle crashes. Thus, promoting much wider adoption of appropriate evidence-based prevention, treatment, and recovery strategies needs to be a top public health priority.

Making this change will require a major cultural shift in the way Americans think about, talk about, look at, and act toward people with substance use disorders. Negative public attitudes about substance misuse and use disorders can be entrenched, but it is possible to change social viewpoints. This has been done many times in the past: For example, cancer and HIV used to be surrounded by fear and judgment, but they are now regarded by most Americans as medical conditions like many others. This has helped to make people comfortable talking about their concerns with their health care professionals, widening access to prevention and treatment. We can similarly change our attitudes toward substance use disorders if we come together as a society with the resolve to do so. With the moral case so strongly aligned with the economic case, and supported by all the available science, now is the time to make this change for the health and well-being of all Americans.

Source : *RAP 000 741*,  
34897

Thème : **SANTE PUBLIQUE**

**Health at a Glance - Europe 2016 - State of Health in the EU Cycle 2016**, 204 p.

Mots-clefs : EUROPE/COMPORTEMENT/SANTE PUBLIQUE/POLITIQUE DE SANTE PUBLIQUE/EDUCATION/REVENU/PATHOLOGIE/ALCOOLISATION/TABAGISME/OBESITE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/PRISE EN CHARGE/LONGEVITE/MORTALITE

More effective prevention and quality care are needed to achieve further gains in population health and reduce health inequalities in EU countries

Life expectancy across EU member states has increased by more than six years since 1990, rising from 74.2 years in 1990 to 80.9 years in 2014, yet inequalities persist both across and within countries. People in Western European countries with the highest life expectancy continue to live over eight years longer, on average, than people in Central and Eastern European countries with the lowest life expectancy. Within countries, large inequalities in health and life expectancy also persist between people with higher levels of education and income and the more disadvantaged. This is largely due to different exposure to health risks, but also to disparities in access to high-quality care.

More than 1.2 million people in EU countries died in 2013 from illnesses and injuries that might have been avoided through more effective public health and prevention policies or more timely and effective health care. A wide range of actions are needed to address the many environmental and behavioural risk factors that are leading to premature deaths from diseases such as acute myocardial infarction (heart attack), lung cancer, stroke, alcohol-related deaths and other potentially avoidable deaths. Notable progress has been achieved in reducing tobacco consumption in most EU countries through a mix of public awareness campaigns, regulations and taxation. Yet, more than one in five adults in EU countries continues to smoke every day. It is also important to step up efforts to tackle the harmful use of alcohol and obesity, which are growing public health issues in many EU countries. More than one in five adults in EU countries reported in 2014 heavy alcohol drinking at least once a month. And one in six adults across EU countries was obese in 2014, up from one in nine in 2000.

The quality of care has generally improved in most EU countries, yet disparities persist. Improved treatments for life-threatening conditions such as heart attacks, strokes and several types of cancer have led to higher survival rates, but there is still room in many countries to improve the implementation of best practices in acute care and chronic care.

Source : *RAP 000 745*,  
34973

## **PSYCHOLOGIE**

Thème : **PSYCHIATRIE - PSYCHOPATHOLOGIE - PSYCHANALYSE**

Sahker E., Acion L., Arndt S.

**Age moderates the association of depressive symptoms and unhealthy alcohol use in the National Guard.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, 2016, Vol.63, 102-106

Mots-clefs : DEPRESSION/AGE/SEXE/SANTE/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/SERVICE

NATIONAL/DEPISTAGE/PSYCHOLOGIE/SYMPATOMATOLOGIE

Unhealthy drinking is a significant problem contributing to poor health and performance of military personnel. The Iowa Army National Guard and the Iowa Department of Public Health have collaborated with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration to better identify unhealthy substance use via Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment program (SBIRT). Yet, little research has been conducted on the Guard's use of SBIRT. This study examined depression, age, deployment status, and sex as factors contributing to unhealthy drinking. Of the Guardsmen who took part in SBIRT, 3.7% (n=75) met the criteria for unhealthy drinking and 3.9% (n=78) had some level of depression. The overall multivariate model significantly predicted unhealthy drinking ( $\chi^2(5)=41.41$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) with age moderating the association of depressive symptoms and unhealthy alcohol (Wald  $\chi^2(1)=7.16$ ,  $p=0.007$ ). These findings add to the existing understanding of factors contributing to unhealthy drinking suggesting the association between the presence of depression and unhealthy drinking depends on age of the Guardsman. This age and depression interaction may be an important diagnostic feature to consider for unhealthy drinking in the Guard. Furthermore, previous research on the general military population finds similar percentages, providing support for SBIRT as an effective screening tool in the Guard.

Source : P0001,  
34712

Thème : **PSYCHIATRIE - PSYCHOPATHOLOGIE - PSYCHANALYSE**

Fuehrlein B.S., Mota N., Arias A.J., Trevisan L.A., Kachadourian L.K., Krystal J.H., Southwick S.M., Pietrzak R.H.

**The burden of alcohol use disorders in US military veterans: results from the National Health and Resilience in Veterans Study.**

*Addiction*, 2016, Vol.111, n°10, 1786-1794

Mots-clefs : ETATS-UNIS/ANCIEN COMBATTANT/PREVALENCE/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/PSYCHIATRIE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/DSM-IV/ENTRETIEN/ANXIETE/TENTATIVE DE SUICIDE/DEPRESSION/COMORBIDITE/RISQUE/STATUT SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE

To analyze data from a large, contemporary, nationally representative sample of US veterans to evaluate: (1) the prevalence of life-time alcohol use disorder (AUD) and past-year AUD; (2) common psychiatric comorbidities associated with life-time AUD; and (3) correlates of life-time and past-year probable AUD. Data were analyzed from the National Health and Resilience in Veterans Study (NHRVS), a web-based survey of a random probability sample of a contemporary, nationally representative sample of US military veterans. United States. Nationally representative sample of 3157 US veterans aged 21 years and older. Life-time alcohol abuse and dependence were assessed according to DSM-IV diagnostic criteria using the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview, and combined into a single variable: AUD. Past-year probable AUD was assessed using the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test-Consumption (AUDIT-C). Correlates of AUD, including psychiatric comorbidities, suicidality and demographic characteristics, were also assessed. The prevalence of life-time

AUD and past-year probable AUD was 42.2% [95% confidence interval (CI) = 40.5-43.9%] and 14.8% (95% CI = 13.6-16.0%), respectively. Compared with veterans without AUD, those with life-time AUD had substantially elevated rates of life-time and current mood and anxiety disorders [odds ratios (ORs) = 2.6-4.1], drug use disorder (OR = 10.7), life-time suicide attempt (OR = 4.1) and current suicidal ideation (OR = 2.1). Younger age, male sex, lower education, lower annual household income and greater number of life-time traumatic events were associated independently with life-time AUD. Younger age, male sex, unpartnered marital status and a life-time diagnosis of major depressive disorder were associated independently with past-year probable AUD. More than 40% of US military veterans have a life-time history of alcohol use disorder. Veterans with a life-time history of alcohol use disorder have substantial comorbid psychiatric burden, including elevated rates of suicidal ideation and attempts. Certain socio-demographic (e.g. younger age, male sex, lower education) and clinical (e.g. trauma burden, history of depression) characteristics are associated with increased risk of AUD.

Source : P0007,  
34811

Thème : **PSYCHIATRIE - PSYCHOPATHOLOGIE - PSYCHANALYSE**

McBride O., Cheng H.G., Slade T., Lynskey M.T.

**The Role of Specific Alcohol-Related Problems in Predicting Depressive Experiences in a Cross-Sectional National Household Survey.**

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°6, 655-663

Mots-clefs : DEPRESSION/COMORBIDITE/ETUDE DE COHORTE/ETUDE LONGITUDINALE/ETATS-UNIS/PREVALENCE/HUMEUR/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/AFFECT/PSYCHIATRIE/FACTEUR PREDICTIF

This study examines the type of alcohol-related problems that commonly occur before the onset of depressive experiences to shed light on the mechanisms underlying the alcohol-depression comorbidity relationship. Data were from the 1992 USA National Longitudinal Alcohol Epidemiologic Survey. Analytical sample comprised of drinkers with a prior to past year (PPY) history of alcohol-related problems with or without any experiences of depressed mood in the past year (PY). The prevalence of PPY alcohol-related problems was examined, as well as the ability of specific alcohol problems to predict PY experiences of depressed mood. The type of depressed mood experienced by drinkers with PPY history of alcohol-related problems was compared to those without. All but one alcohol-related problem PPY was more frequently endorsed among drinkers with PY experiences of depressed mood. Controlling for confounders, five alcohol-related problems experienced PPY were significantly predictive of depressed mood PY: tolerance, drinking longer than intended, inability to perform important social and occupational roles/obligations, as well as drinking in physically hazardous situations. Drinkers with alcohol-related problems PPY more frequently experienced difficulties with concentration, energy, and thoughts of death, than those without. Alcohol-related problems are likely associated with depressive experiences through a complex network, whereby experiences of physical dependence and negative consequences increase the likelihood of negative affect. Novel study designs are necessary to fully understand the complex mechanisms underlying this comorbidity.

Source : P0003,  
34847

Thème : **PSYCHIATRIE - PSYCHOPATHOLOGIE - PSYCHANALYSE**

Kenney S.R., Merrill J.E., Barnett N.P.

**Effects of depressive symptoms and coping motives on naturalistic trends in negative and positive alcohol-related consequences.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, **2017**, Vol.64, 129-136

Mots-clefs : SYMPTOMATOLOGIE/DEPRESSION/GESTION DES PROBLEMES/AFFECT/CONSEQUENCE/MOTIVATION/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/MODELE/ALCOOLISATION/PSYCHOLOGIE/RISQUE

Depressive symptoms and drinking to cope with negative affect increase the likelihood for drinking-related negative consequences among college students. However, less is known about their influence on the naturalistic trajectories of alcohol-related consequences. In the current study, we examined how positive and negative drinking-related consequences changed as a function of depressive symptoms and drinking motives (coping, conformity, social, enhancement). Participants ( $N=652$ ; 58% female) were college student drinkers assessed biweekly during the first two years of college. We used hierarchical linear modeling to examine means of and linear change in positive and negative consequences related to depression and motives, controlling for level of drinking. Consistent with hypotheses, negative and positive consequences decreased over the course of freshman and sophomore years. Higher levels of depression were associated with a faster decline in negative consequences during freshman year. Coping motives predicted average levels of negative and positive consequences across all years, with the effects of coping motives on consequences most pronounced at low levels of depression during sophomore year. These findings indicate that screening students for depression and drinking to cope, independent of alcohol consumption, may help identify students at risk for experiencing negative alcohol consequences and that these factors should be addressed in targeted alcohol interventions.

Source : P0001,  
34967

Thème : **PSYCHOLOGIE**

Livingston N.A., Christianson N., Cochran B.N.

**Minority stress, psychological distress, and alcohol misuse among sexual minority young adults: A resiliency-based conditional process analysis.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, **2016**, Vol.63, 125-131

Mots-clefs : JEUNE

ADULTE/DISCRIMINATION/VICTIMISATION/PSYCHOLOGIE/PERSONNALITE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/COMPORTEMENT

Sexual minority young adults experience elevated rates of distal stress (discrimination, victimization), and related psychological distress and alcohol misuse. However, few studies have examined the degree to which personality trait differences confer risk/resilience among sexual minority young adults. We hypothesized that psychological distress would mediate the relationship between distal stress and alcohol misuse, but that these relationships would be moderated by personality trait differences. Sexual minority young adults ( $N=412$ ) were recruited nationally. Survey measures included demographic questions, minority stressors, Five Factor personality traits, and current psychological distress and alcohol misuse symptoms. We used a data-driven two-stage cluster analytic technique to empirically derive personality trait profiles, and conducted mediation and moderated mediation analyses using

a regression-based approach. Our results supported a two-group personality profile solution. Relative to *at-risk* individuals, those classified as *adaptive* scored lower on neuroticism, and higher on agreeableness, extraversion, conscientiousness, and openness to experience. As predicted, psychological distress mediated the relationship between distal stress and alcohol misuse. However, personality moderated these relationships to the degree that they did not exist among individuals classified as adaptive. In the current study, we found that personality moderated the established relationships between distal stress, psychological distress, and alcohol misuse among sexual minority young adults. Future research is needed to further explicate these relationships, and in order to develop tailored interventions for sexual minority young adults at risk.

Source : P0001,  
34714

Thème : **PSYCHOLOGIE**

McDevitt-Murphy M.E., Luciano M.T., Tripp J.C., Eddinger J.E.

**Drinking motives and PTSD-related alcohol expectancies among combat veterans.**  
*Addictive Behaviors*, 2017, Vol.64, 217-222

Mots-clefs : ANCIEN COMBATTANT/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/MOTIVATION/ALCOOLISATION/COMORBIDITE/SYMPATOMATOLOGIE/ANXIETE/GESTION DES PROBLEMES/COMPORTEMENT  
Combat veterans are at increased risk for PTSD and alcohol misuse, and expectancies and motives for drinking may help explain the link between these comorbid issues. This investigation explored the relationships between PTSD symptoms, PTSD-related alcohol expectancies, motives for drinking, and alcohol consumption/misuse. 67 veterans of Operation Enduring Freedom/Operation Iraqi Freedom/Operation New Dawn (OEF/OIF/OND) participated in this project. We examined correlations between PTSD severity, alcohol misuse, drinking motives, PTSD alcohol expectancies, and tested models of mediation and moderation. Coping-anxiety drinking motives and positive PTSD-related alcohol expectancies were associated with alcohol misuse and alcohol-related consequences, but not with consumption. Each PTSD symptom cluster was associated with positive and negative PTSD alcohol expectancies, and coping-anxiety was specifically related to reexperiencing and avoidance. Drinking to cope mediated the relationship between PTSD symptoms and hazardous drinking. Moderation analyses showed that a positive relationship between PTSD severity and hazardous drinking existed among those with moderate and higher levels of positive PTSD-alcohol expectancies. Our findings point to surprising, and in some cases complex, relationships between PTSD and alcohol use. Although related, PTSD alcohol expectancies and drinking motives seem to function differently in the relationship between PTSD and alcohol misuse.

Source : P0001,  
34972

## **RECHERCHE**

Thème : **RECHERCHE**

Andréasson S., McCambridge J.

**Alcohol Researchers Should Not Accept Funding From the Alcohol Industry:**

### Perspectives From Brief Interventions Research.

*Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*, 2016, Vol.77, n°4, 537-540

Mots-clefs : COLLOQUE/INTERVENTION

BREVE/ETHANOL/DROGUE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/RECHERCHE

INEBRIA (the International Network on Brief Interventions for Alcohol & Other Drugs) is an organization of more than 500 researchers, policymakers, practitioners, and other stakeholders interested in the potential of brief interventions in health and other settings to reduce the harms produced by alcohol and other drug use. It aims to provide global leadership in the development, evaluation, and implementation of evidence-based practice in the area of early identification and brief intervention for hazardous and harmful substance use.

Source : P0015,  
34765

## SAF-GROSSESSE

Thème : **SAF - GROSSESSE**

Ceccanti M., Coccorello R., Carito V., Ciafrè S., Ferraguti G., Giacobuzzo G., Mancinelli R., Tirassa P., Chaldakov G.N., Pascale E., Ceccanti M., Codazzo C., Fiore M.

**Paternal alcohol exposure in mice alters brain NGF and BDNF and increases ethanol-elicited preference in male offspring.**

*Addiction Biology*, 2016, Vol.21, n°4, 776-787

Mots-clefs : COGNITION/EXPOSITION PRENATALE A L'ALCOOL/FACTEUR DE CROISSANCE/BDNF/MODELE

ANIMAL/SOURIS/SACCHAROSE/ETHANOL/RECEPTEUR

DOPAMINERGIQUE/CERVEAU/PROGENITURE/HIPPOCAMPE/HYPOTHALAMUS/MALE/SYSTEME DE RECOMPENSE

Ethanol (EtOH) exposure during pregnancy induces cognitive and physiological deficits in the offspring. However, the role of paternal alcohol exposure (PAE) on offspring EtOH sensitivity and neurotrophins has not received much attention. The present study examined whether PAE may disrupt nerve growth factor (NGF) and/or brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) and affect EtOH preference/rewarding properties in the male offspring. CD1 sire mice were chronically addicted for EtOH or administered with sucrose. Their male offsprings when adult were assessed for EtOH preference by a conditioned place preference paradigm. NGF and BDNF, their receptors (p75(NTR), TrkA and TrkB), dopamine active transporter (DAT), dopamine receptors D1 and D2, pro-NGF and pro-BDNF were also evaluated in brain areas. PAE affected NGF levels in frontal cortex, striatum, olfactory lobes, hippocampus and hypothalamus. BDNF alterations in frontal cortex, striatum and olfactory lobes were found. PAE induced a higher susceptibility to the EtOH rewarding effects mostly evident at the lower concentration (0.5 g/kg) that was ineffective in non-PAE offsprings. Moreover, higher ethanol concentrations (1.5 g/kg) produced an aversive response in PAE animals and a significant preference in non-PAE offspring. PAE affected also TrkA in the hippocampus and p75(NTR) in the frontal cortex. DAT was affected in the olfactory lobes in PAE animals treated with 0.5 g/kg of ethanol while no differences were found on D1/D2 receptors and for pro-NGF or pro-BDNF. In conclusion, this study shows that: PAE affects NGF and BDNF expression in the mouse brain; PAE may induce ethanol intake preference in the male offspring.

Source : P0054,  
34749

Thème : **SAF - GROSSESSE**

Birch S.M., Lenox M.W., Kornegay J.N., Paniagua B., Styner M.A., Goodlett C.R., Cudd T.A., Washburn S.E.

**Maternal choline supplementation in a sheep model of first trimester binge alcohol fails to protect against brain volume reductions in peripubertal lambs.**

*Alcohol*, 2016, Vol.55, 1-8

Mots-clefs : SAF/EXPOSITION PRENATALE A L'ALCOOL/MODELE ANIMAL/OVIN/CHOLINE/CERVEAU/VOLUME/CERVELET/IRM/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE

Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) is a leading potentially preventable birth defect. Poor nutrition may contribute to adverse developmental outcomes of prenatal alcohol exposure, and supplementation of essential micronutrients such as choline has shown benefit in rodent models. The sheep model of first-trimester binge alcohol exposure was used in this study to model the dose of maternal choline supplementation used in an ongoing prospective clinical trial involving pregnancies at risk for FASD. Primary outcome measures including volumetrics of the whole brain, cerebellum, and pituitary derived from magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in 6-month-old lambs, testing the hypothesis that alcohol-exposed lambs would have brain volume reductions that would be ameliorated by maternal choline supplementation. Pregnant sheep were randomly assigned to one of five groups - heavy binge alcohol (HBA; 2.5 g/kg/treatment ethanol), heavy binge alcohol plus choline supplementation (HBC; 2.5 g/kg/treatment ethanol and 10 mg/kg/day choline), saline control (SC), saline control plus choline supplementation (SCC; 10 mg/kg/day choline), and normal control (NC). Ewes were given intravenous alcohol (HBA, HBC; mean peak BACs of ~280 mg/dL) or saline (SC, SCC) on three consecutive days per week from gestation day (GD) 4-41; choline was administered on GD 4-148. MRI scans of lamb brains were performed postnatally on day 182. Lambs from both alcohol groups (with or without choline) showed significant reductions in total brain volume; cerebellar and pituitary volumes were not significantly affected. This is the first report of MRI-derived volumetric brain reductions in a sheep model of FASD following binge-like alcohol exposure during the first trimester. These results also indicate that maternal choline supplementation comparable to doses in human studies fails to prevent brain volume reductions typically induced by first-trimester binge alcohol exposure. Future analyses will assess behavioral outcomes along with regional brain and neurohistological measures.

Source : P0002,  
34787

Thème : **SAF - GROSSESSE**

Hashemi P., Roshan-Milani S., Saboory E., Ebrahimi L., Soltanineghad M.

**Interactive effects of prenatal exposure to restraint stress and alcohol on pentylenetetrazol-induced seizure behaviors in rat offspring.**

*Alcohol*, 2016, Vol.56, 51-57

Mots-clefs : EXPOSITION PRENATALE A L'ALCOOL/CERVEAU/STRESS/CORTICOSTERONE/PENTYLENETETRAZOL/C

## OMPORTEMENT/MODELE

## ANIMAL/RAT/GROSSESSE/ETHANOL/EPILEPSIE/HIPPOCAMPE

Prenatal exposure to stress or alcohol increases vulnerability of brain regions involved in neurobehavioral development and programs susceptibility to seizure. To examine how prenatal alcohol interferes with stress-sensitive seizures, corticosterone (COS) blood levels and pentylenetetrazol (PTZ)-induced seizure behaviors were investigated in rat pups, prenatally exposed to stress, alcohol, or both. Pregnant rats were exposed to stress and saline/alcohol on 17, 18, and 19 days of pregnancy and divided into four groups of control-saline (CS), control-alcohol (CA), restraint stress-saline (RS), and restraint stress-alcohol (RA). In CS/CA groups, rats received saline/alcohol (20%, 2 g/kg, intraperitoneally [i.p.]). In RS/RA groups, rats were exposed to restraint stress by being held immobile in a Plexiglas® tube (twice/day, 1 h/session), and received saline/alcohol, simultaneously. After parturition, on postnatal days 6 and 15 (P6 & P15), blood samples were collected from the pups to determine COS level. On P15 and P25, PTZ (45 mg/kg) was injected into the rest of the pups and seizure behaviors were then recorded. COS levels increased in pups of the RS group but not in pups of the RA group. Both focal and tonic-clonic seizures were prevalent and severe in pups of the RS group, whereas only focal seizures were prominent in pups of the CA group. However, pups prenatally exposed to co-administration of alcohol and stress, unexpectedly, did not show additive epileptic effects. The failure of pups prenatally exposed to alcohol to show progressive or facilitatory epileptic responses to stressors, indicates decreased plasticity and adaptability, which may negatively affect HPA-axis performance or hippocampal structure/function.

Source : P0002,  
34801

Thème : **SAF - GROSSESSE**

Naik V.D., Lunde-Young E.R., Davis-Anderson K.L., Orzabal M., Ivanov I., Ramadoss J.  
**Chronic binge alcohol consumption during pregnancy alters rat maternal uterine artery pressure response.**

*Alcohol*, 2016, Vol.56, 59-64

## Mots-clefs : UTERUS/GESTATION/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE

## PONCTUELLE/TENSION ARTERIELLE/MODELE ANIMAL/RAT/EFFET DE L'ALCOOL/EXPOSITION PRENATALE A L'ALCOOL

We aimed to investigate pressure-dependent maternal uterine artery responses and vessel remodeling following gestational binge alcohol exposure. Two groups of pregnant rats were used: the alcohol group (28.5% wt/v, 6.0 g/kg, once-daily orogastric gavage in a binge paradigm between gestational day (GD) 5-19) and pair-fed controls (isocalorically matched). On GD20, excised, pressurized primary uterine arteries were studied following equilibration (60 mm Hg) using dual chamber arteriograph. The uterine artery diameter stabilized at 20 mm Hg, showed passive distension at 40 mm Hg, and redeveloped tone at 60 mm Hg. An alcohol effect ( $P = 0.0025$ ) was observed on the percent constriction of vessel diameter with greater pressure-dependent myogenic constriction. Similar alcohol effect was noted with lumen diameter response ( $P = 0.0020$ ). The percent change in media:lumen ratio was higher in the alcohol group ( $P < 0.0001$ ). Thus, gestational alcohol affects pressure-induced uterine artery reactivity, inward-hypotrophic remodeling, and adaptations critical for nutrient delivery to the fetus.

Source : P0002,

34802

Thème : **SAF - GROSSESSE**

Atalar E.G., Uzbay T., Karakas S.

**Modeling Symptoms of Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder in a Rat Model of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome.***Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°6, 684-690

Mots-clefs : SAF/CARENCE/HYPERACTIVITE/EXPOSITION PRENATALE A L'ALCOOL/MODELE ANIMAL/RAT/RAT WISTAR/SACCHAROSE/APPRENTISSAGE/CARENCE/EXPERIENCE/COMPORTEMENT/IMPULSIVITE/EFFET DE L'ALCOOL

Several studies indicate the similarity between the symptoms of fetal alcohol syndrome and attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). This study hypothesized that prenatal exposure to ethanol (EtOH) can be used as an animal model of ADHD in Wistar rats. At the first stage of the study, alcohol was delivered to the pregnant dams (237-252 g) by intragastric route throughout Gestation Days 8-20 at a dose of 6 g/kg/day. Untreated control group with isocaloric sucrose intubation was also included. Of the 16 male pups (174-180 g), 8 were in the fetal alcohol effects (FAE) group and 8 were in the untreated control group. Subjects went through behavior shaping, discrimination learning and reversal learning. Number of sessions to learn the tasks, response frequency to inhibitory (S-) and excitatory (S+) stimulus features, response latency and inter-response time (IRT) were measured. Significant differences were obtained on only the reversal task. Rats with FAE needed greater number of sessions to learn the reversal task, and they had a higher frequency of incorrect responses in specifically the latter part of the sessions. Our results suggest that reversal learning of FAE rats exhibits deficit in the inhibition of pre-learned responses. Responses behaviorally mimicked attention deficit and impulsivity symptoms of human ADHD. However, the experimental design of the study was not conducive to hyperactivity. Accordingly, rats with FEA can be an alternative to other models since it is not, for example, based on a symptom that is atypical (such as hypertension) to ADHD. Significant difference was obtained in a reversal task between male rats prenatally exposed to ethanol and matched controls. The greater number of sessions for learning and higher frequency of incorrect responses behaviorally mimicked symptoms of ADHD, suggesting that rats with fetal ethanol effects can serve as a useful animal model.

Source : P0003,  
34851

Thème : **SAF - GROSSESSE**

Popova S., Lange S., Probst C., Gmel G., Rehm J.

**Estimation of national, regional, and global prevalence of alcohol use during pregnancy and fetal alcohol syndrome: a systematic review and meta-analysis.***Lancet Global Health*, 2017, 10 p.

Mots-clefs : SAF/GROSSESSE/EXPOSITION PRENATALE A L'ALCOOL/PREVALENCE/META-ANALYSE/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/ETUDE/FEMME BACKGROUND:

Alcohol use during pregnancy is the direct cause of fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS). We aimed

to estimate the prevalence of alcohol use during pregnancy and FAS in the general population and, by linking these two indicators, estimate the number of pregnant women that consumed alcohol during pregnancy per one case of FAS.

#### METHODS:

We began by doing two independent comprehensive systematic literature searches using multiple electronic databases for original quantitative studies that reported the prevalence in the general population of the respective country of alcohol use during pregnancy published from Jan 1, 1984, to June 30, 2014, or the prevalence of FAS published from Nov 1, 1973, to June 30, 2015, in a peer-reviewed journal or scholarly report. Each study on the prevalence of alcohol use during pregnancy was critically appraised using a checklist for observational studies, and each study on the prevalence of FAS was critically appraised by use of a method specifically designed for systematic reviews addressing questions of prevalence. Studies on the prevalence of alcohol use during pregnancy and/or FAS were omitted if they used a sample population not generalisable to the general population of the respective country, reported a pooled estimate by combining several studies, or were published in iteration. Studies that excluded abstainers were also omitted for the prevalence of alcohol use during pregnancy. We then did country-specific random-effects meta-analyses to estimate the pooled prevalence of these indicators. For countries with one or no empirical studies, we predicted prevalence of alcohol use during pregnancy using fractional response regression modelling and prevalence of FAS using a quotient of the average number of women who consumed alcohol during pregnancy per one case of FAS. We used Monte Carlo simulations to derive confidence intervals for the country-specific point estimates of the prevalence of FAS. We estimated WHO regional and global averages of the prevalence of alcohol use during pregnancy and FAS, weighted by the number of livebirths per country. The review protocols for the prevalence of alcohol use during pregnancy (CRD42016033835) and FAS (CRD42016033837) are available on PROSPERO.

#### FINDINGS:

Of 23 470 studies identified for the prevalence of alcohol use, 328 studies were retained for systematic review and meta-analysis; the search strategy for the prevalence of FAS yielded 11 110 studies, of which 62 were used in our analysis. The global prevalence of alcohol use during pregnancy was estimated to be 9.8% (95% CI 8.9-11.1) and the estimated prevalence of FAS in the general population was 14.6 per 10 000 people (95% CI 9.4-23.3). We also estimated that one in every 67 women who consumed alcohol during pregnancy would deliver a child with FAS, which translates to about 119 000 children born with FAS in the world every year.

#### INTERPRETATION:

Alcohol use during pregnancy is common in many countries and as such, FAS is a relatively prevalent alcohol-related birth defect. More effective prevention strategies targeting alcohol use during pregnancy and surveillance of FAS are urgently needed.

Source : *TAP 007 861*,  
**34975**

#### Thème : **SAF - GROSSESSE**

Tsang T.W., Elliott E.J.

**High global prevalence of alcohol use during pregnancy and fetal alcohol syndrome indicates need for urgent action.**

*Lancet Global Health*, **2017**, 2 p.

Mots-clefs : SAF/GROSSESSE/EXPOSITION PRENATALE A

L'ALCOOL/PREVALENCE/META-ANALYSE/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/ENFANT/CARENCE/CONSEQUENCE/FEMME

In *The Lancet Global Health*, Svetlana Popova and colleagues report unacceptably high global prevalence rates of alcohol use in pregnancy (9.8%) and fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) (14.6 cases per 10 000 population) and estimate that each year 119 000 children are born with FAS. This finding is tragic because FAS is a leading cause of intellectual disability, birth defects, and developmental disorders, yet is entirely preventable. FAS is a lifelong condition which might also result in secondary disabilities including academic failure, substance misuse, mental ill-health, and contact with the law due to illegal behaviours, with huge resultant costs to our health, education, and justice sectors.

Previous studies provide regional and national estimates of prevalence of alcohol use in pregnancy, and FAS.<sup>7</sup> One strength of the paper by Popova and colleagues is the use of a country-specific, random effects meta-analysis to estimate prevalence by WHO region of alcohol use in pregnancy (0.2% in the Eastern Mediterranean Region to 25.2% in the European Region) and FAS (0.2 cases per 10 000 general population in the Eastern Mediterranean to 37.4 per 10 000 in the European region), and to provide the first estimates of global prevalence. Furthermore, Popova and colleagues link indicators of alcohol use in pregnancy and FAS to calculate that one in every 67 women who consume alcohol during pregnancy will have a child with FAS. The literature search was systematic, the meta-analysis carefully done, and the authors used country-specific variables in models to estimate alcohol consumption.

Source : *TAP 007 862*,  
**34976**

## SEXUALITÉ

Thème : **SEXUALITE**

Wilson S.M., Gilmore A.K., Rhew I.C., Hodge K.A., Kaysen D.L.

**Minority stress is longitudinally associated with alcohol-related problems among sexual minority women.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, **2016**, Vol.61, 80-83

Mots-clefs : ALCOOLISATION/CONSOMMATION  
DECLAREE/SEXUALITE/ETATS-UNIS/ETUDE LONGITUDINALE/JEUNE  
ADULTE/CONSEQUENCE/STRESS

Compared to sexual minority men and heterosexual women, sexual minority women report elevated alcohol use in young adulthood. Heavy alcohol use and alcohol use disorders disproportionately affect sexual minority women across the lifespan, yet there is limited research investigating reasons for such associations. The present study investigates longitudinal associations between minority stress and both alcohol use as well as self-rated drinking consequences. Participants ( $N=1057$ ) were self-identified lesbian (40.5%) and bisexual (59.5%) women between the ages of 18 to 25 recruited from across the U.S. using online advertisements. Participants completed four annual surveys. Hurdle mixed effects models were used to assess associations between minority stress and typical weekly drinking and drinking consequences one year later. Minority stress was not significantly associated with subsequent typical drinking. However, minority stress was significantly associated with having any alcohol consequences as well as the count of alcohol consequences one year later after controlling for covariates. Consistent with extant literature, this study provides

evidence for a prospective association between minority stress experienced by sexual minority women and drinking consequences. This study also provides support for the potential impact of efforts to reduce minority stress faced by sexual minority women.

Source : P0001,  
34690

Thème : **SEXUALITE**

Corbin W.R., Scott C.J., Treat T.A.

**Sociosexual Attitudes, Sociosexual Behaviors, and Alcohol Use.**

*Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*, 2016, Vol.77, n°4, 629-637

Mots-clefs : COMPORTEMENT/COMPORTEMENT A RISQUE/SEXUALITE/ALCOOLISATION/SOCIOLOGIE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/ADULTE/FACTEUR DE RISQUE

Prior studies have demonstrated an association between high-risk sexual behavior and alcohol use, and there is emerging evidence that dating status and sexual behavior are related to risk for subsequent alcohol use. However, relatively little is known regarding the specific attitudinal or behavioral indicators of alcohol-related risk associated with sexual behavior. The present study distinguished between sociosexual attitudes and sociosexual behaviors, two aspects of sexual risk that may contribute to individual differences in drinking behavior. The primary hypothesis was that sociosexual attitudes would indirectly contribute to heavier drinking through greater engagement in sociosexual behaviors. Study hypotheses were tested using baseline data from an alcohol challenge study in a sample of young adult heavy drinkers ( $n = 211$ , 73.7% male). Participants completed surveys assessing typical drinking behavior and both sociosexual attitudes and sociosexual behaviors. As hypothesized, sociosexual attitudes were indirectly related to heavier alcohol use through greater engagement in sociosexual behavior. However, the relation between sociosexual attitudes and sociosexual behaviors was stronger for men, as were the indirect effects of sociosexual attitudes on drinking behavior. Engagement in sociosexual behavior appears to be a risk factor for heavy alcohol use. This highlights the potential utility of targeted alcohol interventions in settings associated with sexual risk, including sexually transmitted infection clinics and college campuses. Future research should explore the mechanisms through which sociosexual behaviors contribute to drinking outcomes to further inform targeted alcohol interventions and to bolster protective factors among those who engage in sociosexual behaviors.

Source : P0015,  
34772

Thème : **SEXUALITE**

Furukawa S., Sakai T., Niiya T., Miyaoka H., Miyake T., Yamamoto S., Maruyama K., Ueda T., Tanaka K., Senba H., Todo Y., Torisu M., Minami H., Onji M., Tanigawa T., Matsuura B., Hiasa Y., Miyake Y.

**Alcohol consumption and prevalence of erectile dysfunction in Japanese patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: Baseline data from the Dogo Study.**

*Alcohol*, 2016, Vol.55, 17-22

Mots-clefs : DIABETE DE TYPE 2/CONSOMMATION

EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/DYSFONCTIONNEMENT/SEXUALITE/ETUDE  
TRANSVERSALE/MODE DE  
CONSOMMATION/JAPON/HOMME/QUESTIONNAIRE/PREVALENCE/COURB  
E EN J/ALCOOLISATION

Diabetes mellitus and heavy alcohol consumption are both associated with vascular disease, a category that includes erectile dysfunction (ED). However, the association between alcohol consumption and ED among patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus remains unclear. The aim of the present multicenter cross-sectional study was to investigate the relationship between drinking frequency, weekly alcohol consumption, daily alcohol consumption, and ED among Japanese patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. Study subjects were 340 male Japanese patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus, aged 19-70 years, who had undergone blood tests at our institutions. A self-administered questionnaire was used to collect information on the variables under study. ED was defined as present when a subject had a Sexual Health Inventory for Men score < 8. Adjustment was made for age, body mass index, duration of type 2 diabetes mellitus, current smoking, hypertension, dyslipidemia, glycosylated hemoglobin, stroke, coronary artery disease, diabetic retinopathy, diabetic nephropathy, and diabetic neuropathy. The prevalence of ED was 43.2% (147/340). The frequency of alcohol consumption and weekly alcohol consumption were independently inversely associated with ED ( $p$  for trend  $p = 0.001$  and  $0.004$ , respectively). The relationship between daily alcohol consumption and ED was an inverted J-shaped curve: alcohol consumption of less than 60 g, but not 60 g or more, per day was independently related to a lower prevalence of ED ( $p$  for quadratic trend =  $0.003$ ). In Japanese men with type 2 diabetes mellitus, an inverted J-shaped relationship between daily alcohol consumption and ED was observed, while frequency of alcohol consumption and weekly alcohol consumption were significantly inversely associated with ED.

Source : *P0002*,  
*34789*

Thème : **SEXUALITE**

Harding S.M., Mollé N., Reyes-Fondeur L., Karanian J.M.

**The effects of repeated forced ethanol consumption during adolescence on reproductive behaviors in male rats.**

*Alcohol*, 2016, Vol.55, 61-68

Mots-clefs :

CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/COMPORTEMENT/REPRODUCTION/MODELE ANIMAL/RAT/RAT LONG-EVANS/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE/SEXUALITE/ABSTINENCE/CERVEAU/MALE

Adolescence is a sensitive period of brain development when changes in hormone levels may have long-lasting effects on synaptic connections and behavior. In humans, alcohol consumption frequently begins during this critical period, although the impact of early exposure has not been fully examined. The current study was designed to investigate short- and long-term effects of repeated forced ethanol consumption during adolescence on emerging reproductive behaviors. Twenty-six young male Long-Evans rats were assigned to ethanol (Young EtOH,  $n = 12$ ) or water (Young Control,  $n = 14$ ) groups at postnatal day (P) 32, receiving a modified binge protocol of 3 g/kg of solution via gavage twice per week from P32 to P80. For comparison, another cohort of rats received a similar treatment paradigm in adulthood from P75-P133 (Adult EtOH,  $n = 8$ ; Adult Control,  $n = 10$ ). Reproductive behavior was assessed with tests for copulation, partner preference, and 50-

kHz vocalizations during forced consumption (intoxication) and again after a 4-5 week period of abstinence. During forced consumption, the Young EtOH group showed significantly longer latencies on copulation tests than Young Controls, but these differences did not persist after abstinence. Different patterns were observed in Adult animals, who only showed significant, delayed impairments in the post-ejaculatory interval. Preference for sexually receptive females increased with sexual experience in both adolescent and adult rats, regardless of treatment during the forced consumption phase. However, after abstinence, the Young EtOH group showed a significantly reduced partner preference compared to the Young Control group, which may indicate long-term effects on sexual motivation. Additionally, during forced consumption the Young EtOH group tended to emit fewer ultrasonic vocalizations, perhaps reflecting impairments in sexual communication. Adult groups showed no differences in partner preference or vocalization tests at any time. Taken together, these findings indicate that repeated, intermittent ethanol exposure may have moderate effects on reproductive behavior that vary as a function of age. After abstinence, differences were only observed in the younger group, suggesting that the adolescent brain and behavior are more sensitive to ethanol exposure than the adult brain for sexual motivation and performance.

Source : *P0002*,  
*34794*

## TRAITEMENT-INTERVENTION

Thème : **PHARMACOLOGIE - TOXICOLOGIE**

Naudet F., Fitzgerald N., Braillon A.

**Nalmefene for alcohol dependence: a NICE decision?**

*Lancet Psychiatry*, 2016, Vol.3, n°12, 1104-1105

Mots-clefs :

MEDICAMENT/NALMEFENE/TRAITEMENT/PHARMACOLOGIE/EFFICACITE  
/RECOMMANDATION

In November, 2014, the UK National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE), following an assessment of clinical-effectiveness and cost-effectiveness, recommended nalmefene, an opioid antagonist marketed by Lundbeck, for the reduction of alcohol consumption in people with alcohol dependence, in line with its European Medicines Agency (EMA) marketing authorisation. Although some clinicians were enthusiastic about the drug, the positive NICE recommendation contrasts with subsequent assessments: the German Drug Evaluation Agency and the Swedish Agency for Health Assessment concluded that it was not proven that nalmefene had any added benefit over existing treatments. Neither the *Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin* nor the journal *Prescrire* endorsed its use.

Source : *TAP 007 834*,  
*34722*

Thème : **PHARMACOLOGIE - TOXICOLOGIE**

Kenna G.A., Haass-Koffler C.L., Zywiak W.H., Edwards S.M., Brickley M.B., Swift R.M., Leggio L.

**Role of the  $\alpha 1$  blocker doxazosin in alcoholism: a proof-of-concept randomized controlled trial.**

Mots-clefs : NOREPINEPHRINE/DEPENDANCE/REDUCTION DE CONSOMMATION/TRAITEMENT/PLACEBO/PHARMACOLOGIE/MEDICAMENT/HISTOIRE FAMILIALE

Evidence suggests that the norepinephrine system represents an important treatment target for alcohol dependence (AD) and the  $\alpha 1$  -blocker prazosin may reduce alcohol drinking in rodents and alcoholic patients. The  $\alpha 1$  -blocker doxazosin demonstrates a more favorable pharmacokinetic profile than prazosin, but has never been studied for AD. A double-blind placebo-controlled randomized clinical trial was conducted in AD individuals seeking outpatient treatment. Doxazosin or matched placebo was titrated to 16 mg/day (or maximum tolerable dose). Drinks per week (DPW) and heavy drinking days (HDD) per week were the primary outcomes. Family history density of alcoholism (FHDA), severity of AD and gender were *a priori* moderators. Forty-one AD individuals were randomized, 30 (doxazosin = 15) completed the treatment phase and 28 (doxazosin = 14) also completed the follow-up. There were no significant differences between groups on DPW and HDD per week. With FHDA as a moderator, there were significant FHDA  $\times$  medication interactions for both DPW ( $p_{corrected} = 0.001$ ,  $d = 1.18$ ) and HDD ( $p_{corrected} = 0.00009$ ,  $d = 1.30$ ). Post hoc analyses revealed that doxazosin significantly reduced alcohol drinking in AD patients with *high* FHDA and by contrast increased drinking in those with *low* FHDA. Doxazosin may be effective selectively in AD patients with *high* FHDA. This study provides preliminary evidence for personalized medicine using  $\alpha 1$  -blockade to treat AD. However, confirmatory studies are required.

Source : P0054,  
34756

### Thème : **PHARMACOLOGIE - TOXICOLOGIE**

Helstrom A.W., Blow F.C., Slaymaker V., Kranzler H.R., Leong S., Oslin D.  
**Reductions in Alcohol Craving Following Naltrexone Treatment for Heavy Drinking.**

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°5, 562-566

Mots-clefs : BESOIN

IRREPRESSIBLE/ETHANOL/PATIENT/TRAITEMENT/NALTREXONE/DEPENDANCE/PHARMACOLOGIE/MEDICAMENT

The role of craving for alcohol as a response to alcohol treatment is not well understood. We examined daily diary ratings of craving over the course of 28 days among individuals participating in an inpatient substance abuse treatment program. Participants were alcohol dependent patients ( $n = 100$ ) in the Hazelden residential treatment program who were offered and agreed to take naltrexone and an age- and gender-matched comparison group ( $n = 100$ ) of alcohol-dependent patients in the same program who declined the offer of treatment with naltrexone. Changes in craving over time were compared between the two groups. The naltrexone-treated group reported a more rapid decrease in craving than the usual care group. The change in the trajectory of craving is consistent with prior reports suggesting that craving reduction is a mechanism of naltrexone's efficacy in treating alcohol dependence. Providing naltrexone to individuals seeking treatment for alcohol dependence may accelerate a reduction in their craving, consistent with a primary target of many addiction treatment programs. Craving ratings by 100 residential patients taking naltrexone for alcohol dependence were compared to ratings by 100 patients who did not take

naltrexone. Craving for alcohol decreased more rapidly in the patients taking naltrexone. Providing naltrexone to individuals seeking treatment for alcohol dependence may accelerate a reduction in craving, which may benefit treatment efforts.

Source : P0003,  
34836

Thème : **PHARMACOLOGIE - TOXICOLOGIE**

Simioni N., Preda C., Deken V., Bence C., Cottencin O., Rolland B.

**Characteristics of Patients with Alcohol Dependence Seeking Baclofen Treatment in France: A Two-Centre Comparative Cohort Study.**

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°6, 664-669

Mots-clefs :

BACLOFENE/PATIENT/TRAIEMENT/DEPENDANCE/ETHANOL/FRANCE/S  
TATUT SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE/STATUT SOCIO-  
ECONOMIQUE/MEDICAMENT/ETUDE DE COHORTE

To characterize the profile of patients seeking baclofen treatment for alcohol dependence in France. We compared retrospectively baclofen seekers and baclofen non-seekers within a cohort of consecutive outpatients with alcohol dependence who attended a first appointment for alcohol treatment at two French addiction centres between September 2012 and March 2014. We documented socio-demographic characteristics; comorbid psychiatric, addiction, alcohol dependence features; patients' initial drinking goal, and referral status; and treatment retention at 6 and 12 months. Of the 289 patients identified, 107 were baclofen seekers and 182 were baclofen non-seekers. The only parameters significantly associated with baclofen seekers in multivariate analyses were a greater baseline alcohol consumption ( $\beta = 15.4$ , 95% CI: 0.18-30.65,  $P = 0.05$ ), a controlled-drinking initial goal (OR = 14.9, 95% CI: 7.7-29,  $P < 0.0001$ ) and self-referral (OR = 6.6, 95% CI: 3.7-12,  $P < 0.0001$ ), baclofen seekers being eight times more likely to be self-referred and treatment-naïve (OR = 8.8, 95% CI: 4.1-18.9,  $P < 0.0001$ ). Baclofen seekers were more likely to be retained in treatment at 6 months (OR = 3.5, 95% CI: 1.8-6.7,  $P < 0.0001$ ) and 12 months (OR = 1.9, 95% CI: 1.1-3.2,  $P = 0.019$ ). In France, the perspective of controlled drinking offered by baclofen treatment may have attracted more self-referred patients, including those without previous alcohol treatment, to attend treatment, than the usual treatment options. These findings raise the question as to whether future public health strategies on alcohol should more prominently promote some aspects of alcohol treatment, such as patient's preference and treatment options, in order to reduce the treatment gap in alcohol dependence.

Source : P0003,  
34848

Thème : **TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION**

Fowler L.A., Holt S.L., Joshi D.

**Mobile technology-based interventions for adult users of alcohol: A systematic review of the literature.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, 2016, Vol.62, 25-34

Mots-clefs :

TELEPHONE/INTERVENTION/TECHNOLOGIE/ADULTE/LITTERATURE/EF

FICACITE/TRAIEMENT/REDUCTION DE CONSOMMATION/ABSTINENCE

Worldwide, 16% of people aged 15 and older engage in harmful use of alcohol. Harmful alcohol use leads to a host of preventable negative social and health consequences. Mobile technology-based interventions provide a particularly promising avenue for the widespread and cost-effective delivery of treatment that is accessible, affordable, individualized, and destigmatized to both alcohol-dependent and nondependent individuals. The present review sought to summarize the current literature on mobile technology-based interventions among adult users of alcohol and determine the efficacy of such interventions. Five databases were searched in December 2015 (Jan. 2004-Dec. 2015). Inclusion criteria were: participants aged 18 or older, interventions delivered through mobile-technology, and outcome measurement of alcohol reduction/cessation. Eight studies met inclusion criteria. The majority of the studies reviewed found positive effects of the intervention, even though the interventions themselves varied in design, length, dosage, and target population, and were pilot or preliminary in nature. Findings from this review highlight the promising, yet preliminary state of research in this area. Studies with adequate power and valid design are necessary to evaluate the potential of mobile technology-based interventions on long-term alcohol behavior outcomes. Furthermore, future research should elucidate what the most effective length of time is for a mobile technology-based intervention, how often individuals should receive messages for maximum benefit, and determine the comparative effectiveness of mobile technology interventions with other efficacious interventions.

Source : P0001,  
34697

Thème : **TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION**

Andrade A.L., de Lacerda R.B., Gomide H.P., Ronzani T.M., Sartes L.M., Martins L.F., Bedendo A., Souza-Formigoni M.L.

**Web-based self-help intervention reduces alcohol consumption in both heavy-drinking and dependent alcohol users: A pilot study.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, 2016, Vol.63, 63-71

Mots-clefs : INTERNET/INTERVENTION/OMS/REDUCTION DE CONSOMMATION/EFFICACITE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/AUDIT/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/DEPENDANCE

As part of a multicenter project supported by the World Health Organization, we developed a web-based intervention to reduce alcohol use and related problems. We evaluated the predictors of adherence to, and the outcomes of the intervention. Success was defined as a reduction in consumption to low risk levels or to < 50% of the baseline levels of number of drinks. From the 32,401 people who accessed the site, 3389 registered and 929 completed the full Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT), a necessary condition to be considered eligible to take part in the intervention. Based on their AUDIT scores, these participants were classified into: low risk users (LRU; n=319) harmful/hazardous users (HHU; n=298) or suggestive of dependence users (SDU; n=312). 29.1% of the registered users (LRU=42; HHU=90; SDU=82) completed the evaluation form at the end of the six-week period, and 63.5% reported low-risk drinking levels. We observed a significant reduction in alcohol consumption in the HHU (62.5%) and SDU (64.5%) groups in relation to baseline. One month after the intervention, in the follow-up, 94 users filled out the evaluation form, and their rate of success was similar to the one observed in the previous evaluation. Logistic regression analyses indicated that HHU participants presented higher adherence than LRU. Despite a relatively low adherence to the program, its good outcomes

and low cost, as well as the high number of people that can be reached by a web-based intervention, suggest it has good cost-effectiveness.

Source : P0001,  
34709

Thème : **TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION**

Bertholet N., Daeppen J.B., Cunningham J.A., Burnand B., Gmel G., Gaume J.  
**Are young men who overestimate drinking by others more likely to respond to an electronic normative feedback brief intervention for unhealthy alcohol use?**  
*Addictive Behaviors*, 2016, Vol.63, 97-101

Mots-clefs :

EFFICACITÉ/INTERVENTION/INTERNET/HOMME/EVALUATION/ALCOOLISATION/CONSOMMATION DECLARÉE/PAIR/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE  
To tested whether the efficacy of an internet-based brief intervention that included normative drinking feedback varied with estimations of the drinking of others. This study is a secondary analysis of a randomized controlled trial showing an intervention effect on weekly drinking. Participants were males with unhealthy alcohol use (mean age [SD]=20.8 [1.1]). Before the trial, participants were asked to estimate the percentage of men their age who drink more than they do. Using their self-reported drinking data, the "perceived" percentage of people their age and gender who drink more than they do, and data from Swiss statistics, we classified participants as overestimating (> +10%), accurately (-10% to +10%) or underestimating (< -10%) drinking by others. Of 734 participants with complete data, 427 overestimated, 205 accurately estimated and 102 underestimated the drinking of others. The mean (SD) number of drinks per week was 9.8 (7.9) and AUDIT score was 10.6 (4.2). In stratified negative binomial regression models predicting drinks per week, at 6months, and controlling for baseline drinks per week, the intervention was effective among those overestimating (IRR[95%CI] = 0.86[0.74;0.98]), but showed no effect among those accurately estimating (IRR[95%CI] = 0.83[0.66;1.03]) or underestimating IRR[95%CI] = 1.21[0.92;1.60]) the drinking of others. Perception of drinking by others appears to be a moderator of effect of an electronic feedback intervention among hazardous drinkers. This finding is consistent with the hypothesis that correcting the perceptions of others' drinking is a potential mechanism of action in normative feedback paradigms.

Source : P0001,  
34711

Thème : **TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION**

Carlson E., Holtyn A.F., Fingerhood M., Friedman-Wheeler D., Leoutsakos J.M.S., Silverman K.  
**The effects of the therapeutic workplace and heavy alcohol use on homelessness among homeless alcohol-dependent adults.**  
*Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 2016, Vol.168, 135-139

Mots-clefs : SANS-

ABRI/ABSTINENCE/ETHANOL/INTERVENTION/DEPENDANCE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/THERAPIE/TRAVAIL/ETUDE CLINIQUE  
BACKGROUND:

A clinical trial demonstrated that a therapeutic workplace could promote alcohol abstinence in homeless, alcohol-dependent adults. This secondary-data analysis examined rates of homelessness and their relation to the therapeutic workplace intervention and alcohol use during the trial.

#### METHODS:

In the trial, homeless, alcohol-dependent adults could work in a therapeutic workplace for 6 months and were randomly assigned to Unpaid Training, Paid Training, or Contingent Paid Training groups. Unpaid Training participants were not paid for working. Paid Training participants were paid for working. Contingent Paid Training participants were paid for working if they provided alcohol-negative breath samples. Rates of homelessness during the study were calculated for each participant and the three groups were compared. Mixed-effects regression models were conducted to examine the relation between alcohol use (i.e., heavy drinking, drinks per drinking day, and days of alcohol abstinence) and homelessness.

#### RESULTS:

Unpaid Training, Paid Training, and Contingent Paid Training participants did not differ in the percentage of study days spent homeless (31%, 28%, 17%; respectively;  $F(2,94)=1.732$ ,  $p=0.183$ ). However, participants with more heavy drinking days ( $b=0.350$ ,  $p<0.001$ ), more drinks per drinking day ( $b=0.267$ ,  $p<0.001$ ), and fewer days of alcohol abstinence ( $b=-0.285$ ,  $p<0.001$ ) spent more time homeless.

#### CONCLUSIONS:

Reducing heavy drinking and alcohol use may help homeless, alcohol-dependent adults transition out of homelessness.

Source : *P0010*,  
**34783**

### Thème : **TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION**

Chalmers J., Ritter A., Berends L.

#### **Estimating met demand for alcohol and other drug treatment in Australia.**

*Addiction*, 2016, Vol.111, n°11, 2041-2049

Mots-clefs : ETHANOL/DROGUE/TRAITEMENT/AUSTRALIE/PRISE EN CHARGE/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/ALCOOLISME/MEDECIN GENERALISTE/HOPITAL

To estimate the amount of alcohol and other drug (AOD) treatment provided and number of treatment recipients in Australia in 2011-12, and document an approach for future estimates internationally. We combined multiple data sources to estimate the amount of treatment received: administrative data on AOD treatment funded by the Australian and state/territory governments, survey data from treatment providers and programme evaluation data. The various data sources were reconciled, using published studies of treatment activity, to estimate the unique number of treatment recipients. Treatment funded by the Australian and state/territory governments provided by general practitioners, specialist treatment services, hospitals, community- and hospital-based ambulatory mental health-care services and allied health professionals. People receiving AOD treatment in the above settings. Annual quantum of AOD treatment (encounters, episodes, consultations) and the number of unique treatment recipients. In 2011/12 we estimated 1.6 million episodes of care, consultations or encounters, noting that measures of treatment are not comparable. Based on a range of conversion rates to account for people accessing treatment multiple times in that year, we estimated that the number of Australians in receipt of AOD treatment ranged from 202 168 to 232 419. This is an underestimate and subject to error.

Using the upper range of the estimate, on average each treatment recipient made 4.7 visits to a general practitioner (GP) or allied health professional providing mental health services for AOD treatment, and had 1.2 treatment episodes with a specialist AOD treatment provider and/or hospital. Between 202 168 and 232 419 Australians are estimated to have received alcohol and other drug treatment in 2011-12. The comprehensive approach used to calculate this estimate, combining multiple independent data sets across treatment settings and programmes, can be replicated in other countries.

Source : P0007,  
34820

Thème : **TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION**

Wilson A.D., Bravo A.J., Pearson M.R., Witkiewitz K.

**Finding success in failure: using latent profile analysis to examine heterogeneity in psychosocial functioning among heavy drinkers following treatment.**

*Addiction*, 2016, Vol.111, n°12, 2145-2154

Mots-clefs : PSYCHOSOCIOLOGIE/TRAITEMENT/EFFICACITE/ETATS-UNIS/PROJET MATCH/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL

To estimate differences in post-treatment psychosocial functioning among treatment 'failures' (i.e. heavy drinkers, defined as 4+/5+ drinks for women/men) from two large multi-site clinical trials and to compare these levels of functioning to those of the purported treatment 'successes' (i.e. non-heavy drinkers). Separate latent profile analyses of data from two of the largest alcohol clinical trials conducted in the United States, COMBINE (Combined Pharmacotherapies and Behavioral Interventions) and Project MATCH (Matching Alcoholism Treatments to Client Heterogeneity), comparing psychosocial outcomes across derived classes of heterogeneous treatment responders. Eleven US academic sites in COMBINE, 27 US treatment sites local to nine research sites in Project MATCH. A total of 962 individuals in COMBINE (69% male, 77% white, mean age: 44 years) treated January 2001 to January 2004 and 1528 individuals in Project MATCH (75% male, 80% white, mean age: 40 years) treated April 1991 to September 1994. In COMBINE, we analyzed health, quality of life, mental health symptoms and alcohol consequences 12 months post-baseline. In Project MATCH, we examined social functioning, mental health symptoms and alcohol consequences 15 months post-baseline. Latent profile analysis of measures of functioning in both samples supported a three-profile solution for the group of treatment 'failures', characterized by high-, average- and low-functioning individuals. The high-functioning treatment 'failures' generally performed better across measures of psychosocial functioning at follow-up than participants designated treatment 'successes' by virtue of being abstainers or light drinkers. Current United States Food and Drug Administration guidance to use heavy drinking as indicative of treatment 'failure' fails to take into account substantial psychosocial improvements made by individuals who continue occasionally to drink heavily post-treatment.

Source : P0007,  
34822

Thème : **TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION**

Bekkering G.E., Zeeuws D., Lenaerts E., Pas L., Verstuyf G., Matthys F., Aertgeerts B., Matheï C.

## Development and Validation of Quality Indicators on Continuing Care for Patients With AUD: A Delphi Study.

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°5, 555-561

Mots-clefs : PROBLEME LIE A

L'ALCOOL/ALCOOLISME/TRAIITEMENT/EFFICACITE/INDICATEUR DE SANTE/QUESTIONNAIRE/RECOMMANDATION/BELGIQUE/PATIENT

To develop indicators to assess quality of continuing care for persons with alcohol use disorder (AUD). A guideline-based RAND-modified Delphi method was used to develop and validate indicators regarding the process and outcome of continuing care. We systematically searched for evidence-based guidelines and existing quality indicators. A multidisciplinary expert panel prioritized recommendations using a written questionnaire followed by a group discussion. Important recommendations were then translated to quality indicators. The panel subsequently selected indicators that were measurable and applicable in Belgium. In a final round the indicators face-validity was assessed. We extracted 69 recommendations from 06 guidelines and 17 relevant quality indicators. Of all, 13 indicators remained after 03 written rounds and 02 group discussions. This study describes a systematic approach to develop and validate quality indicators for continuing care for AUD. The final set of selected indicators consisted of 10 process and 03 outcome indicators. As the level of evidence of effective continuing care components is very low further development of the indicators is recommended. This study describes a systematic approach to develop and validate quality indicators for continuing care for AUD. The proposed set of indicators consisted of 10 process and 03 outcome indicators. As the level of evidence of effective continuing care components is very low further development of the indicators is recommended.

Source : P0003,  
34835

## Thème : **TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION**

Owens L., Kolamunnage-Dona R., Owens A., Perkins L., Butcher G., Wilson K., Beale S., Mahon J., Williamson P., Gilmore I., Pirmohamed M.

### **A Randomized Controlled Trial of Extended Brief Intervention for Alcohol-Dependent Patients in an Acute Hospital Setting.**

*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°5, 584-592

Mots-clefs : ALCOOLIQUE/HOPITAL/INTERVENTION BREVE/SERVICE DES URGENCES/DEPISTAGE/QUESTIONNAIRE

To determine whether alcohol-dependent patients in a hospital setting benefit from extended brief interventions (EBI) delivered by an Alcohol Specialist Nurse. Alcohol-dependent patients recruited via screening at the emergency department (ED) (n = 267), whether or not admitted to hospital, were randomized to EBI (up to six counselling sessions offered) or control. At 6 months, 84.2% of patients were assessed by a researcher blinded to the intervention. The primary outcome was a fall in Severity of Alcohol Dependence Questionnaire. There was no difference between groups in the primary outcome [odds ratio (OR) 1.02; 95% confidence interval (CI): 0.38, 2.75, P = 0.97]. Secondary outcomes including alcohol consumption and readiness to change did not show a significant difference between groups. However, all secondary outcome measures improved, on average, in both arms. Although EBI can be delivered in an ED or inpatient setting, it was not shown to be an advantage over screening and usual management (which included advice on alternative

services), with patients in both groups showing an average improvement.

Source : *P0003*,  
*34839*

Thème : **TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION**

Doumas D.M., Esp S., Johnson J., Trull R., Shearer K.

**The eCHECKUP TO GO for High School: Impact on risk factors and protective behavioral strategies for alcohol use.**

*Addictive Behaviors*, **2017**, Vol.64, 93-100

Mots-clefs : EFFICACITE/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/PROGRAMME DE PREVENTION/INTERVENTION/FACTEUR DE RISQUE/COMPORTEMENT/SEXE/ALCOOLISATION

The eCHECKUP TO GO is identified as a highly effective, low-cost individually-focused alcohol intervention by the NIAAA CollegeAIM guide. The research on the eCHECKUP TO GO for High School is less consistent, suggesting that the program content, originally designed for college students, may need modification for this age group. This randomized controlled study examined the effectiveness of the eCHECKUP TO GO for High School on shifting risk and protective factors for alcohol use targeted by the program at a 4-6week follow-up. Female high school students in the intervention group reported a reduction in perceptions of peer drinking, beliefs about alcohol, and positive alcohol expectancies, compared to students in the control group. There were no group differences in risk factors for males or in protective behavioral strategies for either males or females. Results indicate the eCHECKUP TO GO for High School may be more effective for females and that program content targeting protective behavioral strategies may need modification for this age group.

Source : *P0001*,  
*34963*