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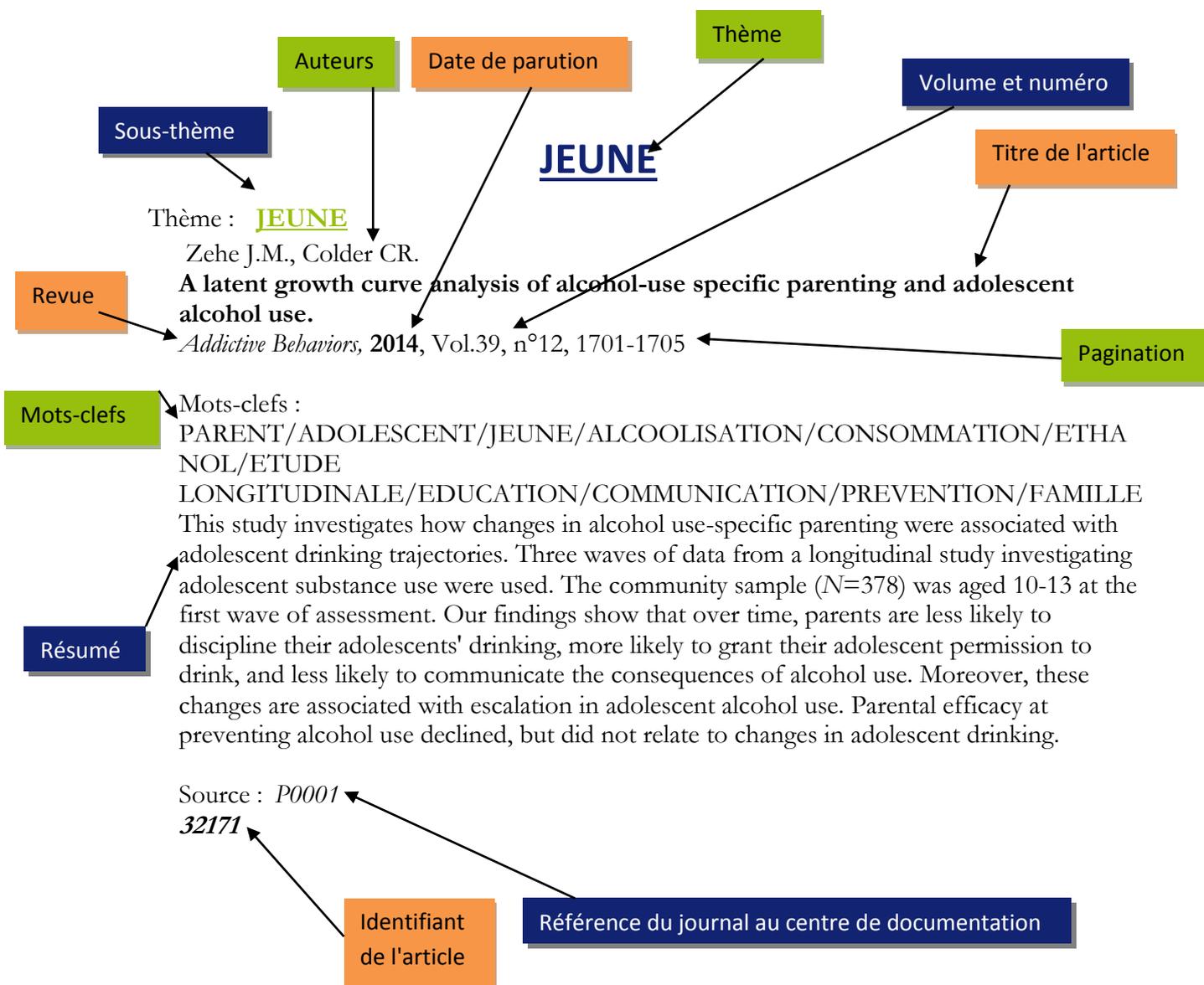
Le bulletin bibliographique de la Fondation pour la recherche en alcoologie à parution périodique, contient une bibliographie analytique des dernières acquisitions du centre de documentation ou dépouillement des dernières revues reçues. Les notices sont classées de façon arbitraire par thèmes.

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

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

Vous pouvez retrouver les notices de ce bulletin ainsi que l'ensemble de la base de données sur le site Internet de la Fondation pour la recherche en alcoologie à l'adresse www.fondationrecherchealcoologie.org

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.*

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

- ✓ Addiction Biology : Vol.21, n°6
- ✓ Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research : Vol.40, n°9, 10 et 11
- ✓ Alcoologie et Addictologie : Vol.38, n°4
- ✓ Agora Débats/Jeunesses : Hors-série 2016
- ✓ Psychology of Addictive Behaviors : Vol.30, n°7 et 8

Ce bulletin couvre la période du 1^{er} au 28 février 2017.

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

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* Il est entendu que certains documents concernent plusieurs thèmes à la fois. On ne peut classer le document que dans l'un des thèmes de manière relativement arbitraire.

ALCOOL ET AUTRES SUBSTANCES

Thème : **ALCOOL ET AUTRES SUBSTANCES**

Deschenau A., Iftimovici A., Touzeau D.

Usages de drogues et mésusages de médicaments : repères utiles sur la polyconsommation

Presse Médicale, 2016, Vol.45, n°12, 1102-1107

Mots-clés : SUBSTANCE PSYCHOACTIVE/POLYCONSOMMATION/PRISE EN CHARGE/COMORBIDITE/TRAIITEMENT/THERAPIE/DROGUE/MEDICAMENT
L'usage problématique de substances psychoactives, légales ou non, prescrites ou non, demeure un phénomène étendu si l'on considère l'ensemble, avec une multiplication des produits consommés. La polyconsommation est une tendance qui se confirme. Si son analyse épidémiologique est complexe et manque encore de travaux, des associations de substances se distinguent, permettant d'identifier des groupes d'usagers et des risques médicaux et sociaux plus spécifiques. La prise en charge des polyconsommateurs comprend une évaluation de chaque usage mais aussi des relations entre chacun, et les objectifs du patient pour chacun. Les complications comme les comorbidités psychiatriques et somatiques doivent être prises en compte dans la prise en charge thérapeutique. Les outils thérapeutiques de la polyconsommation, notamment pharmacologiques, sont encore souvent cantonnés à la somme des outils spécifiques à chaque produit. La prévention est essentielle mais doit s'adapter aux groupes identifiés, au genre. Notamment, une bonne connaissance de la prise en charge de la douleur chronique et des risques de dépendance aux opiacés est requise pour prévenir les polysusages comprenant des opioïdes.

Source : *TAP 007 866*,
35008

Thème : **TABAGISME**

Burnham E.L., McNally A., Gaydos J., Brown L.A.

The Relationship Between Airway Antioxidant Levels, Alcohol Use Disorders, and Cigarette Smoking.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°10, 2147-2160

Mots-clés : PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/TABAGISME/STRESS
OXYDATIF/POUMON/PATHOLOGIE/PNEUMONIE/THERAPIE/ANTIOXYDANT/A
LVEOLE/GLUTATHION

Alcohol use disorders (AUDs) and cigarette smoking are associated with pulmonary oxidative stress, likely related to antioxidant depletion. Pulmonary oxidative stress may adversely affect innate immunity, leading to increased pneumonia susceptibility and severity, including development of the acute respiratory distress syndrome. In people with AUDs, most of whom smoke, antioxidant therapy can potentially restore immune cell function and attenuate pneumonia development. Challenges to human investigations of antioxidant therapies include an inability to identify pulmonary oxidative stress noninvasively and the optimal route to deliver pulmonary antioxidants. We sought to determine whether bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) measures of thiol antioxidants from a 50-ml upper airway aliquot approximated those in the alveolar space and to determine whether AUDs and/or smoking affected these relationships. Healthy human subjects with and without AUDs, including smokers and nonsmokers, underwent BAL. Samples obtained

after the first 50-ml normal saline aliquot were analyzed as representing bronchial airways; subsequent 50-ml aliquots were analyzed as representative of the alveolar space. Reduced and oxidized (GSSG) glutathione, cysteine (Cys), and its oxidized species, cystine, along with mixed disulfides (MDs) were quantified using high-performance liquid chromatography. The percent of total thiols present in their oxidized forms, and thiol redox potentials, were calculated. Positive correlations between upper and lower BAL fluid thiol species were observed that were most robust for GSSG ($\rho = 0.85$), Cys ($\rho = 0.83$), and MDs ($\rho = 0.69$), but poor for thiol redox potential measures. In contrast to nonsmokers (either with or without AUDs), in subjects with AUDs who smoked, upper BAL fluid %GSSG, Cys, and MD measures were relatively increased compared to lower. A small volume BAL procedure may be suitable to assess intrapulmonary oxidative stress related to thiol depletion. Factors including AUDs and smoking may disproportionately increase upper airways oxidative stress that could be relevant for therapeutic interventions.

Source : P0004,
35035

Thème : **TABAGISME**

Beard E., Brown J., Michie S., Kaner E., Meier P., West R.

Use of aids for smoking cessation and alcohol reduction: A population survey of adults in England

BMC Public Health, 2016, Vol.16, n°1237, 13 p.

Mots-clefs : COMPORTEMENT/PREVALENCE/TAIWAN/ABSTINENCE/REDUCTION DE CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/ANGLETERRE/FACE A FACE/ENTRETIEN/AUDIT/PHARMACOTHERAPIE/CONSEIL/ETHNIE/STATUT SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE/STATUT SOCIO-ECONOMIQUE
BACKGROUND:

It is important for policy planning to chart the methods smokers and high-risk drinkers use to help them change their behaviour. This study assessed prevalence of use, and characteristics of users, of support for smoking cessation and alcohol reduction in England.

METHODS:

Data were used from the Smoking and Alcohol Toolkit Studies, which involve monthly face-to-face computer-assisted interviews of adults aged 16+ in England. We included data collected between June 2014 and July 2015 on 1600 smokers who had made at least one quit attempt and 911 high-risk drinkers (defined as scores > 8+ on the full AUDIT or 5+ on questions 1-3 of the AUDIT-C) who had made an attempt to cut down in the past 12 months. Participants provided information on their socio-demographic characteristics and use of aids during their most recent quit attempt including pharmacotherapy, face-to-face counselling, telephone support, self-help materials (digital and printed), and complementary medicine.

RESULTS:

A total of 60.3 % of smokers used aids in the past year, compared with just 14.9 % of high-risk drinkers. Use of pharmacotherapy was high among smokers and very low among drinkers (56.0 % versus 1.2 %). Use of other aids was low for both behaviours: face-to-face counselling (2.6 % versus 4.8 %), self-help materials (1.4 % versus 4.1 %) and complementary medicine (1.0 % versus 0.5 %). Use of aids was more common among smokers aged 25-54 compared with 16-24 year olds (25-34, ORadj1.49, $p = 0.012$; 35-44, ORadj1.93, $p < 0.001$; 35-44, ORadj1.93, $p < 0.001$; 45-54, ORadj1.66, $p = 0.008$), with cigarette consumption > 10 relative to < 1 (10-20, ORadj2.47, $p = 0.011$; > 20, ORadj4.23, $p = 0.001$), and less common among ethnic minorities (ORadj0.69, $p = 0.026$). For alcohol reduction, use of aids was higher among ethnic minority

groups (ORadj2.41 ; $p = 0.015$), and those of social-grade D/E relative to AB (ORadj2.29, $p = 0.012$ & ORadj3.13, $p < 0.001$).

CONCLUSION:

In England, the use of pharmacotherapy is prevalent for smoking cessation but not alcohol reduction. Other aids are used at a low rate, with face-to-face counselling being more common for alcohol reduction than smoking cessation.

Source : *TAP 007 903*,
35135

ALCOOLÉMIE

Thème : **MARQUEUR**

Hahn J.A., Anton R.F., Javors M.A.

The Formation, Elimination, Interpretation, and Future Research Needs of Phosphatidylethanol for Research Studies and Clinical Practice.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, **2016**, Vol.40, n°11, 2292-2295

Mots-clefs : PHOSPHATIDYLETHANOL/VIH/KENYA/CONSOMMATION
DECLAREE/SEXE/SUIVI/INTERVENTION

IN THIS JOURNAL, Papas and colleagues (2016) report on comparing phosphatidylethanol (PEth) to self-reported alcohol use in a behavioral alcohol intervention trial of 127 HIV infected adults in Kenya. Study eligibility included any self-reported prior 30-day drinking and scoring ≥ 3 on the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test—Consumption (AUDIT-C) or drinking ≥ 6 drinks per occasion at least monthly in the past year. Self-reported alcohol consumption was in the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism's (2016) risky range, with drinking reported on a median of 50% of the prior 30 days, and a median of 4.5 drinks per drinking day. No differences in self-reported consumption were observed by sex. At baseline, the proportion with positive PEth tests (PEth homologue 16:0/18:1 ≥ 8 ng/ml) was 54% in women ($n = 67$) and 92% in men ($n = 60$). At the 3-month follow-up, after engaging in a 6-session alcohol intervention or control condition, of those reporting any 30-day alcohol consumption, the proportions testing PEth positive among the women and men, respectively, were 93% ($n = 27$) and 97% ($n = 31$). Of those who reported abstaining for ≥ 30 days, the proportions PEth positive were 30% ($n = 40$) and 65% ($n = 29$) among the women and men, respectively.

Source : *P0004*,
35061

Thème : **SECURITE ROUTIERE**

Voas R.B., Tippetts A.S., Bergen G., Grosz M., Marques P.

Mandating Treatment Based on Interlock Performance: Evidence for Effectiveness.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, **2016**, Vol.40, n°9, 1953-1960

Mots-clefs : TRAITEMENT/EFFICACITE/INTERVENTION/RECIDIVISME/CONDUITE
EN ETAT D'IVRESSE/SECURITE ROUTIERE/FLORIDE

Vehicle alcohol ignition interlocks reduce alcohol-impaired driving recidivism while installed, but recidivism reduction does not continue after removal. It has been suggested that integrating alcohol use disorder (AUD) treatment with interlock programs might extend the effectiveness of interlocks in reducing recidivism beyond their removal. This study evaluated the first

implementation of a Florida policy mandating AUD treatment for driving under the influence (DUI) offenders on interlocks. Treatment was required when the offender accumulated 3 violations (defined as 2 "lockouts" within 4 hours; a lockout occurs when the device prevents a drinking driver from starting the vehicle). Cox regression was used to compare alcohol-impaired driving recidivism during the 48 months following the interlock removal between 2 groups: (i) 640 multiple DUI offenders who received AUD treatment while interlocks were installed; and (ii) 806 matched offenders not mandated to treatment while interlocks were installed. The ignition interlock plus treatment group experienced 32% lower recidivism, 95% confidence interval [9, 49], following the removal of the interlock during the 12 to 48 months in which they were compared with the nontreatment group. We estimated that this decline in recidivism would have prevented 41 rearrests, 13 crashes, and almost 9 injuries in crashes involving the 640 treated offenders over the period following interlock removal. This study provides strong support for the inclusion of AUD treatment for offenders in interlock programs based on the number of times they are "locked out." The offenders required to attend treatment demonstrated a one-third lower DUI recidivism following their time on the interlock compared to similar untreated offenders.

Source : P0004,
34999

Thème : **SECURITE ROUTIERE**

Arria A.M., Caldeira K.M., Bugbee B.A., Vincent K.B., O'Grady K.E.

Energy Drink Use Patterns Among Young Adults: Associations with Drunk Driving.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°11, 2456-2466

Mots-clefs : ETHANOL/BOISSON ALCOOLISEE/CONDUITE EN ETAT D'IVRESSE/ETUDE LONGITUDINALE/ETUDIANT/ENTRETIEN/FREQUENCE DE CONSOMMATION/CONSOMMATION/CAFEINE/MODELE/SECURITE ROUTIERE
Highly caffeinated "energy drinks" (ED) are commonly consumed and sometimes mixed with alcohol. Associations between ED consumption, risk-taking, and alcohol-related problems have been observed. This study examines the relationship between ED consumption-both with and without alcohol-and drunk driving. Data were derived from a longitudinal study of college students assessed annually via personal interviews. In Year 6 (modal age 23; $n = 1,000$), participants self-reported their past-year frequency of drunk driving, ED consumption patterns (frequency of drinking alcohol mixed with energy drinks [AmED] and drinking energy drinks without alcohol [ED]), alcohol use (frequency, quantity), and other caffeine consumption. Earlier assessments captured suspected risk factors for drunk driving. Structural equation modeling was used to develop an explanatory model for the association between ED consumption patterns and drunk driving frequency while accounting for other suspected risk factors. More than half (57%) consumed ED at least once during the past year. Among ED consumers, 71% drank AmED and 85% drank ED alone; many (56%) engaged in both styles of ED consumption while others specialized in one or the other (29% drank ED alone exclusively, while, 15% drank AmED exclusively). After accounting for other risk factors, ED consumption was associated with drunk driving frequency in 2 ways. First, a direct path existed from ED frequency (without alcohol) to drunk driving frequency. Second, an indirect path existed from AmED frequency through alcohol quantity to drunk driving frequency. Among this sample, ED consumption with and without alcohol was common, and both styles of ED consumption contributed independently to drunk driving frequency. Results call for increased attention to the impact of different patterns of ED consumption on alcohol-related consequences, such as drunk driving.

Source : P0004,

35082

Thème : **SECURITE ROUTIERE**

Sciliano V., Mezzasalma L., Scalese M., Doveri C., Molinaro S.

Drinking and driving among Italian adolescents: Trends over seven years (2007-2013).*Accident Analysis and Prevention*, 2016, Vol.88, 97-104

Mots-clefs : CONDUITE EN ETAT D'IVRESSE/JEUNE/EVOLUTION/ACCIDENT DE LA ROUTE/SECURITE ROUTIERE/COMPORTEMENT/INFLUENCE/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/ETUDE TRANSVERSALE/ENQUETE ESPAD/ETUDE DE COHORTE/ITALIE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/AGE

In recent years, increasing attention has been paid to the issue of driving under the influence of alcohol (DUI), especially among young people. The aims of the present study were (1) to analyse the trends of DUI, riding with a driver under influence of alcohol (RWDUI) and alcohol-related road crashes (A-rC) in a nationally representative sample of students in the period 2007-2013, (2) to assess how different drinking patterns were associated with DUI and RWDUI, (3) to evaluate other influential factors (such as gender, older siblings' and friends' behaviour with alcohol) on DUI and RWDUI. Data were drawn from the cross-sectional European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD) carried out annually in Italy. The sample size ranged from 25,555 to 40,390 students (15-19 years old). Results were stratified for students <18 years and ≥ 18 years old. Although a significant decreasing trend for alcohol consumption was observed only in the younger group, a significant decrease in DUI [APC (annual percent change) -9.7 in the younger and -6.4 in the older group] and in RWDUI (APC -6.7 in the younger and -4.8 in the older group) was detected. A significant decreasing trend of A-rC was observed only in the older group (APC -3.4). Three specific drinking patterns were identified: "Drinking to Excess" (DE), "Drinking with Intoxication" (DI) and "Drinking but Not to Excess" (DNE). In both age groups, the DE pattern significantly increased the likelihood of DUI, whereas the DI pattern was negatively associated, and the DNE pattern was not associated. Different results were found for RWDUI: the DE and DI patterns were significantly associated with RWDUI, whereas the DNE pattern was negatively associated. Overall, illegal substance use, parental monitoring, peers' and siblings' influence were associated with DUI and RWDUI. The change in behaviour towards DUI and RWDUI suggests a cumulative effectiveness of current alcohol policies, although further actions (greater attention to social context, law enforcement, and promotion of good practice) are needed to substantially reduce alcohol-related crashes.

Source : *TAP 007 896*,

35116

Thème : **SECURITE ROUTIERE****Baromètre européen de la conduite responsable - Edition 2017**

2017, 53 p.

Mots-clefs : SECURITE ROUTIERE/FRANCE/INTERNET/CONDUITE/ACCIDENT DE LA ROUTE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/AGE/SEXE/PREVALENCE/COMPORTEMENT/ETHANOL/MEDICAMENT/COMPORTEMENT A RISQUE

Alors que le nombre de personnes tuées sur les routes est en hausse pour la troisième année consécutive – ce qui n'était plus arrivé depuis 45 ans – la Fondation VINCI Autoroutes pour une conduite responsable livre les résultats de son enquête annuelle sur les comportements des

Français au volant. 2 406 Français, représentatifs des régions françaises, ont été interrogés par Ipsos dans le cadre de l'édition 2017 du Baromètre de la conduite responsable.

Malgré une hausse de la mortalité routière depuis 3 ans, le fatalisme recule

Alors même que la courbe de la mortalité routière ne s'est pas inversée en 2016, l'optimisme et le volontarisme progressent : 58 % des Français – soit 3 pts de plus qu'en 2016 – considèrent que le nombre de personnes tuées sur les routes pourra encore baisser de façon très importante dans les prochaines années.

L'autosatisfaction prévaut, c'est d'autrui que vient le danger

Interrogés sur leurs qualités de conducteurs, les Français s'accordent spontanément une très bonne note à titre individuel : 7,7/10 en moyenne. Ainsi, lorsqu'ils décrivent leur propre attitude au volant, la quasi-totalité des conducteurs français (96 %) emploient au moins un adjectif positif : « vigilant » (78 %, et jusqu'à 86 % en Occitanie), « calme » (43 %) et « courtois » (25 %). Le manque de lucidité des conducteurs s'exprime aussi lorsqu'il s'agit de reconnaître leurs défauts : ils ne sont que 13 % à s'estimer « stressés », 3 % à se considérer « agressifs » (1 % seulement des Franciliens !), et 1 % à se percevoir comme « irresponsables » ou « dangereux ». À l'inverse, lorsqu'ils jugent leurs compatriotes au volant, les Français se montrent nettement plus critiques : ils sont 45 % à les considérer « irresponsables », 39 % à les trouver « dangereux », 33 % « agressifs » et 32 % « stressés ».

Les incivilités au volant continuent d'augmenter

La quasi-totalité des incivilités identifiées dans le Baromètre de la conduite responsable sont en hausse en 2017. D'ailleurs, près de 9 Français sur 10 (86 % ; +1 pt) ont déjà eu peur du comportement agressif d'un autre conducteur. 68 % (+3 pts) d'entre eux reconnaissent qu'il leur arrive d'injurier les autres automobilistes (76 % en Occitanie, contre 58 % dans le Grand Est). 37 % (+2 pts) collent délibérément les conducteurs qui les énervent et 27 % (+1 pt) doublent à droite sur autoroute – une mauvaise habitude particulièrement ancrée en Île-de-France (48 %). Les Franciliens et les conducteurs d'Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes sont également les plus enclins à descendre de leur véhicule pour s'expliquer avec les autres automobilistes (19 %). L'usage intempestif du klaxon reste également fréquent chez plus d'un Français sur deux (53 %).

Les comportements à risques sont largement répandus

Des règles de sécurité élémentaires ne sont pas respectées par une large part des conducteurs, même si l'on observe certaines améliorations par rapport à l'an dernier : 91 % (-1 pt) d'entre eux admettent dépasser de quelques kilomètres/heure les limitations de vitesse, 60 % (-5 pts) oublient de mettre leur clignotant, 45 % (-5 pts) circulent sur autoroute sur la voie du milieu alors que la voie de droite est libre. 76 % des Français (84 % en région Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur) ne respectent pas les distances de sécurité, et plus d'1 Français sur 2 (55 % ; -2 pts) oublie de ralentir à proximité d'une zone de travaux. Il est vrai que plus des trois quarts d'entre eux (77 %) ne savent pas qu'il faut plus de 150 mètres pour arrêter un véhicule lancé à 130 kilomètres/heure sur chaussée sèche... Même le port de la ceinture est loin d'être systématique, puisque près d'1 Français sur 10 (9 %, et jusqu'à 14 % en Occitanie) reconnaît qu'il lui arrive de conduire sans l'attacher.

Source : TAP 007 900,

35123

ALCOOLOGIE-ADDICTOLOGIE

Thème : **ASSOCIATION D'ANCIENS BUVEURS - GROUPE D'ENTRAIDE**

Hiernaux C., Varescon I.

Le programme spirituel en 12 étapes, un vecteur de résilience ? Caractérisation d'un échantillon de membres des Alcooliques anonymes en fonction de leur résilience et de leur

spiritualité

Alcoologie et Addictologie, 2016, Vol.38, n°4, 295-304

Mots-clefs : ALCOOLIKUES

ANONYMES/THERAPIE/ALCOOLISME/EFFICACITE/SPIRITUALITE/ABSTINENCE
/GROUPE D'ENTRAIDE/TRAITEMENT

Contexte : de nombreux individus dans le monde cherchent à remédier à leur alcoolisme en étudiant et appliquant le programme de rétablissement spirituel en 12 étapes des Alcooliques anonymes (AA). Peu d'études ont analysé les mécanismes d'efficacité de la spiritualité des AA. L'article présenté en propose une description et en dégage des facteurs potentiels de résilience. Méthode : 55 membres des AA ont répondu à des échelles évaluant le niveau et les caractéristiques de leur participation aux AA, de leur spiritualité et de leur résilience. Des analyses de corrélation en composantes principales et de classification ont alors été entreprises.

Résultats : les résultats montrent une corrélation positive ($p < 0,05$) entre la participation aux AA, la spiritualité et des composantes de la résilience. La résilience en lien avec la spiritualité des AA explique 18,5 % de la variance totale, soit près de cinq fois plus que dans l'échantillon de validation des concepteurs de l'outil d'évaluation de la résilience utilisé. Enfin, il a été établi que les individus les plus résilients étaient aussi ceux disposant d'une meilleure qualité relationnelle avec une puissance supérieure.

Discussion : au-delà d'une simple méthode de maintien de l'abstinence, les 12 étapes spirituelles des AA sembleraient proposer un programme de résilience.

Source : P0005,
35130

Thème : **DEPENDANCE - ADDICTION**

Touzeau D.

Réduire l'empreinte addictologique sur l'individu et la société

Presse Médicale, 2016, Vol.45, n°12, 1094-1095

Mots-clefs : ADDICTOLOGIE/BESOIN

IRREPRESSIBLE/ADDICTION/SOCIETE/CONSOMMATION/SUBSTANCE
PSYCHOACTIVE/SANTE PUBLIQUE/ALCOOLISME

Le concept d'addiction s'est peu à peu séparé de ses aspects moraux ("vice") ou simplificateurs ("simple maladie ou un problème de société") pour gagner en complexité. Ce dossier présente des aspects variés de l'addictologie (avec ou sans substance). Toutes ces contributions ont été rendues possibles par l'adoption d'une approche commune aux cliniciens. Ils ont bénéficié des travaux du DSM5 qui consacre l'abandon du terme de dépendance, au sens où il n'exprimait rien d'autre que l'inévitable conséquence pharmacologique (tolérance, sevrage) de la prise prolongée de certaines substances chimiques...

Source : TAP 007 865,
35007

Thème : **DEPISTAGE**

Morgenstern M., DiFranza J.R., Wellman R.J., Sargent J.D., Hanewinkel R.

Relationship between early symptoms of alcohol craving and binge drinking 2.5 years later.

Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2016, Vol.160, 183-189

Mots-clefs : BESOIN IRREPRESSIBLE/ETUDE
LONGITUDINALE/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/ALLEMAGNE/FACTEUR
PREDICTIF/CONSUMMATION EXCESSIVE
PONCTUELLE/DEPISTAGE/SYMPATOMATOLOGIE

BACKGROUND:

The first self-reported symptoms of nicotine dependence (e.g., as craving) can appear within days to weeks of the onset of occasional use, and the appearance of symptoms predicts future consumption and dependence. We sought to determine whether craving for alcohol occurs in early stages of adolescent alcohol use, and whether it predicts future binge drinking, a prevalent and problematic behavior.

METHODS:

Longitudinal (30-month) four-wave study of 3415 students ($M=12.5$ years at baseline) from 29 German schools. Students reported five symptoms of alcohol craving on a scale developed based on well-validated measures for tobacco. Multilevel mixed-effects logistic regression was used to predict having five or more binge episodes by last follow-up, based on the number of symptoms reported before the first lifetime binge. Multiple imputation was used to address study drop-out.

RESULTS:

At baseline, 23% reported at least one symptom, increasing to 54% at wave 4. Any report of symptoms at baseline was associated with frequency of alcohol use, being present in 100% of daily, 93% of weekly, 87% of monthly, 48% of infrequent drinkers, and 16% of ever drinkers reporting no current alcohol use. Moreover, symptoms at baseline independently predicted frequent binge drinking 2.5 years later, AOR=2.08 (95% CI 1.39, 3.11; $p<0.001$) among baseline never-bingers, after adjusting for covariates.

CONCLUSIONS:

Some early-onset drinkers reported symptoms of alcohol craving and loss of control after minimal exposure to alcohol. If replicated, an early screener could be developed to identify those at risk for frequent binge drinking.

Source : *P0010*,
35087

Thème : **DIAGNOSTIC**

Yoshimura A., Komoto Y., Higuchi S.

Exploration of Core Symptoms for the Diagnosis of Alcohol Dependence in the ICD-10.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°11, 2409-2417

Mots-clefs : CLASSIFICATION/CIM-10/DEPENDANCE/ETHANOL/DSM-IV/PATIENT/DIAGNOSTIC

The classification of alcohol use disorder has changed over the past century. Now, the conceptualization of alcohol dependence is still controversial. Accumulating evidence has shown the reliability and validity for the diagnosis of alcohol dependence in the ICD-10 and DSM-IV. However, the meaning and association of the respective diagnostic items, which are descriptive of representative symptoms, have hardly been examined. The core symptom of substance use disorder has been debated in various situations, but has never been elucidated logically. We consecutively registered 192 patients with alcohol-related problems who visited our hospital for the first time during a certain period. The relations and principal components among the checked items of the ICD-10 diagnostic criteria were examined statistically. Three diagnostic items in the ICD-10 were strongly correlated with each other and were thought to form the core symptoms of alcohol dependence: "strong desire," "difficulties in controlling," and "neglect of pleasures." One

major physical phenomenon, "withdrawal," seemed to complement the core symptoms in the diagnosis of alcohol dependence. Another physical phenomenon, "tolerance," was demonstrated to be a relatively independent item. The principal component analysis also demonstrated that the diagnostic item "difficulties in controlling" had the maximum component loading value, followed by 2 items, "neglect of pleasures" and "strong desire." The core symptomatic elements in the diagnosis of alcohol dependence were statistically suggested in this study. Knowledge of the relations and components among the diagnostic items of alcohol dependence might also be applicable to other forms of substance use dependence and behavioral addiction.

Source : P0004,
35077

Thème : **RECHUTE**

Maisto S.A., Roos C.R., Hallgren K.A., Moskal D., Wilson A.D., Witkiewitz K.

Do Alcohol Relapse Episodes During Treatment Predict Long-Term Outcomes?

Investigating the Validity of Existing Definitions of Alcohol Use Disorder Relapse.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°10, 2180-2189

Mots-clefs : RECHUTE/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/PROJET
MATCH/DEFINITION/SEXE/TRAITEMENT/CONSOMMATION
EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/FACTEUR PREDICTIF/COMPORTEMENT

The construct of relapse is used widely in clinical research and practice of alcohol use disorder (AUD) treatment. The purpose of this study was to test the predictive validity of commonly appearing definitions of AUD relapse in the empirical literature. Secondary analyses of data from Project MATCH and COMBINE were conducted using 7 definitions of "relapse" based on drinking quantity within a single drinking episode: any drinking; at least 4/5 drinks for women/men; at least 4.3/7.1 drinks for women/men; at least 6/7 drinks for women/men; at least 6 drinks; at least 7/9 drinks for women/men; and at least 8/10 drinks for women/men. Relapse was used to predict alcohol consumption, related consequences, and nonconsumption outcomes (quality of life, psychosocial functioning) at the end of treatment and up to 1 year posttreatment. Regression analyses indicated within-treatment relapse definitions significantly predicted end-of-treatment alcohol consumption and alcohol-related consequences. Heavy drinking definitions were generally more predictive than the any drinking definition, but no single heavy drinking definition was consistently a better predictor of outcomes. Relapse definitions were less predictive of longer-term alcohol-related outcomes and both shorter- and longer-term nonconsumption outcomes, including health and psychosocial functioning. One particular definition of relapse did not consistently stand out as the best predictor. Advances in AUD research may require reconceptualization of relapse as a multifaceted dynamic process and may consider a wider range of relevant behaviors (e.g., health and psychosocial functioning) when examining the change process in individuals with AUD.

Source : P0004,
35038

Thème : **SEVRAGE**

Akinfiresoye L.R., Miranda C., Lovinger D.M., N'Gouemo P.

Alcohol Withdrawal Increases Protein Kinase A Activity in the Rat Inferior Colliculus.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°11, 2359-2367

Mots-clefs : AMP CYCLIQUE/PROTEINE KINASE A/SEVRAGE/MODELE ANIMAL/RAT/RAT SPRAGUE-DAWLEY/PROTEINE KINASE C/PROTEINE/EXPRESSION PROTEIQUE/PATHOGENESE/CERVEAU

Cyclic AMP-dependent protein kinase A (PKA) signaling is a key target for the action of alcohol and may therefore play a role in the pathophysiology of alcohol withdrawal seizures (AWSs). Here, we investigated the role of PKA activity with respect to increased seizure susceptibility in rats that were subjected to alcohol withdrawal. Adult male Sprague Dawley rats received 3 daily doses of ethanol (EtOH) (or vehicle) for 4 consecutive days. Rats were then tested for susceptibility to acoustically evoked AWSs 3, 24, and 48 hours after the last alcohol dose. In separate experiments, the inferior colliculus (IC) was collected at these same time points from rats subjected to alcohol withdrawal and control rats following alcohol withdrawal. PKA activity, catalytic $C\alpha$ (PKAC α) protein, regulatory RII α (PKARII α) protein, and RII β (PKARII β) protein were measured in the IC. Lastly, in situ pharmacological studies were performed to evaluate whether inhibiting PKA activity in the IC suppressed AWSs. In the EtOH-treated group, AWSs were observed at the 24-hour time point, but not at the 3-hour or 48-hour time points. In the IC, PKA activity was significantly higher both 3 hours (i.e., before AWS susceptibility) and 24 hours after the last alcohol dose (when AWS susceptibility peaked) than in control rats. Consistent with these findings, protein levels of the PKAC α subunit were significantly increased in the IC both 3 and 24 hours after the last alcohol dose. Lastly, in situ inhibition of PKA activity within the IC suppressed AWSs. The increase in PKA activity and PKAC α protein expression in the IC preceded the occurrence of AWSs, and inhibiting PKA activity within the IC suppressed acoustically evoked AWSs. Together, these findings suggest that altered PKA activity plays a key role in the pathogenesis of AWSs.

Source : P0004,
35071

BIOLOGIE-BIOCHIMIE

Thème : **BIOCHIMIE**

Seidemann T., Spies C., Morgenstern R., Wernecke K.D., Netzhammer N.

Influence of Volatile Anesthesia on the Release of Glutamate and other Amino Acids in the Nucleus Accumbens in a Rat Model of Alcohol Withdrawal: A Pilot Study

PLoS One, 2017, Vol.12, n°1, e0169017

Mots-clefs : SEVRAGE/GLUTAMATE/ACIDE AMINE/NOYAU ACCUMBENS/MODELE ANIMAL/RAT/RAT

WISTAR/ANESTHESIE/CHROMATOGRAPHIE/ASPARTATE/GABA/ARGININE/BIOCHIMIE

BACKGROUND:

Alcohol withdrawal syndrome is a potentially life-threatening condition, which can occur when patients with alcohol use disorders undergo general anesthesia. Excitatory amino acids, such as glutamate, act as neurotransmitters and are known to play a key role in alcohol withdrawal syndrome. To understand this process better, we investigated the influence of isoflurane, sevoflurane, and desflurane anesthesia on the profile of excitatory and inhibitory amino acids in the nucleus accumbens (NAcc) of alcohol-withdrawn rats (AWR).

METHODS:

Eighty Wistar rats were randomized into two groups of 40, pair-fed with alcoholic or non-alcoholic nutrition. Nutrition was withdrawn and microdialysis was performed to measure the activity of amino acids in the NAcc. The onset time of the withdrawal syndrome was first

determined in an experiment with 20 rats. Sixty rats then received isoflurane, sevoflurane, or desflurane anesthesia for three hours during the withdrawal period, followed by one hour of elimination. Amino acid concentrations were measured using chromatography and results were compared to baseline levels measured prior to induction of anesthesia.

RESULTS:

Glutamate release increased in the alcohol group at five hours after the last alcohol intake ($p = 0.002$). After 140 min, desflurane anesthesia led to a lower release of glutamate ($p < 0.001$) and aspartate ($p = 0.0007$) in AWR compared to controls. GABA release under and after desflurane anesthesia was also significantly lower in AWR than controls ($p = 0.023$). Over the course of isoflurane anesthesia, arginine release decreased in AWR compared to controls ($p < 0.001$), and aspartate release increased after induction relative to controls ($p_{20\text{min}} = 0.015$ and $p_{40\text{min}} = 0.006$). However, amino acid levels did not differ between the groups as a result of sevoflurane anesthesia.

CONCLUSIONS:

Each of three volatile anesthetics we studied showed different effects on excitatory and inhibitory amino acid concentrations. Under desflurane anesthesia, both glutamate and aspartate showed a tendency to be lower in AWR than controls over the whole timecourse. The inhibitory amino acid arginine increased in AWR compared to controls, whereas GABA levels decreased. However, there were no significant differences in amino acid concentrations under or after sevoflurane anesthesia. Under isoflurane, aspartate release increased in AWR following induction, and from 40 min to 140 min arginine release in controls was elevated. The precise mechanisms through which each of the volatile anesthetics affected amino acid concentrations are still unclear and further experimental research is required to draw reliable conclusions.

Source : *TAP 007 909*,
35141

BOISSON ALCOOLISÉE

Thème : **BOISSON ALCOOLISEE**

Marczinski C.A., Fillmore M.T., Stamates A.L., Maloney S.F.

Desire to Drink Alcohol is Enhanced with High Caffeine Energy Drink Mixers.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°9, 1982-1990

Mots-clefs : CAFEINE/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE
PONCTUELLE/MOTIVATION/BUVEUR SOCIAL/EXPERIENCE/BOISSON
ALCOOLISEE/QUESTIONNAIRE/PLACEBO/SYSTEME DE RECOMPENSE

Consumption of alcohol mixed with energy drinks (AmED) has been associated with a variety of risks beyond that observed with alcohol alone. Consumers of AmED beverages are more likely to engage in heavy episodic (binge) drinking. This study was to investigate whether the consumption of high caffeine energy drink mixers with alcohol would increase the desire to drink alcohol compared to the same amount of alcohol alone using a double-blind, within-subjects, placebo-controlled study design. Participants ($n = 26$) of equal gender who were social drinkers attended 6 double-blind dose administration sessions that involved consumption of alcohol and energy drinks, alone and in combination. On each test day, participants received 1 of 6 possible doses: (i) 1.21 ml/kg vodka + 3.63 ml/kg decaffeinated soft drink, (ii) 1.21 ml/kg vodka + 3.63 ml/kg energy drink, (iii) 1.21 ml/kg vodka + 6.05 ml/kg energy drink, (iv) 3.63 ml/kg decaffeinated soft drink, (v) 3.63 ml/kg energy drink, and (vi) 6.05 ml/kg energy drink. Following dose administration, participants repeatedly completed self-reported ratings on the Desire-for-Drug questionnaire and provided breath alcohol readings. Alcohol alone increased the subjective ratings

of "desire for more alcohol" compared to placebo doses. Energy drink mixers with the alcohol increased desire for more alcohol ratings beyond that observed with alcohol alone. This study provides laboratory evidence that AmED beverages lead to greater desire to drink alcohol versus the same amount of alcohol consumed alone. The findings are consistent with results from animal studies indicating that caffeine increases the rewarding and reinforcing properties of alcohol.

Source : P0004,
35002

Thème : **BOISSON ALCOOLISEE**

Peacock A., Droste N., Bruno R.

Prime Time for In Situ Measurement: What Are the Drivers and Implications of Energy Drink Co-Ingestion on Alcohol Priming?

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°10, 2073-2075

Mots-clefs : CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/BOISSON

ALCOOLISEE/INTOXICATION/CAFEINE/RISQUE/COMPORTEMENT

CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL mixed with energy drinks (AmED) is a popular trend among young adults, with consensus among consumers pointing to taste and functional outcomes (e.g., reduced fatigue while partying) as important drivers of use (Droste et al., 2014; Peacock et al., 2013). There is greater divergence in research attempting to quantify the consequences of AmED use and determine whether co-consumption leads to elevated alcohol-related harms (Peacock et al., 2014). A significant proportion of consumers report using AmED for the purpose of altering their intoxication experience: to increase the pleasure of intoxication, accelerate/enhance intoxication, and even to reduce the feelings of intoxication (Droste et al., 2014; Peacock et al., 2013a). Such motives fit with suppositions that caffeinated EDs may enhance the reinforcing properties of alcohol and increase risk of harm via elevated alcohol intake (Marczinski et al., 2013).

Source : P0004,
35027

Thème : **BOISSON ALCOOLISEE**

Neufeld M., Lachenmeier D., Hausler T., Rehm J.

Surrogate alcohol containing methanol, social deprivation and public health in Novosibirsk, Russia.

International Journal of Drug Policy, 2016, Vol.37, 107-110

Mots-clefs : RUSSIE/CONSOMMATION/BOISSON ALCOOLISEE/POLITIQUE EN MATIERE D'ALCOOL/METHANOL/MORTALITE

Surrogate alcohol, i.e. alcohol not intended or not officially intended for human consumption, continues to play an important role in alcohol consumption in Russia, especially for people with alcohol dependence. Among the different types of surrogate alcohol, there are windshield washer antifreeze liquids; these products are the cheapest kinds of non-beverage alcohol available and thus likely to be used by the most deprived and marginalised groups such as homeless people with alcohol dependence. Although it is well known, that non-beverage alcohol is used for consumption by various groups in Russia, and although there are laws to prohibit the use of methanol as part of windshield washer antifreeze liquids for the very reason that such products could be used as surrogate alcohol, we detected products in retail sale which were a mix of water and methanol only. Methanol poses serious health threats including blindness and death, and there

had been repeated methanol deaths from surrogate alcohol in Russia over the last years. If law-enforcement does not change for surrogate products, we can expect more methanol-resulting deaths in the most deprived and marginalized groups of people with alcohol dependence in Russia. In addition, ingredients with questionable safety profiles such as formic acid should also be prohibited in non-beverage alcohol products that are likely to be consumed as surrogate alcohol.

Source : *TAP 007 880*,
35053

Thème : **BOISSON ALCOOLISEE**

Pettigrew S., Biagioni N., Jones S.C., Stafford J., Chikritzhs T., Daube M.
Factors influencing young people's use of alcohol mixed with energy drinks.
Appetite, **2016**, Vol.96, 401-418

Mots-clefs : BOISSON

ALCOOLISEE/CONSOMMATION/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/PHYSIOLOGIE/SUIVI/EN
TRETEN/ADULTE/AUSTRALIE/COMPORTEMENT/MOTIVATION

A growing evidence base demonstrates the negative health outcomes associated with the consumption of energy drinks (ED) and alcohol mixed with energy drinks (AMED), especially among young people. Work to date has focused on the physiological effects of ED and AMED use and the motivations associated with consumption, typically among college students. The present study adopted an exploratory, qualitative approach with a community sample of 18-21 year olds to identify relevant barriers, motivators, and facilitators to AMED use and to explicate the decision-making processes involved. The sensitisation method was used to collect data from a cohort of 60 young adult drinkers over a period of six months via individual interviews, focus groups, and introspections. The findings indicate that there may be a general understanding of the negative consequences of AMED use, and that these consequences can constitute barriers that serve to discourage frequent consumption among young people. This outcome suggests the potential application of positive deviance and social norms approaches in interventions designed to reduce AMED use among this population segment. The results are promising in the identification of a large number of concerns among young adults relating to AMED use. These concerns can constitute the focus of future communications with this target group. The results are likely to have relevance to other countries, such as the US and the UK, that share similar alcohol cultures and where energy drinks have achieved comparable market penetration rates.

Source : *TAP 007 890*,
35110

Thème : **BOISSON ALCOOLISEE**

Barnett A., Velasco C., Spence C.
Bottled vs. Canned Beer: Do They Really Taste Different?
Beverages, **2016**, Vol.2, n°4, 11 p.

Mots-clefs :

BIERE/PERCEPTION/MARKETING/EXPERIENCE/ECOSSE/PSYCHOLOGIE/GOUT

People often say that beer tastes better from a bottle than from a can. However, one can ask whether this perceived difference is reliable across consumers; And, if so, whether it is purely a psychological phenomenon (associated with the influence of packaging on taste perception), or whether instead it reflects some more mundane physico-chemical interaction between the

packaging material (or packing procedure/process) and the contents. We conducted two experiments in order to address these important questions. In the main experiment, 151 participants at the 2016 Edinburgh Science Festival were served a beer in a plastic cup. The beer was either poured from a bottle or can (i.e., a between-participants experimental design was used) and the participants were encouraged to pick up the packaging in order to inspect the label before tasting the beer. The participants rated the perceived taste, quality, and freshness of the beer, as well as their likelihood of purchase, and their estimate of the price. All of the beer came from the same batch (from Barney's Brewery in Edinburgh). Nevertheless, those who evaluated the bottled beer rated it as tasting better than those who rated the beer that had been served from a can. Having demonstrated such a perceptual difference in terms of taste, we then went on to investigate whether people would prefer one packaging format over the other when the beer from bottle and can was served to a new group of participants blind (i.e., when the participants did not know the packaging material). The participants in this control study ($N = 29$) were asked which beer they preferred or else could state that the two samples tasted the same. No sign of preference was obtained under such conditions. Explanations for the psychological impact of the packaging format, in terms of differences in packaging weight (between tin and glass), and/or prior associations of quality with specific packaging materials/formats (what some have chosen to call 'image molds') are discussed.

Source : *TAP 007 899*,
35119

Thème : **VIN**

Cliff M.A., Bejaei M., King M.C., McArthur D.A.J.

Influence of Wine Education on Wine Hedonic and Confidence Ratings by Millennial Wine Consumers of Different Ethnicities

Beverages, 2016, Vol.2, n°4, 17 p.

Mots-clefs : VIN/GOUT/EDUCATION/CONSOMMATION/SEXE/AGE/ETHNIE

Consumer wine preferences are not well understood. Anecdotally it is believed that preferences evolve over time, from sweet whites to full-bodied reds, as consumers become more experienced and familiar with wine. However, little is known about the change in wine preference or confidence with education and training. This research explored changes in consumers' hedonic and confidence ratings for five commercial British Columbian (BC) wines (Ehrenfelser, Chardonnay, rosé, Pinot noir, Cabernet-Merlot) over a 12-week education/training period. Consumers ($n = 133$) completed a wine survey and evaluated the wines during the first and twelfth week of a university wine course, consisting of wine education and sensory training. Consumers provided hedonic (degree-of-liking) and confidence (degree-of-sureness) ratings for the visual, aroma and flavor characteristics of the wines, on 9-point and 5-point scales, respectively, before and after the 12-week wine course. Consumers were classified by gender (female, male), age and ethnicity. Kruskal Wallis, Mann-Whitney, Friedman, Wilcoxon Signed Rank and Chi-square tests and Spearman correlation coefficients were used to explore the effects of education/training on hedonic and confidence ratings. In general, consumers' hedonic (visual, aroma, flavor) ratings increased significantly with education/training for the white and rosé wines (Ehrenfelser, Chardonnay, rosé) over the 12-week period. In contrast, consumer confidence increased substantially for all wine types. Surveys revealed, for the three largest subgroups of consumers (North American (NA), $n = 38$; European (EU), $n = 31$; Asian, $n = 54$), that NA and EU consumers had significantly higher frequency-of-purchase, frequency-of-purchase of Canadian wine, frequency-of-consumption and self-rated wine knowledge than Asian consumers. However, Asian consumers were willing to pay more for a bottle of wine compared to NA and EU

consumers. This research provided insight into the millennial consumers and explored the nature and magnitude of changes in hedonic and confidence ratings with wine education/training.

Source : *TAP 007 898*,
35118

CERVEAU

Thème : **CERVEAU**

Heit C., Eriksson P., Thompson D.C., Charkoftaki G., Fritz K.S., Vasiliou V.
Quantification of Neural Ethanol and Acetaldehyde Using Headspace GC-MS.
Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, **2016**, Vol.40, n°9, 1825-1831

Mots-clefs : ACETALDEHYDE/CERVEAU/SPECTROMETRIE DE MASSE/CHROMATOGRAPHIE GAZEUSE/NEUROLOGIE/CONCENTRATION/ETHANOL/METABOLITE/MODELE ANIMAL/RONGEUR/METABOLISME

There is controversy regarding the active agent responsible for alcohol addiction. The theory that ethanol (EtOH) itself was the agent in alcohol drinking behavior was widely accepted until acetaldehyde (AcH) was found in the brain. The importance of AcH formation in the brain is still subject to speculation due to the lack of a method to accurately assay the AcH levels directly. A highly sensitive gas chromatography mass spectrometry (GC-MS) method to reliably determine AcH concentration with certainty is needed to address whether neural AcH is indeed responsible for increased alcohol consumption. A headspace gas chromatograph coupled to selected-ion monitoring MS was utilized to develop a quantitative assay for AcH and EtOH. Our GC-MS approach was carried out using a Bruker Scion 436-GC SQ MS. Our approach yields limits of detection of AcH in the nanomolar range and limits of quantification in the low micromolar range. Our linear calibration includes 5 concentrations with a least-square regression greater than 0.99 for both AcH and EtOH. Tissue analyses using this method revealed the capacity to quantify EtOH and AcH in blood, brain, and liver tissue from mice. By allowing quantification of very low concentrations, this method may be used to examine the formation of EtOH metabolites, specifically AcH, in murine brain tissue in alcohol research.

Source : *P0004*,
34986

Thème : **CERVEAU**

Oberlin B.G., Dziedzic M., Harezlak J., Kudela M.A., Tran S.M., Soeurt C.M., Yoder K.K., Kareken D.A.
Cortico-striatal and Dopaminergic Response to Beer Flavor with Both fMRI and [(11)C]raclopride Positron Emission Tomography.
Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, **2016**, Vol.40, n°9, 1865-1873

Mots-clefs : GOUT/CERVEAU/DOPAMINE/TOMOGRAPHIE/BIERE/MALE/IMAGERIE MEDICALE/DESIR

Cue-evoked drug-seeking behavior likely depends on interactions between frontal activity and ventral striatal (VST) dopamine (DA) transmission. Using [(11)C]raclopride (RAC) positron emission tomography (PET), we previously demonstrated that beer flavor (absent intoxication)

elicited VST DA release in beer drinkers, inferred by RAC displacement. Here, a subset of subjects from this previous RAC-PET study underwent a similar paradigm during functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) to test how orbitofrontal cortex (OFC) and VST blood oxygenation level-dependent (BOLD) responses to beer flavor are related to VST DA release and motivation to drink. Male beer drinkers ($n = 28$, age = 24 ± 2 , drinks/wk = 16 ± 10) from our previous PET study participated in a similar fMRI paradigm wherein subjects tasted their most frequently consumed brand of beer and Gatorade® (appetitive control). We tested for correlations between BOLD activation in fMRI and VST DA responses in PET, and drinking-related variables. Compared to Gatorade, beer flavor increased wanting and desire to drink, and induced BOLD responses in bilateral OFC and right VST. Wanting and desire to drink correlated with both right VST and medial OFC BOLD activation to beer flavor. Like the BOLD findings, beer flavor (relative to Gatorade) again induced right VST DA release in this fMRI subject subset, but there was no correlation between DA release and the magnitude of BOLD responses in frontal regions of interest. Both imaging modalities showed a right-lateralized VST response (BOLD and DA release) to a drug-paired conditioned stimulus, whereas fMRI BOLD responses in the VST and medial OFC also reflected wanting and desire to drink. The data suggest the possibility that responses to drug-paired cues may be rightward biased in the VST (at least in right-handed males) and that VST and OFC responses in this gustatory paradigm reflect stimulus wanting.

Source : *P0004*,
34990

Thème : **CERVEAU**

Boissoneault J., Frazier I., Lewis B., Nixon S.J.

Effects of Age and Acute Moderate Alcohol Administration on Electrophysiological Correlates of Working Memory Maintenance.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, **2016**, Vol.40, n°9, 1874-1883

Mots-clefs : ELECTROPHYSIOLOGIE/MEMOIRE/JEUNE/PERSONNE
AGEE/PLACEBO/ALCOOLEMIE/AGE/CERVEAU/CONSOMMATION
MODEREE/ETHANOL/ATTENTION

Previous studies suggest older adults may be differentially susceptible to the acute neurobehavioral effects of moderate alcohol intake. To our knowledge, no studies have addressed acute moderate alcohol effects on the electrophysiological correlates of working memory in younger and older social drinkers. This study characterized alcohol-related effects on frontal theta (FTP) and posterior alpha power (PAP) associated with maintenance of visual information during a working memory task. Older (55 to 70 years of age; $n = 51$, 29 women) and younger (25 to 35 years of age; $n = 70$, 39 women) community-dwelling moderate drinkers were recruited for this study.

Participants were given either placebo or an active dose targeting breath alcohol concentrations (BrACs) of 0.04 or 0.065 g/dl. Following absorption, participants completed a visual working memory task assessing cue recognition following a 9-s delay. FTP and PAP were determined via Fourier transformation and subjected to 2 (age group) \times 3 (dose) \times 2 (repeated: working memory task condition) mixed models analysis. In addition to expected age-related reductions in PAP, a significant age group \times dose interaction was detected for PAP such that 0.04 g/dl dose level was associated with greater PAP in younger adults but lower PAP in their older counterparts. PAP was lower in older versus younger adults at both active doses. Further mixed models revealed a significant negative association between PAP and working memory efficiency for older adults. No effects of age, dose, or their interaction were noted for FTP. Results bolster the small but growing body of evidence that older adults exhibit differential sensitivity to the neurobehavioral effects of moderate alcohol use. Given the theoretical role of PAP in attentional and working memory

function, these findings shed light on the attentional mechanisms underlying effects of acute moderate alcohol on working memory efficiency in older adults.

Source : P0004,
34991

Thème : **CERVEAU**

Lasek A.W.

Effects of Ethanol on Brain Extracellular Matrix: Implications for Alcohol Use Disorder.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°10, 2030-2042

Mots-clefs : CERVEAU/SYNAPSE/EFFET DE L'ALCOOL/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL

The brain extracellular matrix (ECM) occupies the space between cells and is involved in cell-matrix and cell-cell adhesion. However, in addition to providing structural support to brain tissue, the ECM activates cell signaling and controls synaptic transmission. The expression and activity of brain ECM components are regulated by alcohol exposure. This review will discuss what is currently known about the effects of alcohol on the activity and expression of brain ECM components. An interpretation of how these changes might promote alcohol use disorder (AUD) will be also provided. Ethanol (EtOH) exposure decreases levels of structural proteins involved in the interstitial matrix and basement membrane, with a concomitant increase in proteolytic enzymes that degrade these components. In contrast, EtOH exposure generally increases perineuronal net components. Because the ECM has been shown to regulate both synaptic plasticity and behavioral responses to drugs of abuse, regulation of the brain ECM by alcohol may be relevant to the development of alcoholism. Although investigation of the function of brain ECM in alcohol abuse is still in early stages, a greater understanding of the interplay between ECM and alcohol might lead to novel therapeutic strategies for treating AUD.

Source : P0004,
35024

Thème : **CERVEAU**

Uhari-Väänänen J., Raasmaja A., Bäckström P., Oinio V., Airavaara M., Piepponen P., Kiianmaa K.

Accumbal μ -Opioid Receptors Modulate Ethanol Intake in Alcohol-Preferring Alko Alcohol Rats.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°10, 2114-2123

Mots-clefs : NOYAU ACCUMBENS/RECEPTEUR OPIOIDE/MODELE ANIMAL/RAT/PREFERENCE POUR L'ALCOOL/DISPONIBILITE DE L'ALCOOL/AUTO-ADMINISTRATION/EFFET DE L'ALCOOL/CERVEAU/SYSTEME DE RECOMPENSE

The nucleus accumbens shell is a key brain area mediating the reinforcing effects of ethanol (EtOH). Previously, it has been shown that the density of μ -opioid receptors in the nucleus accumbens shell is higher in alcohol-preferring Alko Alcohol (AA) rats than in alcohol-avoiding Alko Non-Alcohol rats. In addition, EtOH releases opioid peptides in the nucleus accumbens and opioid receptor antagonists are able to modify EtOH intake, all suggesting an opioidergic mechanism in the control of EtOH consumption. As the exact mechanisms of opioidergic involvement remains to be elucidated, the aim of this study was to clarify the role of accumbal μ - and κ -opioid receptors in controlling EtOH intake in alcohol-preferring AA rats. Microinfusions

of the μ -opioid receptor antagonist CTOP (0.3 and 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{site}$), μ -opioid receptor agonist DAMGO (0.03 and 0.1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{site}$), nonselective opioid receptor agonist morphine (30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{site}$), and κ -opioid receptor agonist U50488H (0.3 and 1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{site}$) were administered via bilateral guide cannulas into the nucleus accumbens shell of AA rats that voluntarily consumed 10% EtOH solution in an intermittent, time-restricted (90-minute) 2-bottle choice access paradigm. CTOP (1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{site}$) significantly increased EtOH intake. Conversely, DAMGO resulted in a decreasing trend in EtOH intake. Neither morphine nor U50488H had any effect on EtOH intake in the used paradigm. The results provide further evidence for the role of accumbens shell μ -opioid receptors but not κ -opioid receptors in mediating reinforcing effects of EtOH and in regulating EtOH consumption. The results also provide support for views suggesting that the nucleus accumbens shell has a major role in mediating EtOH reward.

Source : P0004,
35032

Thème : **CERVEAU**

den Uyl T.E., Gladwin T.E., Wiers R.W.

Electrophysiological and Behavioral Effects of Combined Transcranial Direct Current Stimulation and Alcohol Approach Bias Retraining in Hazardous Drinkers.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°10, 2124-2133

Mots-clefs :

BIAIS/COGNITION/COMPORTEMENT/ELECTROPHYSIOLOGIE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/BESOIN IRREPRESSIBLE/AUDIT/CERVEAU

Cognitive bias modification (CBM) can be used to retrain automatic approach tendencies for alcohol. We investigated whether changing cortical excitability with transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) could enhance CBM effects in hazardous drinkers. We also studied the underlying mechanisms by including behavioral (craving, implicit associations, approach tendencies) and electrophysiological (event-related potentials) measurements. The analytical sample consisted of 78 hazardous drinkers (Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test >8) randomly assigned to 4 conditions in a 2-by-2 factorial design (control/active CBM and sham/active tDCS). The intervention consisted of 3 sessions of CBM, specifically alcohol approach bias retraining, combined with 15 minutes 1 mA tDCS over the left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex. There was a pre- and postassessment before and after the intervention that included experimental tasks (Approach Avoidance Task, Implicit Association Task) and an electroencephalogram with an oddball and cue-reactivity task. tDCS decreased cue-induced craving (but not overall craving) on postassessment. CBM did not induce an avoidance bias during assessment. During the training, active and control-CBM only differed in bias score during the first session. We found no enhancement effects of tDCS on CBM. Electrophysiological data showed no clear effects of active tDCS or CBM on the P300. There were no electrophysiological or behavioral effects of repeated CBM and/or tDCS, except for an effect of tDCS on craving. Applied in these specific ways these techniques appear to have limited effects in a hazardous drinking population.

Source : P0004,
35033

Thème : **CERVEAU**

Simons R.M., Simons J.S., Olson D., Baugh L., Magnotta V., Forster G.

Posttraumatic stress and alcohol use among veterans: Amygdala and anterior cingulate activation to emotional cues.

Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2016, Vol.30, n°7, 720-732

Mots-clefs : TRAUMA/NEUROLOGIE/ANCIEN

COMBATTANT/AMYGDALÉ/EMOTION/HYPERACTIVITÉ/COGNITION/PERFORMANCE/CARENCE/DEFICIENCE COGNITIVE/CERVEAU

This fMRI study tested a model of combat trauma, posttraumatic stress symptoms (PTSS), alcohol use, and behavioral and neural responses to emotional cues in 100 OIF/OEF/OND veterans. Multilevel structural equation models were tested for left and right dorsal ACC (dACC), rostral ACC (rACC), and amygdala blood-oxygen-level dependent responses during the emotional counting Stroop test and masked faces task. In the Stroop task, combat exposure moderated the effect of combat stimuli resulting in hyperactivation in the rACC and dACC. Activation in the left amygdala also increased in response to combat stimuli, but effects did not vary as a function of combat severity. In the masked faces task, activation patterns did not vary as a function of stimulus. However, at the between-person level, amygdala activation during the masked faces task was inversely associated with PTSS. In respect to behavioral outcomes, higher PTSS were associated with a stronger Stroop effect, suggesting greater interference associated with combat words. Results are consistent with the premise that combat trauma results in hyperactivation in the ACC in response to combat stimuli, and, via its effect on PTSS, is associated with deficits in cognitive performance in the presence of combat stimuli. Across tasks, predeployment drinking was inversely associated with activation in the dACC but not the rACC or amygdala. Drinking may be a buffering factor, or negatively reinforcing in part because of its effects on normalizing brain response following trauma exposure. Alternatively, drinking may undermine adaptive functioning of the dACC when responding to traumatic stress cues.

Source : P00089,
35094

Thème : **ENDOCRINOLOGIE - NEUROENDOCRINOLOGIE**

Pleil K.E., Helms C.M., Sobus J.R., Daunais J.B., Grant K.A., Kash T.L.

Effects of chronic alcohol consumption on neuronal function in the non-human primate BNST.

Addiction Biology, 2016, Vol.21, n°6, 1151-1167

Mots-clefs : INGESTION CHRONIQUE/ETHANOL/CERVEAU/MODELE

ANIMAL/SINGE/MALE/NEUROLOGIE/SYNAPSE/STRESS/HORMONE/AGE/HORMONE THYROIDIENNE/PHYSIOLOGIE/ELECTROPHYSIOLOGIE

Alterations in hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis function contribute to many of the adverse behavioral effects of chronic voluntary alcohol drinking, including alcohol dependence and mood disorders; limbic brain structures such as the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis (BNST) may be key sites for these effects. Here, we measured circulating levels of several steroid hormones and performed whole-cell electrophysiological recordings from acutely prepared BNST slices of male rhesus monkeys allowed to self-administer alcohol for 12 months or a control solution. Initial comparisons revealed that BNST neurons in alcohol-drinking monkeys had decreased membrane resistance, increased frequency of spontaneous inhibitory postsynaptic currents (sIPSCs) with no change in spontaneous excitatory postsynaptic currents (sEPSCs). We then used a combined variable cluster analysis and linear mixed model statistical approach to determine whether specific factors including stress and sex hormones, age and measures of alcohol consumption and intoxication are related to these BNST measures. Modeling results showed that specific measures

of alcohol consumption and stress-related hormone levels predicted differences in membrane conductance in BNST neurons. Distinct groups of adrenal stress hormones were negatively associated with the frequency of sIPSCs and sEPSCs, and alcohol drinking measures and basal neuronal membrane properties were additional positive predictors of inhibitory, but not excitatory, PSCs. The amplitude of sEPSCs was highly positively correlated with age, independent of other variables. Together, these results suggest that chronic voluntary alcohol consumption strongly influences limbic function in non-human primates, potentially via interactions with or modulation by other physiological variables, including stress steroid hormones and age.

Source : P0054,
35016

Thème : **NEUROBIOLOGIE**

Adermark L., Bowers M.S.

Disentangling the Role of Astrocytes in Alcohol Use Disorder.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°9, 1802-1816

Mots-clefs : ASTROCYTE/PROBLEME LIE A

L'ALCOOL/ETIOLOGIE/NEUROLOGIE/CERVEAU/NEUROBIOLOGIE/BIOLOGIE CELLULAIRE

Several laboratories recently identified that astrocytes are critical regulators of addiction machinery. It is now known that astrocyte pathology is a common feature of ethanol (EtOH) exposure in both humans and animal models, as even brief EtOH exposure is sufficient to elicit long-lasting perturbations in astrocyte gene expression, activity, and proliferation. Astrocytes were also recently shown to modulate the motivational properties of EtOH and other strongly reinforcing stimuli. Given the role of astrocytes in regulating glutamate homeostasis, a crucial component of alcohol use disorder (AUD), astrocytes might be an important target for the development of next-generation alcoholism treatments. This review will outline some of the more prominent features displayed by astrocytes, how these properties are influenced by acute and long-term EtOH exposure, and future directions that may help to disentangle astrocytic from neuronal functions in the etiology of AUD.

Source : P0004,
34983

Thème : **NEUROBIOLOGIE**

Karlsson C., Aziz A.M., Rehman F., Pitcairn C., Barchiesi R., Barbier E., Wendel Hansen M., Gehlert D., Steensland P., Heilig M., Thorsell A.

Melanin-Concentrating Hormone and Its MCH-1 Receptor: Relationship Between Effects on Alcohol and Caloric Intake.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°10, 2199-2207

Mots-clefs : NEUROPEPTIDE/HORMONE/MODELE

ANIMAL/RAT/CALORIE/NUTRITION/AUTO-ADMINISTRATION/EXPRESSION GENIQUE/NOYAU ACCUMBENS/HYPOTHALAMUS/ABSTINENCE/SYSTEME DE RECOMPENSE/CERVEAU

Reward and energy homeostasis are both regulated by a network of hypothalamic neuropeptide systems. The melanin-concentrating hormone (MCH) and its MCH-1 receptor (MCH1-R) modulate alcohol intake, but it remains unknown to what extent this reflects actions on energy

balance or reward. Here, we evaluated the MCH1-R in regulation of caloric intake and motivation to consume alcohol in states of escalated consumption. Rats had intermittent access (IA) to alcohol and were divided into high- and low-drinking groups. Food and alcohol consumption was assessed after administration of an MCH1-R antagonist, GW803430. Next, GW803430 was evaluated on alcohol self-administration in protracted abstinence induced by IA in high-drinking rats. Finally, the effect of GW803430 was assessed on alcohol self-administration in acute withdrawal in rats exposed to alcohol vapor. Gene expression of MCH and MCH1-R was measured in the hypothalamus and nucleus accumbens (NAc) in both acute and protracted abstinence. High-drinking IA rats consumed more calories from alcohol than chow and GW803430 decreased both chow and alcohol intake. In low-drinking rats, only food intake was affected. In protracted abstinence from IA, alcohol self-administration was significantly reduced by pretreatment with GW803430 and gene expression of both MCH and the MCH1-R were dysregulated in hypothalamus and NAc. In contrast, during acute withdrawal from vapor exposure, treatment with GW803430 did not affect alcohol self-administration, and no changes in MCH or MCH1-R gene expression were observed. Our data suggest a dual role of MCH and the MCH1-R in regulation of alcohol intake, possibly through mechanisms involving caloric intake and reward motivation. A selective suppression of alcohol self-administration during protracted abstinence by GW803430 was observed and accompanied by adaptations in gene expression of MCH and MCH1-R. Selective suppression of escalated consumption renders the MCH1-R an attractive target for treatment of alcohol use disorders.

Source : *P0004*,
35040

Thème : **NEUROBIOLOGIE**

Duncan J.W., Johnson S., Zhang X., Zheng B., Luo J., Ou X.M., Stockmeier C.A., Wang J.M.
Up-Regulation of PKR Signaling Pathway by Ethanol Displays an Age of Onset-Dependent Relationship.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, **2016**, Vol.40, n°11, 2320-2328

Mots-clefs : PROTEINE

KINASE/INTERFERON/HOMEOSTASIE/NEUROTOXICITE/CERVEAU/INGESTION
CHRONIQUE/MODELE

ANIMAL/RAT/PHOSPHORYLATION/METABOLISME/NEUROLOGIE/AGE DE
DEBUT DE CONSOMMATION

Ethanol (EtOH) neurotoxicity can result in devastating effects on brain and behavior by disrupting homeostatic signaling cascades and inducing cell death. One such mechanism involves double-stranded RNA activated protein kinase (PKR), a primary regulator of protein translation and cell viability in the presence of a virus or other external stimuli. EtOH-mediated up-regulation of interferon-gamma (IFN- γ ; the oxidative stress-inducible regulator of PKR), PKR, and its target, p53, are still being fully elucidated. Using Western blot analysis, immunofluorescence, and linear regression analyses, changes in the IFN- γ -PKR-p53 pathway following chronic EtOH treatment in the frontal cortex of rodents were examined. The role of PKR on cell viability was also assessed in EtOH-treated cells using PKR overexpression vector and PKR inhibitor (PKRI). In rats chronically fed EtOH, PKR, phosphorylated PKR (p-PKR), IFN- γ , and p53 were significantly increased following chronic EtOH exposure. Linear regression revealed a significant correlation between IFN- γ and p-PKR protein levels, as well as p-PKR expression and age of EtOH exposure. Overexpression of PKR resulted in greater cell death, while use of PKRI enhanced cell viability in EtOH-treated cells. Chronic EtOH exposure activates the IFN- γ -PKR-p53 pathway in the frontal cortex of rodents. p-PKR expression is greater in brains of rodents exposed to EtOH at earlier

ages compared to later life, suggesting a mechanism by which young brains could be more susceptible to EtOH-related brain injury. PKR and p-PKR were also colocalized in neurons and astrocytes of rats. This study provides additional insight into biochemical mechanisms underlying alcohol use disorder related neuropathology and warrants further investigation of PKR as a potential pharmacotherapeutic target to combat EtOH-related neurotoxicity, loss of protein translation and brain injury.

Source : P0004,
35067

Thème : **NEUROBIOLOGIE**

Larsen Z.H., Chander P., Joyner J.A., Floruta C.M., Demeter T.L., Weick J.P.
Effects of Ethanol on Cellular Composition and Network Excitability of Human Pluripotent Stem Cell-Derived Neurons.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°11, 2339-2350

Mots-clefs : EXPOSITION PRENATALE A L'ALCOOL/MODELE ANIMAL/SAF/NEURONE/CERVEAU/NEUROBIOLOGIE/SYNAPSE/INGESTION CHRONIQUE

Prenatal alcohol exposure (PAE) in animal models results in excitatory-inhibitory (E/I) imbalance in neocortex due to alterations in the GABAergic interneuron (IN) differentiation and migration. Thus, E/I imbalance is a potential cause for intellectual disability in individuals with fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD), but whether ethanol (EtOH) changes glutamatergic and GABAergic IN specification during human development remains unknown. Here, we created a human cellular model of PAE/FASD and tested the hypothesis that EtOH exposure during differentiation of human pluripotent stem cell-derived neurons (hPSNs) would cause the aberrant production of glutamatergic and GABAergic neurons, resulting in E/I imbalance. We applied 50 mM EtOH daily to differentiating hPSNs for 50 days to model chronic first-trimester exposure. We used quantitative polymerase chain reaction, immunocytochemical, and electrophysiological analysis to examine the effects of EtOH on hPSN specification and functional E/I balance. We found that EtOH did not alter neural induction nor general forebrain patterning and had no effect on the expression of markers of excitatory cortical pyramidal neurons. In contrast, our data revealed highly significant changes to levels of transcripts involved with IN precursor development (e.g., *GSX2*, *DLX1/2/5/6*, *NR2F2*) as well as mature IN specification (e.g., *SST*, *NPY*). Interestingly, EtOH did not affect the number of GABAergic neurons generated nor the frequency or amplitude of miniature excitatory and inhibitory postsynaptic currents. Similar to in vivo rodent studies, EtOH significantly and specifically altered the expression of genes involved with IN specification from hPSNs, but did not cause imbalances of synaptic excitation-inhibition. Thus, our findings corroborate previous studies pointing to aberrant neuronal differentiation as an underlying mechanism of intellectual disability in FASD. However, in contrast to rodent binge models, our chronic exposure model suggests possible compensatory mechanisms that may cause more subtle defects of network processing rather than gross alterations in total E/I balance.

Source : P0004,
35069

Thème : **NEUROBIOLOGIE**

Gorka S.M., MacNamara A., Aase D.M., Proeschler E., Greenstein J.E., Walters R., Passi H., Babione J.M., Levy D.M., Kennedy A.E., DiGangi J.A., Rabinak C.A., Schroth C., Afshar K.,

Fitzgerald J., Hajcak G., Phan K.L.

Impact of alcohol use disorder comorbidity on defensive reactivity to errors in veterans with posttraumatic stress disorder.

Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2016, Vol.30, n°7, 733-742

Mots-clefs : COMORBIDITE/PROBLEME LIE A
L'ALCOOL/COMPORTEMENT/ANXIETE/ANCIEN
COMBATTANT/NEUROBIOLOGIE/CERVEAU

Converging lines of evidence suggest that individuals with comorbid posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and alcohol use disorder (AUD) may be characterized by heightened defensive reactivity, which serves to maintain drinking behaviors and anxiety/hyperarousal symptoms. However, it is important to note that very few studies have directly tested whether individuals with PTSD and AUD exhibit greater defensive reactivity compared with individuals with PTSD without AUD. Therefore, the aim of the current study was to test this emerging hypothesis by examining individual differences in error-related negativity (ERN), an event-related component that is larger among anxious individuals and is thought to reflect defensive reactivity to errors. Participants were 66 military veterans who completed a well-validated flanker task known to robustly elicit the ERN. Veterans were comprised of 3 groups: controls (i.e., no PTSD or AUD), PTSD-AUD (i.e., current PTSD but no AUD), and PTSD + AUD (i.e., current comorbid PTSD and AUD). Results indicated that individuals with PTSD and controls generally did not differ in ERN amplitude. However, among individuals with PTSD, those with comorbid AUD had significantly larger ERNs than those without AUD. These findings suggest that PTSD + AUD is a neurobiologically unique subtype of PTSD, and the comorbidity of AUD may enhance defensive reactivity to errors in individuals with PTSD.

Source : P00089,
35095

Thème : **NEUROBIOLOGIE**

Mons N., Beracochea D.

Behavioral Neuroadaptation to Alcohol: From Glucocorticoids to Histone Acetylation.

Frontiers in psychiatry, 2016, Vol.7, n°165, 12 p.

Mots-clefs : GLUCOCORTICOIDE/CERVEAU/INGESTION
CHRONIQUE/ETHANOL/AMYGDALE/HIPPOCAMPE/NEUROBIOLOGIE/COGNITION/EXPRESSION
GENIQUE/CHROMATINE/HISTONE/APPRENTISSAGE/MEMOIRE/AMP
CYCLIQUE/NEUROPSYCHIATRIE

A prime mechanism that contributes to the development and maintenance of alcoholism is the dysregulation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis activity and the release of glucocorticoids (cortisol in humans and primates, corticosterone in rodents) from the adrenal glands. In the brain, sustained, local elevation of glucocorticoid concentration even long after cessation of chronic alcohol consumption compromises functional integrity of a circuit, including the prefrontal cortex (PFC), the hippocampus (HPC), and the amygdala (AMG). These structures are implicated in learning and memory processes as well as in orchestrating neuroadaptive responses to stress and anxiety responses. Thus, potentiation of anxiety-related neuroadaptation by alcohol is characterized by an abnormally AMG hyperactivity coupled with a hypofunction of the PFC and the HPC. This review describes research on molecular and epigenetic mechanisms by which alcohol causes distinct region-specific adaptive changes in gene expression patterns and ultimately leads to a variety of cognitive and behavioral impairments on prefrontal- and hippocampal-based

tasks. Alcohol-induced neuroadaptations involve the dysregulation of numerous signaling cascades, leading to long-term changes in transcriptional profiles of genes, through the actions of transcription factors such as [cAMP response element-binding protein (CREB)] and chromatin remodeling due to posttranslational modifications of histone proteins. We describe the role of prefrontal-HPC-AMG circuit in mediating the effects of acute and chronic alcohol on learning and memory, and region-specific molecular and epigenetic mechanisms involved in this process. This review first discusses the importance of brain region-specific dysregulation of glucocorticoid concentration in the development of alcohol dependence and describes how persistently increased glucocorticoid levels in PFC may be involved in mediating working memory impairments and neuroadaptive changes during withdrawal from chronic alcohol intake. It then highlights the role of cAMP-PKA-CREB signaling cascade and histone acetylation within the PFC and limbic structures in alcohol-induced anxiety and behavioral impairments, and how an understanding of functional alterations of these pathways might lead to better treatments for neuropsychiatric disorders.

Source : *TAP 007 887*,
35107

Thème : **NEUROLOGIE**

Zhang Y., Yu H., Li W., Yang Y., Wang X., Qian Z.

Effect of Acute Ethanol Administration on the Hippocampal Region Neural Activity Using a Microelectrode Array.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°9, 1857-1864

Mots-clefs : IN VIVO/CERVEAU/NEUROLOGIE/HIPPOCAMPE/ADMINISTRATION D'ETHANOL/MODELE ANIMAL/SOURIS/INJECTION/ELECTROPHYSIOLOGIE/NEUROTRANSMETTEUR/NEUROBIOLOGIE

Because acute ethanol (EtOH) administration is known to influence cognitive processes by impairing hippocampal function, electrophysiological responses of the hippocampus following EtOH exposure warrant investigation. To mimic *in vivo* conditions, we recorded and analyzed critical firing characteristics of the neuronal population dynamically, particularly in the hippocampal region, before and after acute EtOH administration. Microelectrodes were inserted in the hippocampus CA1 region of 21 Institute of Cancer Research mice. The mice were divided into 3 groups, including an EtOH injection group (1.5 g/kg), a saline injection group (1.5 g/kg), and a negative control group that received no injection. A data acquisition system was employed to detect the local field potentials (LFPs) and spike potentials following acute EtOH administration. Various multichannel electrophysiological signals were collected *in vivo* in each group at 60 minutes, from which the firing rate and wavelet entropy (WE) were analyzed further. Firing rates began to decline at 20 minutes postinjection and then gradually recovered from 40 to 60 minutes. In contrast, 20 minutes post-injection, WE increased maximally and then returned to normal from 40 to 60 minutes ($p < 0.05$). Pronounced changes in the relative energy of theta and alpha oscillations were also observed after 20 minutes of alcohol exposure and recovery occurred by 60 minutes ($p < 0.05$). A major mechanism of EtOH's action on the hippocampus is neurotransmitter blocking in the form of excitatory neuron inhibition *in vivo*. Changes in hippocampal spikes coincided with changes in LFPs during the entire time course of acute EtOH administration. The correlation between spikes and LFPs suggests that they jointly affect encoding in hippocampus.

Source : *P0004*,

34989

Thème : **NEUROLOGIE**

Seo D., Lacadie C.M., Sinha R.

Neural Correlates and Connectivity Underlying Stress-Related Impulse Control Difficulties in Alcoholism.*Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, 2016, Vol.40, n°9, 1884-1894

Mots-clefs : ALCOOLISME/IMPULSIVITE/STRESS/PATIENT/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/NEUROLOGIE/IRM/CERVEAU/EMOTION/COMPORTEMENT

Stress triggers impulsive and addictive behaviors, and alcoholism has been frequently associated with increased stress sensitivity and impulse control problems. However, neural correlates underlying the link between alcoholism and impulsivity in the context of stress in patients with alcohol use disorders (AUD) have not been well studied. This study investigated neural correlates and connectivity patterns associated with impulse control difficulties in abstinent AUD patients. Using functional magnetic resonance imaging, brain responses of 37 AUD inpatients, and 37 demographically matched healthy controls were examined during brief individualized imagery trials of stress, alcohol cue, and neutral-relaxing conditions. Stress-related impulsivity was measured using a subscale score of impulse control problems from Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale. Impulse control difficulties in AUD patients were significantly associated with hypo-active response to stress in the ventromedial prefrontal cortex (VmPFC), right caudate, and left lateral PFC (LPFC) compared to the neutral condition ($p < 0.01$, whole-brain corrected). These regions were used as seed regions to further examine the connectivity patterns with other brain regions. With the VmPFC seed, AUD patients showed reduced connectivity with the anterior cingulate cortex compared to controls, which are core regions of emotion regulation, suggesting AUD patients' decreased ability to modulate emotional response under distressed state. With the right caudate seed, patients showed increased connectivity with the right motor cortex, suggesting increased tendency toward habitually driven behaviors. With the left LPFC seed, decreased connectivity with the dorsomedial PFC (DmPFC), but increased connectivity with sensory and motor cortices were found in AUD patients compared to controls ($p < 0.05$, whole-brain corrected). Reduced connectivity between the left LPFC and DmPFC was further associated with increased stress-induced anxiety in AUD patients ($p < 0.05$, with adjusted Bonferroni correction). Hypo-active response to stress and altered connectivity in key emotion regulatory regions may account for greater stress-related impulse control problems in alcoholism.

Source : P0004,

34992

Thème : **NEUROLOGIE**

Lindberg D., Choi D.S.

Disruption of Integrated Neuronal and Astrocytic Signaling Contributes to Alcohol Use Disorder.*Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, 2016, Vol.40, n°11, 2309-2311

Mots-clefs : ASTROCYTE/CELLULE

GLIALE/SYNAPSE/HOMEOSTASIE/CERVEAU/NEUROTRANSMISSION/CALCIUM/SYSTEME NERVEUX CENTRAL/NEUROLOGIE

RECENT INVESTIGATIONS OF alcohol use disorder (AUD) have focused intensively on the contribution of astrocytic dysfunction and glial pathology. Appropriately, numerous reviews have

recently been published citing the relevance of glial activity and astrocyte pathology to the development and symptomology of AUD (Adermark and Bowers, 2016; Nam et al., 2012). In this commentary, we discuss the 2016 review entitled “Disentangling the role of astrocytes in alcohol use disorder” by Adermark and Bowers (2016). These authors concisely describe the role of astrocytes in maintaining homeostasis of the synaptic environment via modulation of the ionic and neurotransmitter composition of the synaptic cleft as well as the role of astrocytic calcium signaling in normal central nervous system (CNS) physiology and AUD. As they suggest, a better understanding of the pathophysiology of AUD may only be attained by abandoning the archaic view of astrocytes as passive and supportive elements of the CNS and embracing their indispensable and primary roles in energy homeostasis, synaptic plasticity, and circuit coordination.

Source : *P0004*,
35065

Thème : **NEUROLOGIE**

Bourque J., Baker T.E., Dagher A., Evans A.C., Garavan H., Leyton M., Seguin J.R., Pihl R., Conrod P.J.

Effects of delaying binge drinking on adolescent brain development: a longitudinal neuroimaging study

BMC Psychiatry, **2016**, Vol.16, n°445, 9 p.

Mots-clefs : ADOLESCENT/JEUNE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE
PONCTUELLE/AGE DE DEBUT DE
CONSOMMATION/NEUROLOGIE/CERVEAU/SUIVI/IMAGERIE
MEDICALE/INTERVENTION/COGNITION

BACKGROUND:

Onset of alcohol use by 14 relative to 21 years of age strongly predicts elevated risk for severe alcohol use problems, with 27 % versus 4 % of individuals exhibiting alcohol dependence within 10 years of onset. What remains unclear is whether this early alcohol use (i) is a marker for later problems, reflected as a pre-existing developmental predisposition, (ii) causes global neural atrophy or (iii) specifically disturbs neuro-maturational processes implicated in addiction, such as executive functions or reward processing. Since our group has demonstrated that a novel intervention program targeting personality traits associated with adolescent alcohol use can prevent the uptake of drinking and binge drinking by 40 to 60 %, a crucial question is whether prevention of early onset alcohol misuse will protect adolescent neurodevelopment and which domains of neurodevelopment can be protected.

METHODS:

A subsample of 120 youth at high risk for substance misuse and 30 low-risk youth will be recruited from the Co-Venture trial (Montreal, Canada) to take part in this 5-year follow-up neuroimaging study. The Co-Venture trial is a community-based cluster-randomised trial evaluating the effectiveness of school-based personality-targeted interventions on substance use and cognitive outcomes involving approximately 3800 Grade 7 youths. Half of the 120 high-risk participants will have received the preventative intervention program. Cognitive tasks and structural and functional neuroimaging scans will be conducted at baseline, and at 24- and 48-month follow-up. Two functional paradigms will be used: the Stop-Signal Task to measure motor inhibitory control and a modified version of the Monetary Incentive Delay Task to evaluate reward processing.

DISCUSSION:

The expected results should help identify biological vulnerability factors, and quantify the consequences of early alcohol abuse as well as the benefits of early intervention using brain metrics.

Source : *TAP 007 905*,
35137

Thème : **NEUROPSYCHOLOGIE**

Maurage P., D'Hondt F., de Timary P., Mary C., Franck N., Peyroux E.
Dissociating Affective and Cognitive Theory of Mind in Recently Detoxified Alcohol-Dependent Individuals.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°9, 1926-1934

Mots-clefs :

EMOTION/DEPENDANCE/ETHANOL/RECHUTE/COGNITION/PSYCHIATRIE/ALCOOLIQUE/EXPERIENCE/SOCIOLOGIE/NEUROPSYCHOLOGIE

Emotional and interpersonal impairments have been widely described in alcohol dependence, and their role in relapse has been clearly established. However, several components of social cognition have not been well explored in this context. Particularly, Theory of Mind (ToM) abilities, which are critical social skills enabling one to understand others' perspectives, and which have been largely investigated in other psychiatric populations, remain to be measured using ecological tasks in individuals with alcohol dependence. This study evaluated ToM abilities in close to real-life situations among alcohol-dependent individuals and differentiated its affective and cognitive subcomponents. Thirty-two alcohol-dependent individuals (in their third week of abstinence) and 32 matched healthy controls performed the Movie for Assessment of Social Cognition (MASC), a multiple-choice task requiring the identification of the emotions, thoughts, and intentions expressed in 45 short video sequences depicting real-life social interactions. Alcohol-dependent individuals showed a global ToM impairment, indexed by a reduced MASC global score. However, exploration of ToM's subcomponents showed that the overall deficit was driven by a massive reduction in affective ToM, with the cognitive subcomponent preserved. Ecological ToM evaluation shows that alcohol dependence is not related to a generalized ToM deficit but rather to dissociation between a preserved cognitive subcomponent and an impaired affective one. These results underscore the importance of ecological measures to precisely investigate each subcomponent of social cognition in alcohol-dependent individuals. They further show that alcohol dependence is closely associated with emotional-affective impairments, pointing to the need to develop rehabilitation programs focusing on these components in clinical settings.

Source : *P0004*,
34996

Thème : **NEUROPSYCHOLOGIE**

Vabret F., Lannuzel C., Cabe N., Ritz L., Boudehent C., Eustache F., Pitel A.L., Beaunieux H.
Troubles cognitifs liés à l'alcool : nature, impact et dépistage

Presse Médicale, 2016, Vol.45, n°12, 1124-1132

Mots-clefs : COGNITION/ETHANOL/CERVEAU/EFFET DE L'ALCOOL/MEMOIRE/DEFICIENCE

COGNITIVE/DEPISTAGE/NEUROLOGIE/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL

Les troubles cognitifs liés à l'alcool sont une conséquence de l'exposition du cerveau à une alcoolisation régulière et/ou excessive d'alcool, en lien avec des altérations cérébrales structurales et fonctionnelles, notamment sur deux circuits : le circuit de Papez (CP) et le circuit fronto-cérébelleux (CFC).

Ces atteintes sont hétérogènes, elles conduisent dans des proportions variables à des troubles exécutifs et de la mémoire qui sont à l'origine de difficultés concernant le changement de comportement de consommation contrastant avec une surestimation des capacités à y parvenir qui serait liée à la présence de troubles de la métacognition.

La présence des troubles cognitifs pourrait être un facteur de rechute et constituerait un désavantage dans le soin car elle limiterait le bénéfice des thérapies centrées sur la prévention de la rechute.

Nous disposons désormais d'outils de dépistage utilisables par tous soignants qui peuvent être complétés par une évaluation diagnostique exhaustive réalisée par un neuropsychologue.

La prise en compte de ces troubles cognitifs devrait conduire à l'adaptation du parcours des patients en privilégiant les prises en charge plus longues en milieu protégé de toute consommation d'alcool.

Lorsque les troubles persistent à moyen terme, les cliniciens et les chercheurs devront optimiser les soins de psychothérapie en les combinant à une réhabilitation neuropsychologique ciblée.

Source : *TAP 007 868*,
35010

Thème : **NEUROPSYCHOLOGIE**

Woods A.J., Porges E.C., Bryant V.E., Seider T., Gongvatana A., Kahler C.W., De la Monte S., Monti P.M., Cohen R.A.

Current Heavy Alcohol Consumption is Associated with Greater Cognitive Impairment in Older Adults.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, **2016**, Vol.40, n°11, 2435-2444

Mots-clefs : CONSOMMATION

EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/NEUROPHYSIOLOGIE/COGNITION/AGE/NEUROLOGIE/NIAAA/APPRENTISSAGE/MEMOIRE/DEPENDANCE/ETHANOL/CERVEAU

The acute consumption of excessive quantities of alcohol causes well-recognized neurophysiological and cognitive alterations. As people reach advanced age, they are more prone to cognitive decline. To date, the interaction of current heavy alcohol (ethanol [EtOH]) consumption and aging remains unclear. This study tested the hypothesis that negative consequences of current heavy alcohol consumption on neurocognitive function are worse with advanced age. Further, we evaluated the relations between lifetime history of alcohol dependence and neurocognitive function. METHODS: Sixty-six participants underwent a comprehensive neurocognitive battery. Current heavy EtOH drinkers were classified using National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism criteria (EtOH heavy, $n = 21$) based on the Timeline follow-back and a structured clinical interview and compared to nondrinkers, and moderate drinkers (EtOH low, $n = 45$). Of the total population, 53.3% had a lifetime history of alcohol dependence. Neurocognitive data were grouped and analyzed relative to global and domain scores assessing: global cognitive function, attention/executive function, learning, memory, motor function, verbal function, and speed of processing. Heavy current EtOH consumption in older adults was associated with poorer global cognitive function, learning, memory, and motor function ($p < 0.05$). Furthermore, lifetime history of alcohol dependence was associated with poorer function in the same neurocognitive domains, in addition to the attention/executive domain, irrespective of age ($p < 0.05$). These data suggest that while heavy current alcohol consumption is associated with significant impairment in a number of neurocognitive domains, history of alcohol dependence, even in the absence of heavy current alcohol use, is associated with lasting negative consequences for neurocognitive function.

Source : P0004,
35080

COMPORTEMENT

Thème : **COMPORTEMENT**

Martin Braunstein L., Kuerbis A., Ochsner K., Morgenstern J.
Implicit Alcohol Approach and Avoidance Tendencies Predict Future Drinking in Problem Drinkers.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°9, 1945-1952

Mots-clefs : FACTEUR

PREDICTIF/COMPORTEMENT/ADDICTION/ETHANOL/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/TEMPS DE REACTION

Addiction is characterized by compulsive drug seeking and substance use, yet many individuals break free of these patterns and change their behavior. Traditional candidate predictors of behavior change/persistence rely on self-reports of factors such as readiness to change. However, explicit measures only characterize top-down influences on behavior. The incentive sensitization model of addiction suggests that more implicit, automatic processes, such as the tendency to approach substance cues, play a major role in behavior. We examined implicit alcohol approach and avoidance tendencies using a reaction time (RT) task in a sample of problem drinkers with alcohol use disorder (AUD) seeking to reduce heavy drinking. We measured alcohol approach and avoidance tendencies at baseline and at outcome, 12 weeks later. We asked whether alcohol approach and avoidance tendencies (i) changed over time, (ii) related to current drinking, and (iii) predicted changes in drinking from baseline to outcome. Approach and avoidance tendencies did not significantly change over time, nor did they correlate with current drinking, but these tendencies at baseline did predict drinking weeks later. Faster alcohol approach was associated with greater overall drinking at outcome, and faster alcohol avoidance predicted fewer drinking days per week at outcome. Exploratory analyses examined the relationship between approach and avoidance and traditional explicit measures including appraisals of alcohol and motivation to change. Implicit approach tendencies were largely distinct from explicit measures, and approach and avoidance tendencies explained unique variance in outcome drinking. The current findings suggest that implicit alcohol approach and avoidance tendencies assessed via a simple reaction time task can predict relative changes in drinking weeks later. Given that many explicit measures typically used in treatment studies fail to predict who will change, approach and avoidance tendencies are promising candidates to understand individual differences in treatment responses.

Source : P0004,
34998

Thème : **COMPORTEMENT**

Quintanilla M.E., Rivera-Meza M., Berríos-Cárcamo P., Cassels B.K., Herrera-Marschitz M., Israel Y.

(R)-Salsolinol, a product of ethanol metabolism, stereospecifically induces behavioral sensitization and leads to excessive alcohol intake.

Addiction Biology, 2016, Vol.21, n°6, 1063-1071

Mots-clefs :

SALSOLINOL/ACETALDEHYDE/ETHANOL/METABOLISME/CERVEAU/MODELE

ANIMAL/RAT/COMPORTEMENT/AUTO-
ADMINISTRATION/LOCOMOTRICITE/CONSOMMATION/MOTIVATION

Ethanol is oxidized in the brain to acetaldehyde, which can condense with dopamine to generate (R/S)-salsolinol [(R/S)-SAL]. Racemic salsolinol [(R/S)-SAL] is self-infused by rats into the posterior ventral tegmental area (VTA) at significantly lower concentrations than those of acetaldehyde, suggesting that (R/S)-SAL is a most active product of ethanol metabolism. Early studies showed that repeated intraperitoneal or intra-VTA administration of (R/S)-SAL (10 mg/kg) induced conditioned place preference, led to locomotor sensitization and increased voluntary ethanol consumption. In the present study, we separated the (R)- and (S)-enantiomers from a commercial (R/S)-SAL using a high-performance liquid chromatography with electrochemical detection system fitted with a β -cyclodextrin-modified column. We injected (R)-SAL or (S)-SAL (30 pmol/1.0 μ l) into the VTA of naïve UChB rats bred as alcohol drinkers to study whether one or both SAL enantiomers are responsible for the motivated behavioral effects, sensitization and increase in voluntary ethanol intake. The present results show that repeated administration of (R)-SAL leads to (1) conditioned place preference; (2) locomotor sensitization; and (3) marked increases in binge-like ethanol intake. Conversely, (S)-SAL did not influence any of these parameters. Overall, data indicate that (R)-SAL stereospecifically induces motivational effects, behavioral sensitization and increases ethanol intake.

Source : P0054,
35014

Thème : **COMPORTEMENT**

Wardell J.D., Ramchandani V.A., Hendershot C.S.

Drinking Motives Predict Subjective Effects of Alcohol and Alcohol Wanting and Liking During Laboratory Alcohol Administration: A Mediated Pathway Analysis.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°10, 2190-2198

Mots-clefs : MOTIVATION/ALCOOLISATION/GESTION DES PROBLEMES/EFFET
SEDATIF/ADMINISTRATION D'ETHANOL/SENSIBILITE A
L'ALCOOL/COMPORTEMENT

Motivational models of alcohol use suggest that individual differences in sensitivity to the acute subjective effects of alcohol play an important role in motivational pathways to alcohol use. However, few studies have examined the link between drinking motives and subjective responses to alcohol. This study investigated the associations of coping and enhancement drinking motives with subjective stimulant and sedative effects during a laboratory alcohol administration session. We also examined whether stimulation and sedation following alcohol administration mediated the relationships between drinking motives and postalcohol ratings of alcohol wanting and liking. Heavy episodic drinkers ($n = 147$, ages 19 to 25) at 2 sites participated in an intravenous alcohol administration session in which blood alcohol concentration was raised to a target of 80 mg% over 20 minutes. Participants completed measures of stimulation and sedation at baseline and 20 minutes and also rated alcohol liking and wanting at 20 minutes. Drinking motives and alcohol use were assessed during a previous laboratory visit. A path analysis controlling for baseline stimulation and sedation showed that enhancement motives were positively associated with postalcohol stimulation and negatively associated with postalcohol sedation. In contrast, coping motives were positively associated with postalcohol sedation. In turn, postalcohol stimulation, but not sedation, was associated with alcohol wanting and liking. Further, indirect pathways from enhancement motives to postalcohol wanting and liking mediated through postalcohol stimulation were statistically significant. Coping motives, on the other hand, were directly associated with increased postalcohol wanting and liking. The results demonstrate that drinking motives are linked

with individual differences in sensitivity to the effects of alcohol, which may serve as a mechanism underlying alcohol reinforcement and the motivation to consume more alcohol during a drinking episode.

Source : P0004,
35039

Thème : **COMPORTEMENT**

Sanchez-Roige S., Stephens D.N., Duka T.

Heightened Impulsivity: Associated with Family History of Alcohol Misuse, and a Consequence of Alcohol Intake.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°10, 2208-2217

Mots-clefs : HISTOIRE FAMILIALE/ALCOOLISME/PROBLEME LIE A
L'ALCOOL/RISQUE/IMPULSIVITE/BUVEUR

SOCIAL/ETHANOL/PLACEBO/COMPORTEMENT/VULNERABILITE

Youths with family history (FH) of alcoholism are at greater risk of developing alcohol use disorder (AUD); heightened impulsive behavior may underlie such increased vulnerability. Here, we studied waiting impulsivity (previously suggested to predispose to alcohol drinking) in young moderate-to-heavy social drinkers (18 to 33 years old) characterized as family history positive (FHP) and negative (FHN) following an alcoholic or nonalcoholic (placebo) drink. Two groups of young male and female social drinkers ($n = 64$) were administered an acute dose of alcohol (0.8 g/kg) or placebo. One group (FHP; $n = 24$) had first-degree relatives with problems of alcohol misuse; the other group (FHN) did not. Participants completed 4 variants of the Sx-5CSRTT, a task measuring waiting impulsivity. In addition, other types of impulsive behavior were tested (by means of the stop-signal task [SST]; information sampling task [IST]; Delay Discounting Questionnaire; 2-choice impulsivity paradigm; and time estimation task). Young FHP adults showed more premature responding than FHN when evaluated under increased attentional load (high waiting impulsivity), while, in contrast, they presented a more conservative strategy on the IST (less impulsive behavior), compared to FHN. Acute alcohol impaired inhibitory control on the SST in all participants, and induced a marginal increase of premature responses, but did not affect other measures of impulsivity. Assessing for exaggerated waiting impulsivity may provide a potential endophenotype associated with risk for the development of alcohol addiction (i.e., offspring of alcoholics).

Source : P0004,
35041

Thème : **COMPORTEMENT**

Meisel S.N., Colder C.R., Read J.P.

Addressing Inconsistencies in the Social Norms Drinking Literature: Development of the Injunctive Norms Drinking and Abstaining Behaviors Questionnaire.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°10, 2218-2228

Mots-clefs : QUESTIONNAIRE/PSYCHOMETRIE/NORME
SOCIALE/ETUDIANT/INTERNET/COMPORTEMENT/FACTEUR
PREDICTIF/ALCOOLISATION

Informed by inconsistent findings regarding the association between injunctive norms (IN) and drinking behaviors, the current study developed a new measure of IN, the Injunctive Norms

Drinking and Abstaining Behaviors Questionnaire (IN-DABQ). This measure addressed several psychometric weaknesses of prior assessment of this construct, specifically, reliance on single-item measures, and assessment of a limited range of drinking behaviors. The new measure also assessed norms for reasons for abstaining from drinking as college students often have simultaneous motives to use and inhibit their drug use. A parallel measure of descriptive norms (DN), the Descriptive Norms Drinking and Abstaining Behaviors Questionnaire (DN-DABQ), was created to allow for a comparison of the relative predictive effects of descriptive and IN in relation to different drinking outcomes. A college sample ($N = 254$, female = 50.42%) was recruited using Amazon's Mechanical Turk. Participants completed an online survey assessing demographic characteristics, social norms for 3 referents, weekly alcohol use, and alcohol-related consequences. Exploratory factor analyses indicated 2 factors for the DN-DABQ and 3 factors for the IN-DABQ. The IN Drinking Behaviors factor consistently predicted weekly consumption and alcohol-related consequences across 3 reference groups (typical college student at your school, friends, and closest friends). These findings suggest that prior inconsistencies in the relationship between IN and drinking behaviors are likely a function of poor measurement of this construct. Implications for normative feedback interventions are discussed.

Source : P0004,
35042

Thème : **COMPORTEMENT**

Hauser S.R., Deehan G.A., Knight C.P., Toalston J.E., McBride W.J., Rodd Z.A.
Parameters of Context-Induced Ethanol (EtOH)-Seeking in Alcohol-Preferring (P) Rats: Temporal Analysis, Effects of Repeated Deprivation, and EtOH Priming Injections.
Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°10, 2229-2239

Mots-clefs : ABSTINENCE/RECHUTE/MODELE ANIMAL/RAT/AUTO-ADMINISTRATION/INJECTION/COMPORTEMENT

Drug-paired environments can act as stimuli that elicit drug craving. In humans, drug craving is influenced by the amount of time abstinent, number of past periods of abstinence, and inadvertent exposure to the previously abused drug. The current experiments were designed to determine the effects of (i) the duration of abstinence on expression of ethanol (EtOH)-seeking; (ii) EtOH priming following a short and long abstinence period; and (iii) repeated deprivation cycles on relapse drinking and EtOH-seeking. Rats were allowed to self-administer 15% EtOH, processed through extinction training, maintained in a home cage for a designated EtOH-free period, and then reintroduced to the operant context in the absence of EtOH. The experiments examined the effects of: (i) various home-cage duration periods (1 to 8 weeks), (ii) priming injections of EtOH in the Pavlovian spontaneous recovery (PSR; 14 days after extinction) and reinstatement of responding (RoR; 1 day after extinction) models, and (iii) exposure to repeated cycles of EtOH access-deprivation on relapse drinking and EtOH-seeking behavior. Highest expression of EtOH-seeking was observed following 6 weeks of home-cage maintenance. Priming injections of EtOH were more efficacious at stimulating/enhancing EtOH-seeking in the PSR than RoR model. Exposure to repeated cycles of EtOH deprivation and access enhanced and prolonged relapse drinking and the expression of EtOH-seeking (318 ± 22 responses), which was not observed in rats given equivalent consistent exposure to EtOH (66 ± 11 responses). Overall, the data indicated that the PSR model has ecological validity; factors that enhance EtOH craving in humans enhance the expression of EtOH-seeking in the PSR test. The data also detail factors that need to be examined to determine the biological basis of EtOH-seeking (e.g., neuroadaptations that occur during the incubation period and following repeated cycles of EtOH drinking and abstinence).

Source : P0004,
35043

Thème : **COMPORTEMENT**

Sorensen G., Caine S.B., Thomsen M.
Effects of the GLP-1 Agonist Exendin-4 on Intravenous Ethanol Self-Administration in Mice.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, **2016**, Vol.40, n°10, 2247-2252

Mots-clefs : GLUCAGON/PEPTIDE/METABOLISME/MODELE ANIMAL/AUTO-ADMINISTRATION/MOTIVATION/COMPORTEMENT/MOTIVATION

Glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1) receptor agonists have been shown to decrease ethanol (EtOH) drinking in rodent assays. The GLP-1 system also powerfully modulates food and fluid intake, gastrointestinal functions, and metabolism. To begin to understand the neurobiological mechanisms by which GLP-1 receptor ligands may be able to control EtOH intake, it is important to ascertain whether they can modulate the direct reinforcing effects of EtOH, without the confound of effects on ingestive behaviors generally. We trained experimentally naïve, free-fed C57BL/6J mice to self-administer EtOH intravenously. Once stable EtOH intake was acquired, we tested the effect of acute pretreatment with the GLP-1 receptor agonist Exendin-4. Effect of Exendin-4 on operant behavior reinforced by a palatable liquid food was similarly evaluated as a control. Intravenous EtOH functioned as a positive reinforcer in over half the mice tested. In mice that acquired self-administration, EtOH intake was high, indeed, reaching toxic doses; 3.2 µg/kg Exendin-4 decreased intravenous EtOH intake by at least 70%, but had no significant effect on food-maintained operant responding. This experiment produced 2 main conclusions. First, although technically challenging and yielding only moderate throughput, the intravenous self-administration procedure in mice is feasible, and sensitive to pharmacological manipulations. Second, GLP-1 receptor agonists can powerfully attenuate voluntary EtOH intake by directly modulating the reinforcing effects of EtOH. These findings support the potential usefulness of GLP-1 receptor ligands in the treatment of alcohol use disorder.

Source : P0004,
35045

Thème : **COMPORTEMENT**

Troy D.M., Attwood A.S., Maynard O.M., Scott-Samuel N.E., Hickman M., Marteau T.M., Munafo M.R.

Effect of glass markings on drinking rate in social alcohol drinkers

European Journal of Public Health, **2016**, 5 p.

Mots-clefs : INFLUENCE/CONSOMMATION/BOISSON ALCOOLISEE/BUVEUR SOCIAL/HOMME/FEMME/UNITE STANDARD/VOLUME/COMPORTEMENT/EXPERIENCE

Background: The main aim of these studies was to explore the influence of volume information on glassware on the time taken to consume an alcoholic beverage.

Methods: In Study 1, male and female social alcohol consumers ($n = 159$) were randomised to drink 12 fl oz of either low or standard strength lager, from either a curved glass marked with yellow tape at the midpoint or an unmarked curved glass, in a between-subjects design. In Study 2, male and female social alcohol consumers ($n = 160$) were randomised to drink 12 fl oz of standard strength lager from either a curved glass marked with $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ volume points or an unmarked

curved glass, in a between-subjects design. The primary outcome measure for both studies was total drinking time of an alcoholic beverage.

Results: In Study 1, after removing outliers, total drinking time was slower from the glass with midpoint volume marking [mean drinking times (min): 9.98 (marked) vs. 9.55 (unmarked), mean difference = 0.42, 95% CI: -0.90, 1.44]. In Study 2, after removing outliers, total drinking time was slower from the glass with multiple volume marks [mean drinking times: 10.34 (marked) vs. 9.11 (unmarked), mean difference = 1.24, 95% CI: -0.11, 2.59]. However, in both studies confidence intervals were wide and also consistent with faster consumption from marked glasses.

Conclusion: Consumption of an alcoholic beverage may be slower when served in glasses with volume information. Replication in larger studies is warranted.

Source : *TAP 007 883*,
35056

Thème : **COMPORTEMENT**

Fairbairn N., Hayashi K., Milloy M.J., Nolan S., Nguyen P., Wood E., Kerr T.
Hazardous Alcohol Use Associated with Increased Sexual Risk Behaviors Among People Who Inject Drugs.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°11, 2394-2400

Mots-clefs : DROGUE/COMPORTEMENT A
RISQUE/COMPORTEMENT/VIOLENCE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/ETUDE DE
COHORTE/CANADA/SEXUALITE/VIH/ALCOOLISATION

Alcohol is associated with a multitude of severe health consequences. While risk behaviors related to illicit drug use are commonly studied among people who inject drugs (PWID), the role of alcohol use has received substantially less attention in this population. We explored whether drug and sexual risk behaviors as well as experiences of violence were associated with hazardous alcohol use in a cohort of PWID. Analyses were conducted using observational data from a prospective cohort of community-recruited HIV-negative PWID in Vancouver, Canada. We used the U.S. National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism definition of hazardous alcohol use (i.e., >14 drinks/wk or > 4 drinks on 1 occasion for men, and > 7 drinks/wk or > 3 drinks on 1 occasion for women). We used multivariable generalized estimating equations (GEE) to identify the factors associated with hazardous alcohol use. Between 2006 and 2012, 1,114 HIV-negative individuals were recruited, and 186 (16.7%) reported hazardous alcohol use in the previous 6 months at baseline. In multivariable GEE analyses, having multiple sex partners (adjusted odds ratio [AOR] = 1.25), history of sexually transmitted infection (AOR = 1.50), experiencing violence (AOR = 1.36), and incarceration (AOR = 1.29) were each independently associated with hazardous alcohol use. Caucasian ethnicity (AOR = 0.56), = daily heroin injection (AOR = 0.81), and engagement in addiction treatment (AOR = 0.84) were negatively associated with hazardous alcohol use (all $p < 0.05$). A considerable proportion of PWID reported hazardous alcohol use, which was independently associated with reporting sexual, but not drug-related, HIV risk behaviors and experiencing recent violence. Findings suggest a need to integrate regular screening and evidence-based alcohol interventions into treatment efforts for PWID.

Source : *P0004*,
35075

Thème : **COMPORTEMENT**

Dennhardt A.A., Murphy J.G., McDevitt-Murphy M.E., Williams J.L.

Drinking motives mediate the relationship between alcohol reward value and alcohol problems in military veterans.

Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2016, Vol.30, n°8, 819-826

Mots-clefs : SYSTEME DE RECOMPENSE/MOTIVATION/RISQUE/ANCIEN COMBATTANT/SERVICE NATIONAL/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/ACHAT/BOISSON ALCOOLISEE/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/CONSEQUENCE/GESTION DES PROBLEMES/COMPORTEMENT

Elevated alcohol reward value (RV) has been linked to higher levels of drinking and alcohol-related consequences, and there is evidence that specific drinking motives may mediate the relationship between demand and problematic alcohol use in college students, making these variables potentially important indicators of risk for high RV and alcohol problems. The present study evaluated these relationships in a high-risk sample of military veterans. Heavy-drinking ($N = 68$) veterans of Operations Enduring Freedom or Iraqi Freedom (OEF/OIF) completed the alcohol purchase task (APT) measure of alcohol demand (RV), and standard assessments of alcohol consumption, alcohol-related problems, and drinking motives. RV was associated with overall alcohol consequences, interpersonal alcohol consequences, social responsibility consequences and impulse control consequences. Mediation analyses indicated significant mediation of the relationships between RV and a number of problem subscales by social motives, coping-anxiety motives, coping-depression motives and enhancement motives. This suggests that individuals who have a high valuation of alcohol may have increased motivation to drink in social, mood-enhancement, and coping situations, resulting in increased alcohol-related consequences. Demand and drinking motives should be examined as potential indicators of need for intervention services and as treatment targets in veterans.

Source : P00089,
35102

Thème : ETHNOLOGIE

Mejia de Grubb M.C., Salemi J.L., Gonzalez S.J., Zoorob R.J., Levine R.S.

Trends and Correlates of Disparities in Alcohol-Related Mortality Between Hispanics and Non-Hispanic Whites in the United States, 1999 to 2014.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°10, 2169-2179

Mots-clefs : POPULATION HISPANIQUE/FOIE/HEPATOPATHIE/CIRRHOSE/MORTALITE/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/EVOLUTION/ETATS-UNIS/POPULATION BLANCHE/STATUT SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE/ETHNIE/ETHNOLOGIE/ETUDE TRANSVERSALE/SEXE/ACCULTURATION

Among Hispanics, chronic liver disease and cirrhosis are among the leading causes of death despite generally lower alcohol consumption rates. Moreover, recent national studies have suggested temporal changes in Hispanic consumption and alcohol mortality, which raises the question of whether Hispanic white disparities in alcohol-related mortality are also changing over time. This study aimed to describe temporal trends of alcohol-related mortality between Hispanics and non-Hispanic (NH) whites in the United States from 1999 to 2014 and to assess county-level sociodemographic characteristics that are associated with racial/ethnic disparities in age-adjusted alcohol-related mortality. We conducted a population-based, cross-sectional, ecologic study using multiple cause-of-death mortality data linked, at the county level, to census data from the American Community Survey. Overall, 77% of alcohol-related deaths were among men, and

Hispanic men had the highest age-adjusted alcohol-related mortality rate (41.6 per 100,000), followed by NH white men (34.8), NH white women (10.8), and Hispanic women (6.7). Whereas the relative gap in alcohol-related mortality between NH white and Hispanic women increased from 1999 to 2014, the disparity between NH white and Hispanic men that was pronounced in earlier years was eliminated by 2012. From 2007 to 2014, when the race/ethnic disparity among men was decreasing, county-specific Hispanic:NH white age-adjusted mortality ratios (AAMRs) ranged from 0.29 to 2.64. Lower Hispanic rates were associated with large metropolitan counties, and those counties that tended to have Hispanic populations were less acculturated, as evidenced by their higher rates of being foreign-born, non-U.S. citizens or citizens through naturalization, and a higher proportion that do not speak English "very well." Since 1999, whereas the increasing mortality rate among whites is leading to a widening gap among women, mortality differences between Hispanic and white men have been eliminated. The understanding of contextual factors that are associated with disparities in alcohol-related mortality may assist in tailoring prevention efforts that meet the needs of minority populations.

Source : P0004,
35037

Thème : **ETHNOLOGIE**

Werner K.B., Sartor C.E., McCutcheon VV., Grant J.D., Nelson E.C., Heath A.C., Bucholz K.K.
Association of Specific Traumatic Experiences With Alcohol Initiation and Transitions to Problem Use in European American and African American Women.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°11, 2401-2408

Mots-clefs : TRAUMA/FEMME/JUMENT/ADOLESCENT/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/ETATS-UNIS/PROBLEME LIE A

L'ALCOOL/ETHNIE/INITIATION/ETHNOLOGIE/PSYCHIATRIE

The aims of this study were to (i) characterize racial differences in alcohol involvement and (ii) examine the risk conferred by specific trauma exposures and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) for different stages of alcohol involvement in European American (EA) and African American (AA) women. Data are from the Missouri Adolescent Female Twins Study ($N = 3,787$, 14.6% AA; mean age at most recent interview = 24.5 [SD 2.8]). Trauma exposures (e.g., sexual abuse [SA], physical abuse [PA], witnessing another person being killed or injured, experiencing an accident, and experiencing a disaster) were modeled as time-varying predictors of alcohol initiation, transition to first alcohol use disorder (AUD) symptom, and transition to AUD diagnosis using Cox proportional hazards regression while taking into account other substance involvement, parental characteristics, and commonly co-occurring psychiatric disorders. In EA women only, SA was associated with alcohol initiation prior to the age of 14, PA predicted transition from initiation to first AUD symptom, and PA, witnessing injury or death, and SA predicted transition to AUD diagnosis. No association was discovered between trauma exposures or PTSD for any stage of alcohol involvement in AA women. Results reveal trauma experiences as important contributors to all stages of alcohol involvement in EA women only, with different trauma types conferring risk for each stage of alcohol involvement. PTSD was not revealed as a significant predictor of AUD in EA or AA women, suggesting trauma, independent of PTSD, directly contributes to alcohol involvement. Findings highlight the importance of considering racial differences when developing etiologic models of the association of traumatic experiences with alcohol involvement.

Source : P0004,
35076

Thème : **ETHNOLOGIE**

Cunningham J.K., Solomon T.A., Muramoto M.L.

Alcohol use among Native Americans compared to whites: Examining the veracity of the 'Native American elevated alcohol consumption' belief.

Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2016, Vol.160, 65-75

Mots-clefs : CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/ETATS-UNIS/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/ENQUETE DE CONSOMMATION/ETHNIE/POPULATION BLANCHE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE

BACKGROUND:

This study uses national survey data to examine the veracity of the longstanding belief that, compared to whites, Native Americans (NA) have elevated alcohol consumption.

METHODS:

The primary data source was the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) from 2009 to 2013: whites ($n=171,858$) and NA ($n=4,201$). Analyses using logistic regression with demographic covariate adjustment were conducted to assess differences in the odds of NA and whites being alcohol abstinent, light/moderate drinkers (no binge/heavy consumption), binge drinkers (5+ drinks on an occasion 1-4 days), or heavy drinkers (5+ drinks on an occasion 5+ days) in the past month. Complementary alcohol abstinence, light/moderate drinking and excessive drinking analyses were conducted using Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) data from 2011 to 2013: whites ($n=1,130,658$) and NA ($n=21,589$).

RESULTS:

In the NSDUH analyses, the majority of NA, 59.9% (95% CI: 56.7-63.1), abstained, whereas a minority of whites, 43.1% (CI: 42.6-43.6), abstained-adjusted odds ratio (AOR): 0.64 (CI: 0.56-0.73). Approximately 14.5% (CI: 12.0-17.4) of NA were light/moderate-only drinkers, versus 32.7% (CI: 32.2-33.2) of whites (AOR: 1.90; CI: 1.51-2.39). NA and white binge drinking estimates were similar-17.3% (CI: 15.0-19.8) and 16.7% (CI: 16.4-17.0), respectively (AOR: 1.00; CI: 0.83-1.20). The two populations' heavy drinking estimates were also similar-8.3% (CI: 6.7-10.2) and 7.5% (CI: 7.3-7.7), respectively (AOR: 1.06; CI: 0.85-1.32). Results from the BRFSS analyses generally corroborated those from NSDUH.

CONCLUSIONS:

In contrast to the 'Native American elevated alcohol consumption' belief, Native Americans compared to whites had lower or comparable rates across the range of alcohol measures examined.

Source : P0010,

35083

Thème : **ETHNOLOGIE**

Gonzalez V.M., Skewes M.C.

Association of the firewater myth with drinking behavior among American Indian and Alaska Native college students.

Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2016, Vol.30, n°8, 838-849

Mots-clefs : ETHNIE/VULNERABILITE/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/OPINION/ALCOOLISATION/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/CONSEQUENCE/ATTENTE/COMPORTEMENT/GENETIQUE

The *firewater myth* (FM) is the notion that American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/ANs) are more susceptible to the effects of alcohol and vulnerable to alcohol problems due to biological or genetic differences. Believing that one is vulnerable to problems with alcohol may have negative

effects on expectancies and drinking behavior among AI/ANs who drink; however, the association of belief in the FM with alcohol outcomes has not previously been examined. In this study we examined the factor structure of a revised version of the Firewater Myth Scale (FMS; LaMarr, 2003) and the association of belief in the FM with alcohol use, consequences, attitudes, and expectancies with 159 AI/AN college students who drink. On average, participants "slightly agreed" with the FM and scores were normally distributed. There were significant small to moderate positive associations between believing that AI/ANs have a biological vulnerability to problems with alcohol (i.e., the FM) and drinks consumed per week, frequency of heavy episodic drinking, and alcohol consequences, as well as belief in a disease model of "alcoholism," attempts to control drinking, guilt over drinking small amounts of alcohol, both positive and negative alcohol expectancies, temptation to drink heavily, and lack of self-efficacy to drink moderately. Although this is only an initial examination of potential consequences of belief in the FM for AI/AN students who drink, the results suggest that this belief may be harmful and have negative effects on attempts to moderate drinking.

Source : P00089,
35104

Thème : **ETHNOLOGIE**

Cano M.A.

Intracultural accusations of assimilation and alcohol use severity among Hispanic emerging adults: Moderating effects of acculturation, enculturation, and gender.

Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2016, Vol.30, n°8, 850-856

Mots-clefs : POPULATION HISPANIQUE/JEUNE
ADULTE/ALCOOLISATION/CULTURE/FAMILLE/STRESS/ACCULTURATION/SEXE
/ETUDE TRANSVERSALE/CONSOMMATION/ETHNOLOGIE/ETHNIE

Individuals, including Hispanics, tend to drink most heavily during emerging adulthood (ages 18-25 years old). Research has suggested that intercultural stressors (e.g., ethnic discrimination) may increase levels of alcohol use among Hispanics. However, the relationship between intracultural stressors (e.g., accusations of assimilation-when Hispanics accuse a member of their heritage group of acculturating to U.S. culture) and alcohol use has been examined to a lesser extent. Accordingly, the present study aimed to (a) examine the association between family accusations of assimilation and alcohol use severity; and (b) examine if acculturation domains, enculturation domains, and gender moderated that association. A hierarchical multiple regression and moderation analyses were conducted on a cross-sectional sample of 181 Hispanic emerging adults. Results indicated that higher family accusations of assimilation were associated with higher levels of alcohol use severity ($\beta = .18, p < .05$), and all variables entered in the model accounted for $\Delta R^2 = 15.1\%$ of the variance of alcohol use severity. A moderation analysis indicated that higher family accusations of assimilation were associated with higher alcohol use severity among men, but not women. Of the four acculturation/enculturation domains, none had a moderation effect. However, there was a statistically significant three-way interaction among family accusations of assimilation, gender, and affective enculturation. This three-way interaction suggests that among men, higher family accusations of assimilation were associated with higher alcohol use severity at lower levels of affective enculturation. This study addresses a literature gap on intracultural stressors and substance use among Hispanics, and discusses recommendations for future research.

Source : P00089,
35105

CONSOMMATION

Thème : **CONSOMMATION**

Boogaerts T., Covaci A., Kinyua J., Neels H., van Nuijs A.L.N.
Spatial and temporal trends in alcohol consumption in Belgian cities: A wastewater-based approach.

Drug and Alcohol Dependence, **2016**, Vol.160, 170-176

Mots-clefs : BELGIQUE/EVOLUTION/CHROMATOGRAPHIE/SPECTROMETRIE DE MASSE/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/ALCOOLISATION/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/CONSOMMATION INDIVIDUELLE

BACKGROUND:

In recent years, scientific evidence has emerged that wastewater-based epidemiology can deliver complementary information concerning the use of different substances of abuse. In this study, the potential of wastewater-based epidemiology in monitoring spatial and temporal trends in alcohol consumption in different populations in Belgium has been examined.

METHODS:

Concentrations of ethyl sulphate, a minor Phase-II metabolite of ethanol, in 163 influent wastewater samples from eight wastewater treatment plants in Belgium in the period 2013-2015 were measured with liquid chromatography coupled to tandem mass spectrometry and used to estimate alcohol consumption.

RESULTS:

The highest levels of alcohol consumption were detected in the metropolises Antwerp and Brussels compared to smaller villages. Annual variations were detected, with a higher alcohol consumption measured in 2013 compared with 2014. The weekly pattern showed a clear week and weekend difference in alcohol use, with intermediate levels on Monday and Friday. The results were extrapolated and a use of 5.6L pure alcohol per year per inhabitant aged 15+ has been estimated in Belgium. The comparison with available information on drinking habits of the Belgian population further demonstrated the usefulness of the wastewater-based epidemiology approach.

CONCLUSIONS:

This is the largest wastewater-based epidemiology study monitoring alcohol consumption to date, demonstrating that objective and quick information on spatio-temporal trends in alcohol consumption on a local and (inter)national scale can be obtained.

Source : P0010,
35086

Thème : **CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE**

Zahr N.M., Rohlfing T., Mayer D., Luong R., Sullivan E.V., Pfefferbaum A.
Transient CNS responses to repeated binge ethanol treatment.

Addiction Biology, **2016**, Vol.21, n°6, 1199-1216

Mots-clefs : MODELE

ANIMAL/RAT/EXPERIENCE/ALCOOLEMIE/ADMINISTRATION D'ETHANOL/CERVEAU/SPECTROSCOPIE/SUIVI/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE/METABOLITE/CREATINE/GLUTAMINE/GLUTAMATE/EFFET DE L'ALCOOL/FOIE

The effects of ethanol (EtOH) on *in vivo* magnetic resonance (MR)-detectable brain measures across repeated exposures have not previously been reported. Of 28 rats weighing 340.66 ± 21.93

g at baseline, 15 were assigned to an EtOH group and 13 to a control group. Animals were exposed to five cycles of 4 days of intragastric (EtOH or dextrose) treatment and 10 days of recovery. Rats in both groups had structural MR imaging and whole-brain MR spectroscopy (MRS) scans at baseline, immediately following each binge period and after each recovery period (total = 11 scans per rat). Blood alcohol level at each of the five binge periods was ~300 mg/dl. Blood drawn at the end of the experiment did not show group differences for thiamine or its phosphate derivatives. Postmortem liver histopathology provided no evidence for hepatic steatosis, alcoholic hepatitis or alcoholic cirrhosis. Cerebrospinal fluid volumes of the lateral ventricles and cisterns showed enlargement with each binge EtOH exposure but recovery with each abstinence period. Similarly, changes in MRS metabolite levels were transient: levels of N-acetylaspartate and total creatine decreased, while those of choline-containing compounds and the combined resonance from glutamate and glutamine increased with each binge EtOH exposure cycle and then recovered during each abstinence period. Changes in response to EtOH were in expected directions based on previous single-binge EtOH exposure experiments, but the current MR findings do not provide support for accruing changes with repeated binge EtOH exposure.

Source : P0054,
35017

Thème : **CONSOMMATION MODEREE**

Mukamal K.J., Clowry C.M., Murray M.M., Hendriks H.F., Rimm E.B., Sink K.M., Adebamowo C.A., Dragsted L.O., Lapinski P.S., Lazo M., Krystal J.H.

Moderate Alcohol Consumption and Chronic Disease: The Case for a Long-Term Trial.
Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°11, 2283-2291

Mots-clefs : CONSOMMATION

MODEREE/ETHANOL/PATHOLOGIE/RECHERCHE/ETUDE CLINIQUE

Drinking within recommended limits is highly prevalent in much of the world, and strong epidemiological associations exist between moderate alcohol consumption and risk of several major chronic diseases, including coronary heart disease, diabetes, and breast cancer. In many cases, plausible biological mediators for these associations have been identified in randomized trials, but gold standard evidence that moderate drinking causes or prevents any chronic disease remains elusive and important concerns about available evidence have been raised. Although long-term randomized trials to test the observed associations have been termed impossible, clinical investigators have now successfully completed randomized trials of complex nutritional interventions in a variety of settings, along with trials of alcohol consumption itself of up to 2 years duration. The successful completion of these trials suggests that objections to the execution of a full-scale, long-term clinical trial of moderate drinking on chronic disease are increasingly untenable. We present potential lessons learned for such a trial and discuss key features to maximize its feasibility and value.

Source : P0004,
35060

CULTURE

Thème : **ART - CINEMA - MUSIQUE**

Forsyth A.J.M., Lennox J.C., Emslie C.

"That's cool, you're a musician and you drink": Exploring entertainers' accounts of their

unique workplace relationship with alcohol.*International Journal of Drug Policy*, 2016, Vol.36, 85-94

Mots-clefs :

MUSIQUE/ALCOOLISATION/ENTRETIEN/ECOSSE/EMPLOI/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/MEDIA/MARKETING

This qualitative research investigates the alcohol experiences of entertainers who perform within licensed premises. Previous, mainly quantitative, studies have found that entertainers, specifically musicians, are an occupational group who drink excessively. This qualitative study draws on a wider sample of entertainers to examine their accounts of drinking in the workplace and the explanations they provide for this. We conducted individual semi-structured interviews ($n=24$) with band-members, variety acts and DJs in Glasgow, Scotland. This revealed a workplace characterised by continual opportunities for often free alcohol consumption. Unlike most occupations, for entertainers 'drinking-on-the-job' was normative, expected, and sometimes encouraged by peers, the public, employers or sponsors. Entertainers also experienced performance-related incentives to drink before, during and/or after a show; including anxiety, matching their intoxication level to the audience's, and 'reward-drinking'. This qualitative research confirms the unique nature of the entertainer-alcohol link, even in comparison to that found within other leisure industry occupations. While providing some explanation as to why entertainers might drink excessively, participants' accounts also suggested potential strategies for avoiding the negative outcomes of workplace drinking.

Source : *TAP 007 895*,**35115**Thème : **LITTÉRATURE**

Caumes E., Epelboin L., Guermonprez G., Leturcq F., Clarke P.

Captain Haddock's health issues in the adventures of Tintin. Comparison with Tintin's health issues*Presse Médicale*, 2016, Vol.45, n°7-8, e225-e232

Mots-clefs :

CULTURE/HISTOIRE/HOSPITALISATION/TRAUMA/ALCOOLISME/TABAGISME/SANTÉ

BACKGROUND:

We currently lack a comprehensive and systematic description of the challenges and health impairments (HI) faced by Captain Haddock over the course of the 15 Tintin adventures in which he appears. Their respective HIs have yet to be compared.

METHODS:

We evaluated the spectrum of HIs that Haddock sustains in these 15 adventures as well as their causes, consequences, and their relationship to alcohol or travel beyond Belgium. We diagnosed Haddock's HIs according to descriptive terms in the text. We then classified HIs as traumatic and non-traumatic, and distinguished between intentional and unintentional events. We compared the depiction of HIs involving Haddock and Tintin.

RESULTS:

We found 225 events leading to 249 HIs, two hospitalisations, and three medical consultations. There was a median of 19 HIs/adventure (range 4-27/adventure) with 193 cases of trauma (77.5%) and 56 non-traumatic problems (22.5%). There were 109 cases of concussion (43% of all HI, 56% of all trauma). We encountered 12 burns including ten relating to Haddock's tobacco habit. The most common forms of non-traumatic problems were linked to alcoholism (57%), and

specifically drunkenness (37%). Haddock is diagnosed with cirrhosis early in Tintin's adventures. He significantly decreases his consumption of alcohol after he meets Tintin (58.3% of HI before vs 10.7% of HI after; $P < 0.001$; OR 5.4) but not his use of tobacco. He is also susceptible to certain travel-related illnesses such as mosquito bites, ear discomfort, exposure to exotic animals, and perhaps jet lag. Overall, Haddock presents as many HIs (249 vs 244) and trauma (190 vs 193) as Tintin, but suffers significantly more HIs/adventure than Tintin (median 19 vs 8, $P = 0.03$), and the traumas are significantly less severe, LoCs accounting for 23% of Tintin's traumatic HIs vs 2.5% for Haddock ($P < 0.001$; OR: 5.1).

CONCLUSION:

Traumatic HIs and concussion are the leading cause of HIs for Tintin and Haddock but are clearly less severe for Haddock. Haddock evolves from alcoholic sea Captain to a country gent who is less addicted to alcohol than he is to tobacco.

Source : *TAP 007 869*,

35011

EFFET DE L'ALCOOL

Thème : **EFFET DE L'ALCOOL**

Crowell K.T., Steiner J.L., Coleman C.S., Lang C.H.

Decreased Whole-Body Fat Mass Produced by Chronic Alcohol Consumption is Associated with Activation of S6K1-Mediated Protein Synthesis and Increased Autophagy in Epididymal White Adipose Tissue.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°9, 1832-1845

Mots-clefs : INGESTION CHRONIQUE/ETHANOL/TISSU ADIPEUX/MODELE ANIMAL/SOURIS/NUTRITION/EXPERIENCE/EFFET DE L'ALCOOL/SYNTHESE PROTEIQUE/MALE/PHOSPHORYLATION/PROTEINE/ENZYME

Chronic alcohol consumption leads to a loss of white adipose tissue (WAT) but the underlying mechanisms for this lipodystrophy are not fully elucidated. This study tested the hypothesis that the reduction in WAT mass in chronic alcohol-fed mice is associated with a decreased protein synthesis specifically related to impaired function of mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR). Adult male mice were provided an alcohol-containing liquid diet for 24 weeks or an isonitrogenous isocaloric control diet. In vivo protein synthesis was determined at this time and thereafter epididymal WAT (eWAT) was excised for analysis of signal transduction pathways central to controlling protein synthesis and degradation. While chronic alcohol feeding decreased whole-body and eWAT mass, this was associated with a discordant increase in protein synthesis in eWAT. This increase was not associated with a change in mTOR, 4E-BP1, Akt, or PRAS40 phosphorylation. Instead, a selective increase in phosphorylation of S6K1 and its downstream substrates, S6 and eIF4B was detected in alcohol-fed mice. Alcohol also increased eEF2K phosphorylation and decreased eEF2 phosphorylation consistent with increased translation elongation. Alcohol increased Atg12-5, LC3B-I and -II, and ULK1 S555 phosphorylation, suggesting increased autophagy, while markers of apoptosis (cleaved caspase-3 and -9, and PARP) were unchanged. Lipolytic enzymes (ATGL and HSL phosphorylation) were increased and lipogenic regulators (PPAR γ and C/EBP α) were decreased in eWAT by alcohol. Although alcohol increased TNF- α , IL-6, and IL-1 β mRNA, no change in key components of the NLRP3 inflammasome (NLRP3, ACS, and cleaved caspase-1) was detected suggesting alcohol did not increase pyroptosis. Plasma insulin did not differ between groups. These results demonstrate that the alcohol-induced decrease in whole-body fat mass resulted in part from activation of autophagy in eWAT as protein synthesis was increased and mediated by the specific increase in the activity of S6K1.

Source : P0004,
34987

Thème : **EFFET DE L'ALCOOL**

Sueblinvong V., Mills S.T., Neujahr D.C., Go Y.M., Jones D.P., Guidot D.M.
Nuclear Thioredoxin-1 Overexpression Attenuates Alcohol-Mediated Nrf2 Signaling and Lung Fibrosis.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, **2016**, Vol.40, n°9, 1846-1856

Mots-clefs : POUMON/ANTIOXYDANT/FIBROBLASTE/MODELE
ANIMAL/SOURIS/GENE

Alcohol abuse, which impairs antioxidant defenses and promotes acute lung injury, increases Nrf2 nuclear translocation but nevertheless inhibits its activation of the antioxidant response element (ARE). Thioredoxin-1 (Trx1) is required for optimal Nrf2 binding and activation of the ARE, and we hypothesized that its inhibition contributes to impaired Nrf2-ARE signaling in the alcoholic lung. Lung tissue and primary lung fibroblasts (PLFs) were isolated from C57/BL6 wild-type (WT) and transgenic mice overexpressing the human Trx1 gene with a nuclear localizing sequence (NLS-Tg); some mice consumed alcohol in water prior to lung tissue and PLF isolation; in some mice, acute lung injury was induced with intratracheal bleomycin. In other experiments, PLFs were isolated from WT and NLS-Tg mice and then exposed to alcohol. Finally, PLF isolated from WT mice were transfected with Trx1 expression vector containing either a cytosolic localized sequence (NES) or a nuclear localized sequence (NLS) prior to alcohol exposure. Alcohol treatment in vivo or in vitro decreased Trx1 expression, and bleomycin-treated alcohol-fed mice had fibrotic disrepair in their lungs. In parallel, whereas alcohol exposure in vitro increased TGF β 1 expression and decreased Nrf2-ARE activity in PLF from WT mice, these effects were not observed in PLF from NLS-Tg mice. Finally, selective overexpression of Trx1 in the nucleus but not in the cytosol preserved Nrf2-ARE activity during alcohol exposure. Although alcohol-induced redox stress actually promotes Nrf2 nuclear translocation, the coincident suppression of Trx1 impairs Nrf2-ARE activity within the nuclear compartment. Nuclear overexpression of Trx1 restored Nrf2-ARE activity and attenuated alcohol-induced TGF β 1 expression and alcohol-induced exaggerate response to bleomycin-induced acute lung injury.

Source : P0004,
34988

Thème : **EFFET DE L'ALCOOL**

Strate L.L., Singh P., Boylan M.R., Piawah S., Cao Y., Chan A.T.
A Prospective Study of Alcohol Consumption and Smoking and the Risk of Major Gastrointestinal Bleeding in Men.

PLoS One, **2016**, Vol.11, n°11, e0165278

Mots-clefs :
TABAGISME/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/INTESTIN/ESTOMAC/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/ETUDE DE COHORTE/HOSPITALISATION/SUIVI/RISQUE/DISCRIMINATION DES BOISSONS/HOMME/LIQUEUR/EFFET DE L'ALCOOL
BACKGROUND AND AIMS:

Data regarding smoking and alcohol consumption and risk of gastrointestinal bleeding (GIB) are sparse and conflicting. We assessed the risk of major GIB associated with smoking and alcohol

consumption in a large, prospective cohort.

METHODS:

We prospectively studied 48,000 men in the Health Professional follow-up Study (HPFS) who were aged 40-75 years at baseline in 1986. We identified men with major GIB requiring hospitalization and/or blood transfusion via biennial questionnaires and chart review.

RESULTS:

We documented 305 episodes of major GIB during 26 years of follow-up. Men who consumed >30 g/day of alcohol had a multivariable relative risk (RR) of 1.43 (95% confidence interval (CI), 0.88-2.35; P for trend 0.006) for major GIB when compared with nondrinkers. Alcohol consumption appeared to be primarily related to upper GIB (multivariable RR for >30 g/day vs. nondrinkers was 1.35; 95% CI, 0.66-2.77; P for trend 0.02). Men who consumed = 5 drinks/week vs. < 1 drink/month of liquor had a multivariable RR of 1.72 (95% CI, 1.26-2.35, P for trend <0.001). Wine and beer were not significantly associated with major GIB. The risk of GIB associated with NSAIDs/aspirin use increased with greater alcohol consumption (multivariable RR 1.37; 95% CI, 0.85-2.19 for 1-14g/day of alcohol, RR 1.75; 95% CI, 1.07-2.88 for = 15g/day compared to nondrinkers). Smoking was not significantly associated with GIB.

CONCLUSIONS:

Alcohol consumption, but not smoking, was associated with an increased risk of major GIB. Associations were most notable for upper GIB associated with liquor intake. Alcohol appeared to potentiate the risk of NSAID-associated GIB.

Source : *TAP 007 872*,

35020

Thème : EFFET DE L'ALCOOL

Shimizu J., Okazaki S., Nagoya S., Takahashi N., Kanaya K., Mizuo K., Hyodoh H., Watanabe S., Yamashita T.

Susceptibility of Males, but Not Females to Developing Femoral Head Osteonecrosis in Response to Alcohol Consumption.

PLoS One, **2016**, Vol.11, n°10, e0165490

Mots-clefs : MALE/FEMELLE/DIFFERENCE

SEXUELLE/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/MODELE

ANIMAL/RAT/OS/PREVALENCE/EFFET DE L'ALCOOL

BACKGROUND:

We previously reported that ethanol-containing liquid diet feeding induces osteonecrosis of the femoral head in male rats. Also, it was reported that a large amount of consumed ethanol and a long-term history of drinking were risk factors for osteonecrosis of the femoral head, and that the frequency of alcohol-induced osteonecrosis of the femoral head in males was much greater than in females. The higher incidence of alcohol-induced osteonecrosis of the femoral head could be due to either higher prevalence of alcohol drinking in males or due to their potential higher sensitivity to alcohol. The aim of the study is to investigate the influence of alcohol consumption and drinking period on the development of osteonecrosis of the femoral head in rats of both sex.

METHODS:

All the experimental male rats were allocated to the male one-month ethanol drinking group (M1). Female rats were randomly divided into the female one- to five-months ethanol drinking groups (F1-5). All rats were fed a Lieber-DeCarli liquid diet containing 5% ethanol for one to five months.

RESULTS:

One-month feeding with the ethanol-containing liquid diet resulted in the development of osteonecrosis of the femoral head in seven of twenty in the M1 group, but none in the F1 group,

although the mean intake of ethanol per body weight in the M1 group was significantly lower than that in the F1 group. Furthermore, long drinking periods with a large amount of ethanol intake in the F2-5 groups did not induce osteonecrosis of the femoral head.

CONCLUSION:

The present study shows that lower alcohol consumption over short periods of time that were sufficient to induce osteonecrosis of the femoral head in males had no effect on females. Even with greater alcohol consumption and longer duration, females did not develop osteonecrosis of the femoral head. Therefore, unknown factors related to sex must be responsible for the development of this condition.

Source : *TAP 007 882*,
35055

Thème : EFFET DE L'ALCOOL

Chakravorty S., Chaudhary N.S., Brower K.J.

Alcohol Dependence and Its Relationship With Insomnia and Other Sleep Disorders.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, **2016**, Vol.40, n°11, 2271-2282

Mots-clefs : INSOMNIE/SOMMEIL/DEPENDANCE/ETHANOL/THERAPIE
COGNITIVO-COMPORTEMENTALE/EFFET DE L'ALCOOL

Sleep-related complaints are widely prevalent in those with alcohol dependence (AD). AD is associated not only with insomnia, but also with multiple sleep-related disorders as a growing body of literature has demonstrated. This article will review the various aspects of insomnia associated with AD. In addition, the association of AD with other sleep-related disorders will be briefly reviewed. The association of AD with insomnia is bidirectional in nature. The etiopathogenesis of insomnia has demonstrated multiple associations and is an active focus of research. Treatment with cognitive behavioral therapy for insomnia is showing promise as an optimal intervention. In addition, AD may be associated with circadian abnormalities, short sleep duration, obstructive sleep apnea, and sleep-related movement disorder. The burgeoning knowledge on insomnia associated with moderate-to-severe alcohol use disorder has expanded our understanding of its underlying neurobiology, clinical features, and treatment options.

Source : *P0004*,
35059

Thème : EFFET DE L'ALCOOL

Molina P.E.

Mechanisms Involved in Disruption of Adipose Tissue Mass Resulting from Chronic Unhealthy Alcohol Consumption.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, **2016**, Vol.40, n°11, 2296-2298

Mots-clefs : INGESTION CHRONIQUE/ETHANOL/TISSU
ADIPEUX/CONSOMMATION
EXCESSIVE/TRIGLYCERIDE/FOIE/STEATOSE/LIPIDE/PHYSIOLOGIE

THE effects of chronic alcohol consumption on the mechanisms underlying development of fatty liver are well studied. However, the effects of chronic heavy alcohol consumption on extrahepatic adipose tissue, in particular the effects involved in loss of white adipose tissue (WAT), are not well understood. The impact of chronic heavy alcohol consumption on extrahepatic adipose mass remains of interest due to the relevance of WAT mass in the pathophysiological mechanisms

underlying hepatic triglyceride (TG) accumulation (Syn et al., 2009). Several studies have stressed the importance of adipose tissue lipolysis in the development of hepatic steatosis (Ress and Kaser, 2016). Investigators have proposed that altered WAT storage may promote excess fatty acid (FA) in ux into the liver, leading to steatosis (Sozio et al., 2010). Hepatic steatosis results from an imbalance between hepatic FA uptake, lipid synthesis, lipid oxidation, and lipid export via very low density lipoprotein particles. The importance of balanced adipose tissue lipolysis and lipogenesis is supported by reports of hepatic steatosis in leptin-de cient lipodystrophic patients (Petersen et al., 2002) and in subjects with mutations of perilipin-1 (Agarwal and Garg, 2006), a critical protein involved in both pro- and antilipolytic effects of hormones and catecholamines.

Source : P0004,
35062

ÉPIDÉMIOLOGIE

Thème : **ÉPIDÉMIOLOGIE**

Nadkarni A., Weiss H.A., Naik A., Bhat B., Patel V.

The six-year outcome of alcohol use disorders in men: A population based study from India.

Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2016, Vol.162, 107-115

Mots-clefs : PROBLEME LIE A

L'ALCOOL/HOMME/INDE/ADULTE/ÉPIDÉMIOLOGIE/ÉTUDE

TRANSVERSALE/ENTRETIEN/SUIVI/MODE DE

CONSOMMATION/PATHOLOGIE/MORBIDITÉ/SOCIOLOGIE/SANTÉ PUBLIQUE

BACKGROUND:

Despite the large and growing public health problem of alcohol use disorders (AUD) in India there is a dearth of evidence about the longitudinal outcomes in AUD. The aim of this study is to describe the course and outcomes of AUD in a population based sample of men in India.

METHODS:

A community cohort of 1899 adult (18-49 years at baseline) men who participated in a cross-sectional survey in Goa, India between 2006 and 08, were re-interviewed face to face 6 years later (2012-14). A range of outcomes including social problems (e.g., workplace problems, domestic violence), morbidity (e.g., range of physical and mental health problems), biological parameters (e.g., mean corpuscular volume [MCV], gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase [GGT]) and mortality were measured at follow up. For the association of AUD at baseline with outcomes at follow-up, multivariable logistic regression was used to estimate odds ratios (OR). Analyses were weighted to account for baseline sampling design, age distribution, rural and urban sample sizes, number of adults aged 18-49 years in the household (at baseline), and non-response (at baseline).

RESULTS:

1514 (79.7%) were seen at follow-up; a loss to follow up of 20.3%. At follow up, 3.7% of baseline non-drinkers and 15.0% of baseline casual drinkers had AUD. 46.9% of baseline hazardous drinkers and 55.4% baseline harmful drinkers continued to have AUD at follow up. Of those with AUD at baseline, 21.8% had stopped drinking at follow-up. Compared to being abstinent, harmful drinking at baseline was associated with several outcomes at follow-up: workplace/social problems, hypertension, death, tobacco use, suicidality, anxiety disorders, and raised GGT ($p < 0.002$). Hazardous drinking at baseline was associated with tobacco use and raised GGT and MCV ($p < 0.002$) at follow-up.

CONCLUSION:

Our findings of high persistent and new AUD in the community and the association with a range

of long term adverse events are an important addition to the limited evidence about the course and outcomes of AUD in India, which have the potential for informing health policy.

Source : *P0010*,
35021

FEMME

Thème : **FEMME**

Weiss H.A., Vandepitte J., Bukenya J.N., Mayanja Y., Nakubulwa S., Kamali A., Seeley J., Grosskurth H.

High Levels of Persistent Problem Drinking in Women at High Risk for HIV in Kampala, Uganda: A Prospective Cohort Study.

International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, **2016**, Vol.13, n°2, 15 p.

Mots-clefs : FEMME/VIH/AFRIQUE ORIENTALE/QUESTIONNAIRE
CAGE/AUDIT/ETUDE DE
COHORTE/QUESTIONNAIRE/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/PROBLEME LIE A
L'ALCOOL/FACTEUR DE RISQUE/SEXUALITE/STATUT SOCIO-
DEMOGRAPHIQUE/INFECTION/PREVALENCE

The aim of this study was to describe the epidemiology of problem drinking in a cohort of women at high-risk of HIV in Kampala, Uganda. Overall, 1027 women at high risk of HIV infection were followed from 2008 to 2013. The CAGE and AUDIT questionnaires were used to identify problem drinkers in the cohort. Interviewer-administered questionnaires were used to ascertain socio-demographic and behavioural factors. Blood and genital samples were tested for HIV and other sexually transmitted infections. At enrollment, most women (71%) reported using alcohol at least weekly and about a third reported having drunk alcohol daily for at least 2 weeks during the past 3 months. Over half (56%) were problem drinkers by CAGE at enrollment, and this was independently associated with vulnerability (being divorced/separated/widowed, less education, recruiting clients at bars/clubs, and forced sex at first sexual experience). Factors associated with problem drinking during follow-up included younger age, meeting clients in bars/clubs, number of clients, using drugs and HSV-2 infection. HIV prevalence was associated with drinking at enrollment, but not during follow-up. This longitudinal study found high levels of persistent problem drinking. Further research is needed to adapt and implement alcohol-focused interventions in vulnerable key populations in sub-Saharan Africa.

Source : *TAP 007 892*,
35112

FOIE

Thème : **FOIE**

Sun Q., Zhang W., Zhong W., Sun X., Zhou Z.

Dietary Fisetin Supplementation Protects Against Alcohol-Induced Liver Injury in Mice.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, **2016**, Vol.40, n°10, 2076-2084

Mots-clefs : ESPECES REACTIVES DE
L'OXYGENE/HEPATOPATHIE/FOIE/FLAVONOIDE/MODELE
ANIMAL/SOURIS/METABOLISME/ETHANOL/APOPTOSE/CASPASE/PROTEINE/ST

RESS OXYDATIF

Overproduction of reactive oxygen species is associated with the development of alcoholic liver disease (ALD). Plant polyphenols have been used as dietary interventions for multiple diseases including ALD. The objective of this study was to determine whether dietary supplementation with fisetin, a novel flavonoid, exerts beneficial effect on alcohol-induced liver injury. C57BL/6J mice were pair-fed with the Lieber-DeCarli control or ethanol (EtOH) diet for 4 weeks with or without fisetin supplementation at 10 mg/kg/d. Alcohol feeding induced lipid accumulation in the liver and increased plasma alanine aminotransferase and aspartate aminotransferase activities, which were attenuated by fisetin supplementation. The EtOH concentrations in the plasma and liver were significantly elevated by alcohol exposure but were reduced by fisetin supplementation. Although fisetin did not affect the protein expression of alcohol metabolism enzymes, the aldehyde dehydrogenase activities were significantly increased by fisetin compared to the alcohol alone group. In addition, fisetin supplementation remarkably reduced hepatic NADPH oxidase 4 levels along with decreased plasma hydrogen peroxide and hepatic superoxide and 4-hydroxynonenal levels after alcohol exposure. Alcohol-induced apoptosis and up-regulation of Fas and cleaved caspase-3 in the liver were prevented by fisetin. Moreover, fisetin supplementation attenuated alcohol-induced hepatic steatosis through increasing plasma adiponectin levels and hepatic protein levels of p-AMPK, ACOX1, CYP4A, and MTP. This study demonstrated that the protective effect of fisetin on ALD is achieved by accelerating EtOH clearance and inhibition of oxidative stress. The data suggest that fisetin has a therapeutical potential for treating ALD.

Source : P0004,
35028

Thème : **FOIE**

Vatsalya V., Song M., Schwandt M.L., Cave M.C., Barve S.S., George D.T., Ramchandani V.A., McClain C.J.

Effects of Sex, Drinking History, and Omega-3 and Omega-6 Fatty Acids Dysregulation on the Onset of Liver Injury in Very Heavy Drinking Alcohol-Dependent Patients.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°10, 2085-2093

Mots-clefs : CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/FOIE/ACIDE
GRAS/HEPATOPATHIE/ALCOOLIQUE/ALANINE-
AMINOTRANSFERASE/ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE/DIFFERENCE
SEXUELLE/BIOCHIMIE/INFLAMMATION

Heavy alcohol consumption frequently causes liver inflammation/injury, and certain fatty acids (FAs) may be involved in this liver pathology. In this study, we evaluated the association of heavy drinking and the changes in the FA levels involved in the omega-6 (pro-inflammatory) and omega-3 (anti-inflammatory) state in alcohol-dependent (AD) patients who had no clinical manifestations of liver injury. We aimed to identify sex-based differences in patients with mild or no biochemical evidence of liver injury induced by heavy drinking. A total of 114 heavy drinking AD female and male patients aged 21 to 65 years without clinical manifestations of liver injury, who were admitted to an alcohol dependence treatment program, were grouped by the alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels: ≤ 40 IU/l, as no liver injury (GR.1), and >40 IU/l, as mild liver injury (GR.2). Patients were actively drinking until the day of admission. Comprehensive metabolic panel, comprehensive FA panel, and drinking history data were evaluated. Elevated ALT and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) showed close association with markers of heavy alcohol intake. In the patients with mild biochemical liver injury (GR.2), females showed significantly higher AST level than males. Significant association of AST and total drinks in past 90 days (TD90) in females, and AST and heavy drinking days in past 90 days (HDD90) in males was observed. The ω -6: ω -3 ratio

showed a significant pro-inflammatory response only in females with mild liver injury (GR.2) when adjusted by drinking history marker, TD90. Docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) and eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) were increased in males with liver injury, while females did not show any comparable rise in EPA; and DHA levels were lower. Measures of heavy drinking, TD90 and HDD90, predicted changes in liver injury. Changes in the ω -3 and ω -6 FA levels and the ω -6: ω -3 ratio showed a pro-inflammatory shift in patients with biochemical liver injury with a significant effect in females. Changes in FAs involved in the inflammatory state may represent one mechanism for liver inflammation/injury in response to heavy alcohol drinking.

Source : P0004,
35029

Thème : **FOIE**

Ganesan M., Feng D., Barton R.W., Thomes P.G., McVicker B.L., Tuma D.J., Osna N.A., Kharbanda K.K.

Creatine Supplementation Does Not Prevent the Development of Alcoholic Steatosis.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°11, 2312-2319

Mots-clefs : ADENOSYLMETHIONINE/FOIE/STEATOSE/STATUT MARITAL/ETUDE ECAS/CREATINE/MODELE ANIMAL/RAT/RAT WISTAR/BETAINE/METABOLISME
Alcohol-induced reduction in the hepatocellular S-adenosylmethionine (SAM):S-adenosylhomocysteine (SAH) ratio impairs the activities of many SAM-dependent methyltransferases. These impairments ultimately lead to the generation of several hallmark features of alcoholic liver injury including steatosis. Guanidinoacetate methyltransferase (GAMT) is an important enzyme that catalyzes the final reaction in the creatine biosynthetic process. The liver is a major site for creatine synthesis which places a substantial methylation burden on this organ as GAMT-mediated reactions consume as much as 40% of all the SAM-derived methyl groups. We hypothesized that dietary creatine supplementation could potentially spare SAM, preserve the hepatocellular SAM:SAH ratio, and thereby prevent the development of alcoholic steatosis and other consequences of impaired methylation reactions. For these studies, male Wistar rats were pair-fed the Lieber-DeCarli control or ethanol (EtOH) diet with or without 1% creatine supplementation. At the end of 4 to 5 weeks of feeding, relevant biochemical and histological analyses were performed. We observed that creatine supplementation neither prevented alcoholic steatosis nor attenuated the alcohol-induced impairments in proteasome activity. The lower hepatocellular SAM:SAH ratio seen in the EtOH-fed rats was also not normalized or SAM levels spared when these rats were fed the creatine-supplemented EtOH diet. However, a > 10-fold increased level of creatine was observed in the liver, serum, and hearts of rats fed the creatine-supplemented diets. Overall, dietary creatine supplementation did not prevent alcoholic liver injury despite its known efficacy in preventing high-fat-diet-induced steatosis. Betaine, a promethylating agent that maintains the hepatocellular SAM:SAH, still remains our best option for treating alcoholic steatosis.

Source : P0004,
35066

GÉNÉTIQUE

Thème : **GENETIQUE**

Papillon-Cavanagh S., Lu C., Gayden T., Mikael L.G., Bechet D., Karamboulas C., Ailles L.,

Karamchandani J., Marchione D.M., Garcia B.A., Weinreb I., Goldstein D., Lewis P.W., Dancu O.M., Dhaliwal S., Stecho W., Howlett C.J., Mymryk J.S., Barrett J.W., Nichols A.C., Allis C.D., Majewski J., Jabado N.

Impaired H3K36 methylation defines a subset of head and neck squamous cell carcinomas.

Nature Genetics, 2017, 8 p.

Mots-clefs : GENETIQUE/PATHOLOGIE/CANCER/HISTONE/ADN/MUTATION
Human papillomavirus (HPV)-negative head and neck squamous cell carcinomas (HNSCCs) are deadly and common cancers. Recent genomic studies implicate multiple genetic pathways, including cell signaling, cell cycle and immune evasion, in their development. Here we analyze public data sets and uncover a previously unappreciated role of epigenome deregulation in the genesis of 13% of HPV-negative HNSCCs. Specifically, we identify novel recurrent mutations encoding p.Lys36Met (K36M) alterations in multiple H3 histone genes. We further validate the presence of these alterations in multiple independent HNSCC data sets and show that, along with previously described *NSD1* mutations, they correspond to a specific DNA methylation cluster. The K36M substitution and *NSD1* defects converge on altering methylation of histone H3 at K36 (H3K36), subsequently blocking cellular differentiation and promoting oncogenesis. Our data further indicate limited redundancy for NSD family members in HPV-negative HNSCCs and suggest a potential role for impaired H3K36 methylation in their development. Further investigation of drugs targeting chromatin regulators is warranted in HPV-negative HNSCCs driven by aberrant H3K36 methylation.

Source : *TAP 007 863*,
34982

Thème : **GENETIQUE**

Wingo T., Nesil T., Chang S.L., Li M.D.

Interactive Effects of Ethanol and HIV-1 Proteins on Novelty-Seeking Behaviors and Addiction-Related Gene Expression.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°10, 2102-2113

Mots-clefs : VIH/COMPORTEMENT/MODELE
ANIMAL/RAT/ADDICTION/GENE/EXPRESSION GENIQUE/NOYAU
ACCUMBENS/CERVEAU/SYSTEME DE
RECOMPENSE/PROTEINE/NEUROTRANSMETTEUR

Novelty-seeking behavior is related to the reward system in the brain and can predict the potential for addiction. Alcohol use is prevalent in HIV-1-infected patients and adversely affects antiretroviral medication. The difference in vulnerability to alcohol addiction between HIV-1-infected and noninfected populations has not been fully investigated. This study was designed to determine whether HIV-1 proteins alter the effects of ethanol (EtOH) on novelty-seeking behavior using the HIV-1 transgenic (HIV-1Tg) rat as the study model and to examine the molecular mechanisms responsible for this behavior. Both HIV-1Tg and F344 control rats were tested for baseline novelty-seeking behavior, then received either EtOH (1 g/kg) at a concentration of 20% v/v or saline treatment for 13 days, and then were retested for novelty seeking. Quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction was conducted to examine the differences in expression of 65 genes implicated in novelty seeking and alcohol addiction between strains and treatment groups. The HIV-1 proteins significantly enhanced baseline novelty-seeking behaviors in both the hole-board and open-field tests. Chronic EtOH treatment significantly increased baseline novelty-seeking behavior in both strains, but the effects of EtOH appeared to

be more robust and prominent in HIV-1Tg rats. Strain-specific patterns of altered gene expression were observed for dopaminergic, cholinergic, and glutamatergic signaling in the nucleus accumbens, suggesting the effects of HIV-1 proteins on the brain's reward system. Chronic EtOH treatment was shown to greatly modulate the effects of HIV-1 proteins in these neurotransmitter systems. Taken together, our findings indicate that HIV-1 proteins could modify novelty-seeking behavior at the gene expression level, and EtOH treatment may enhance this behavior in both strains but to a greater extent in HIV-1Tg rats.

Source : *P0004*,
35031

Thème : **GENETIQUE**

Fjeld K., Beer S., Johnstone M., Zimmer C., Mossner J., Ruffert C., Krehan M., Zapf C., Njolstad P.R., Johansson S., Bugert P., Miyajima F., Liloglou T., Brown L.J., Winn S.A., Davies K., Latawiec D., Gunson B.K., Criddle D.N., Pirmohamed M., Grutzmann R., Michi P., Greenhalf W., Molven A., Sutton R., Rosendahl J.

Length of Variable Numbers of Tandem Repeats in the Carboxyl Ester Lipase (CEL) Gene May Confer Susceptibility to Alcoholic Liver Cirrhosis but Not Alcoholic Chronic Pancreatitis.

PLoS One, **2016**, Vol.11, n°11, e0165567

Mots-clefs :

METABOLISME/PANCREATITE/FOIE/ALCOOLIQUE/GENE/PATIENT/CIRRHOSE/
ALLEMAGNE/ROYAUME-UNI/ALLELE/GENOTYPAGE/GENETIQUE

BACKGROUND:

Carboxyl-ester lipase (CEL) contributes to fatty acid ethyl ester metabolism, which is implicated in alcoholic pancreatitis. The *CEL* gene harbours a variable number of tandem repeats (VNTR) region in exon 11. Variation in this VNTR has been linked to monogenic pancreatic disease, while conflicting results were reported for chronic pancreatitis (CP). Here, we aimed to investigate a potential association of *CEL* VNTR lengths with alcoholic CP.

METHODS:

Overall, 395 alcoholic CP patients, 218 patients with alcoholic liver cirrhosis (ALC) serving as controls with a comparable amount of alcohol consumed, and 327 healthy controls from Germany and the United Kingdom (UK) were analysed by determination of fragment lengths by capillary electrophoresis. Allele frequencies and genotypes of different VNTR categories were compared between the groups.

RESULTS:

Twelve repeats were overrepresented in UK ACP patients ($P = 0.04$) compared to controls, whereas twelve repeats were enriched in German ALC compared to alcoholic CP patients ($P = 0.03$). Frequencies of *CEL* VNTR lengths of 14 and 15 repeats differed between German ALC patients and healthy controls ($P = 0.03$ and 0.008 , respectively). However, in the genotype and pooled analysis of VNTR lengths no statistical significant association was depicted. Additionally, the 16-16 genotype as well as 16 repeats were more frequent in UK ALC than in alcoholic CP patients ($P = 0.034$ and 0.02 , respectively). In all other calculations, including pooled German and UK data, allele frequencies and genotype distributions did not differ significantly between patients and controls or between alcoholic CP and ALC.

CONCLUSIONS:

We did not obtain evidence that *CEL* VNTR lengths are associated with alcoholic CP. However, our results suggest that *CEL* VNTR lengths might associate with ALC, a finding that needs to be clarified in larger cohorts.

Source : *TAP 007 876*,
35049

Thème : **GENETIQUE**

Spagnolo P.A., Ramchandani V.A., Schwandt M.L., Kwako L.E., George D.T., Mayo L.M., Hillard C.J., Heilig M.

FAAH Gene Variation Moderates Stress Response and Symptom Severity in Patients with Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Comorbid Alcohol Dependence.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°11, 2426-2434

Mots-clefs : NUCLEOTIDE/POLYMORPHISME/PSYCHIATRIE/ACIDE
GRAS/GENE/DEPENDANCE/ETHANOL/MARQUEUR
BIOLOGIQUE/ALLELE/GENOTYPE/STRESS

A common single nucleotide polymorphism (C385A) in the human fatty acid amide hydrolase (*FAAH*) gene has been associated with decreased distress responses in healthy volunteers, but its role in psychiatric disorders remains unknown. Here, we obtained genotypes and carried out a secondary analysis of subjects from a trial of comorbid posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and alcohol dependence (AD). We evaluated the effects of C385A variation on behavioral and biochemical biomarkers of distress responses. Forty-nine patients with PTSD and AD were admitted for 4 weeks to an experimental medicine unit at the National Institutes of Health Clinical Center. Following detoxification, stress reactivity and peripheral endocannabinoid (eCB) levels were assessed in response to a challenge session using personalized auditory guided imagery. Over the course of the study, subjects were also evaluated for changes in PTSD symptom severity. *FAAH* C385A allele carriers showed a marked increase in serum anandamide levels at baseline and throughout the stress challenge procedure compared with C allele homozygotes, while levels of eCBs primarily metabolized through other enzymatic activity, such as 2-arachidonoylglycerol, did not differ between genotype groups. *FAAH* C385A carriers also had decreased subjective anxiety responses to the stress challenge. Similar effects of *FAAH* C385A genotype were found at the level of clinical PTSD symptom severity, in particular in the arousal domain. This is to our knowledge the first study showing that *FAAH* C385A variation modulates stress responses in subjects with disorders characterized by increased stress reactivity. These findings point to the eCB pathway as a promising target for future antistress therapeutics.

Source : *P0004*,
35079

Thème : **GENETIQUE**

Newman E.L., Gunner G., Huynh P., Gachette D., Moss S.J., Smart T.G., Rudolph U., Debold J.F., Miczek K.A.

Effects of Gabra2 Point Mutations on Alcohol Intake: Increased Binge-Like and Blunted Chronic Drinking by Mice.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°11, 2445-2455

Mots-clefs : NUCLEOTIDE/POLYMORPHISME/GENE/GENETIQUE/RECEPTEUR
GABAA/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/MODELE
ANIMAL/SOURIS/BENZODIAZEPINE/ALLOPREGNANOLONE/MUTATION/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE/ABSTINENCE/EXPERIENCE

Alcohol use disorders are associated with single-nucleotide polymorphisms in *GABRA2*, the gene

encoding the GABAA receptor $\alpha 2$ -subunit in humans. Deficient GABAergic functioning is linked to impulse control disorders, intermittent explosive disorder, and to drug abuse and dependence, yet it remains unclear whether $\alpha 2$ -containing GABAA receptor sensitivity to endogenous ligands is involved in excessive alcohol drinking. Male wild-type (Wt) C57BL/6J and point-mutated mice rendered insensitive to GABAergic modulation by benzodiazepines (BZD; H101R), allopregnanolone (ALLO) or tetrahydrodeoxycorticosterone (THDOC; Q241M), or high concentrations of ethanol (EtOH) (S270H/L277A) at $\alpha 2$ -containing GABAA receptors were assessed for their binge-like, moderate, or escalated chronic drinking using drinking in the dark, continuous access (CA) and intermittent access (IA) to alcohol protocols, respectively. Social approach by mutant and Wt mice in forced alcohol abstinence was compared to approach by EtOH-naïve controls. Social deficits in forced abstinence were treated with allopregnanolone (0, 3.0, 10.0 mg/kg, intraperitoneal [i.p.]) or midazolam (0, 0.56, 1.0 mg/kg, i.p.). Mice with BZD-insensitive $\alpha 2$ -containing GABAA receptors (H101R) escalated their binge-like drinking. Mutants harboring the Q241M point substitution in *Gabra2* showed blunted chronic intake in the CA and IA protocols. S270H/L277A mutants consumed excessive amounts of alcohol but, unlike wild-types, they did not show forced abstinence-induced social deficits. These findings suggest a role for: (i) H101 in species-typical binge-like drinking, (ii) Q241 in escalated chronic drinking, and (iii) S270 and/or L277 in the development of forced abstinence-associated social deficits. Clinical findings report reduced BZD-binding sites in the cortex of dependent patients; the present findings suggest a specific role for BZD-sensitive alpha2-containing receptors. In addition, amino acid residue 241 in *Gabra2* is necessary for positive modulation and activation of GABAA receptors by ALLO and THDOC; we postulate that neurosteroid action on alpha2-containing receptor may be necessary for escalated chronic EtOH intake.

Source : P0004,
35081

Thème : GENETIQUE

Novo-Veleiro I., Cieza-Borrella C., Pastor I., Chamorro A.J., Laso F.J., Gonzalez-Sarmiento R., Marcos M.

A Single Nucleotide Polymorphism in the *RASGRF2* Gene Is Associated with Alcoholic Liver Cirrhosis in Men

PLoS One, 2016, Vol.11, n°12, e0168685

Mots-clefs :

GENE/GENETIQUE/POLYMORPHISME/ALCOOLISME/PATIENT/HOMME/HEPATOPATHIE/ALLELE/CIRRHOSE/FOIE/NUCLEOTIDE

BACKGROUND:

Genetic polymorphisms in the *RAS* gene family are associated with different diseases, which may include alcohol-related disorders. Previous studies showed an association of the allelic variant rs26907 in *RASGRF2* gene with higher alcohol intake. Additionally, the rs61764370 polymorphism in the *KRAS* gene is located in a binding site for the *let-7* micro-RNA family, which is potentially involved in alcohol-induced inflammation. Therefore, this study was designed to explore the association between these two polymorphisms and susceptibility to alcoholism or alcoholic liver disease (ALD).

METHODS:

We enrolled 301 male alcoholic patients and 156 healthy male volunteers in this study. Polymorphisms were genotyped by using TaqMan® PCR assays for allelic discrimination. Allelic and genotypic frequencies were compared between the two groups. Logistic regression analysis was performed to analyze the inheritance model.

RESULTS:

The A allele of the *RASGRF2* polymorphism (rs26907) was significantly more prevalent among alcoholic patients with cirrhosis (23.2%) compared to alcoholic patients without ALD (14.2%). This difference remained significant in the group of patients with alcohol dependence (28.8% vs. 14.3%) but not in those with alcohol abuse (15.1% vs. 14.4%). Multivariable logistic regression analysis showed that the A allele of this polymorphism (AA or GA genotype) was associated with alcoholic cirrhosis both in the total group of alcoholics (odds ratio [OR]: 2.33, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.32-4.11; $P = 0.002$) and in the group of patients with alcohol dependence (OR: 3.1, 95% CI: 1.50-6.20; $P = 0.001$). Allelic distributions of the *KRAS* polymorphism (rs61764370) did not differ between the groups.

CONCLUSIONS:

To our knowledge, this genetic association study represents the first to show an association of the *RASGRF2* G > A (rs26907) polymorphism with ALD in men, particularly in the subgroup of patients with AD. The findings suggest the potential relevance of the *RAS* gene family in alcoholism and ALD.

Source : *TAP 007*,
35140

HISTOIRE

Thème : **HISTOIRE**

Beccarelli M.

La représentation de la femme buveuse à la radio française, de 1945 à nos jours

Alcoologie et Addictologie, 2016, Vol.38, n°4, 315-322

Mots-clefs :

FEMME/MEDIA/ALCOOLISME/FRANCE/TRAIITEMENT/EVOLUTION/REPRESENTATION/HISTOIRE

Parce que la consommation d'alcool est presque toujours évoquée dans les médias pour parler de consommation excessive, il est question dans cet article du traitement de l'alcoolisme féminin à la radio française, de la Libération jusqu'à nos jours, et des représentations que ce discours véhicule. Parle-t-on de la femme alcoolodépendante à la radio ? Si oui, comment ? Que cela révèle-t-il du regard porté sur la buveuse ? Comment ces représentations ont-elles évolué au cours de la période ? Autant de questions auxquelles cet article propose de répondre, à partir de l'analyse de trois types de programmes radiophoniques : les journaux d'information, les émissions de documentaires et les magazines consacrés à la santé. Après une analyse chronologique du traitement de la femme alcoolique par le médium radiophonique, de son invisibilité à son apparition soudaine à la fin des années 1970, le propos se focalise sur l'évolution des représentations de la buveuse véhiculées par la radio, en s'interrogeant sur l'existence d'une éventuelle levée du tabou autour de la maladie alcoolique au féminin.

Source : *P0005*,
35131

IMMUNITÉ-IMMUNOCYTOLOGIE-IMMUNOLOGIE

Thème : **IMMUNITE - IMMUNOCYTOLOGIE - IMMUNOLOGIE**

Montesinos J., Alfonso-Loeches S., Guerri C.

Impact of the Innate Immune Response in the Actions of Ethanol on the Central Nervous System.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°11, 2260-2270

Mots-clefs : SYSTEME IMMUNITAIRE/SYSTEME NERVEUX

CENTRAL/NEUROLOGIE/CERVEAU/INFLAMMATION/CYTOKINE/CHEMOKINE

The innate immune response in the central nervous system (CNS) participates in both synaptic plasticity and neural damage. Emerging evidence from human and animal studies supports the role of the neuroimmune system response in many actions of ethanol (EtOH) on the CNS. Research studies have shown that alcohol stimulates brain immune cells, microglia, and astrocytes, by activating innate immune receptors Toll-like receptors (TLRs) and NOD-like receptors (inflammasome NLRs) triggering signaling pathways, which culminate in the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines that lead to neuroinflammation. This review focuses on evidence that indicates the participation of TLRs and the inflammasome NLRs signaling response in many effects of EtOH on the CNS, such as neuroinflammation associated with brain damage, cognitive and behavioral dysfunction, and adolescent brain development alterations. It also reviews findings that indicate the role of TLR4-dependent signaling immune molecules in alcohol consumption, reward, and addiction. The research data suggest that overactivation of TLR4 or NLRs increases pro-inflammatory cytokines and mediators to cause neural damage in the cerebral cortex and hippocampus, while modest TLR4 activation, along with the generation of certain cytokines and chemokines in specific brain areas (e.g., amygdala, ventral tegmental area), modulate neurotransmission, alcohol drinking, and alcohol rewards. Elimination of TLR4 and NLRP3 abolishes many neuroimmune effects of EtOH. Despite much progress being made in this area, there are some research gaps and unanswered questions that this review discusses. Finally, potential therapies that target neuroimmune pathways to treat neuropathological and behavioral consequences of alcohol abuse are also evaluated.

Source : P0004,
35058

Thème : **IMMUNITE - IMMUNOCYTOLOGIE - IMMUNOLOGIE**

Ganesan M., Poluektova L.Y., Tuma D.J., Kharbanda K.K., Osna N.A.

Acetaldehyde Disrupts Interferon Alpha Signaling in Hepatitis C Virus-Infected Liver Cells by Up-Regulating USP18.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°11, 2329-2338

Mots-clefs : HEPATITE C/INFECTION/SYSTEME

IMMUNITAIRE/METABOLISME/INTERFERON/CYTOCHROME P450

2E1/PHOSPHORYLATION/ACETALDEHYDE/FOIE/HEPATOCYTE/MODELE

ANIMAL/SOURIS/VIRUS

Alcohol consumption exacerbates the pathogenesis of hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection and worsens disease outcomes. The exact reasons are not clear yet, but they might be partially attributed to the ability of alcohol to further suppress the innate immunity. Innate immunity is known to be already decreased by HCV in liver cells. In this study, we aimed to explore the mechanisms of how alcohol metabolism dysregulates IFN α signaling (STAT1 phosphorylation) in HCV(+) hepatoma cells. To this end, CYP2E1(+) Huh7.5 cells were infected with HCV and exposed to the acetaldehyde (Ach) generating system (AGS). Continuously produced Ach suppressed IFN α -induced STAT1 phosphorylation, but increased the level of a protease, USP18 (both measured by Western blot), which interferes with IFN α signaling. Induction of USP18 by Ach was confirmed in primary human hepatocyte cultures and in livers of ethanol-fed HCV

transgenic mice. Silencing of USP18 by specific siRNA attenuated the pSTAT1 suppression by Ach. The mechanism by which Ach down-regulates pSTAT1 is related to an enhanced interaction between IFN α 2 and USP18 that finally dysregulates the cross talk between the IFN receptor on the cell surface and STAT1. Furthermore, Ach decreases ISGylation of STAT1 (protein conjugation of a small ubiquitin-like modifier, ISG15, Western blot), which preserves STAT1 activation. Suppressed ISGylation leads to an increase in STAT1 K48 polyubiquitination which allows pSTAT1 degrading by proteasome. We conclude that Ach disrupts IFN α -induced STAT1 phosphorylation by the up-regulation of USP18 to block the innate immunity protection in HCV-infected liver cells, thereby contributing to HCV-alcohol pathogenesis. This, in part, may explain the mechanism of HCV-infection exacerbation/progression in alcohol-abusing patients.

Source : P0004,
35068

JEUNE

Thème : **JEUNE**

Nguyen-Louie T.T., Tracas A., Squeglia L.M., Matt G.E., Ebersson-Shumate S., Tapert S.F.
Learning and Memory in Adolescent Moderate, Binge, and Extreme-Binge Drinkers.
Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°9, 1895-1904

Mots-clefs : CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE

PONCTUELLE/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/PERFORMANCE/COGNITION/APPRENTISSAGE/MEMOIRE/SUIVI/LANGAGE/MODE DE CONSOMMATION

Binge drinking has been linked to neurocognitive disadvantages in youth, but it is unclear whether drinking at particularly heavy levels uniquely affects neurocognitive performance. This study prospectively examined (1) whether initiating moderate, binge, or extreme-binge drinking in adolescence differentially influences subsequent learning and memory performances, and (2) whether dosage of alcohol consumption is linearly associated with changes in learning and memory over 6 years of adolescence. Participants, who later transitioned into drinking, were administered verbal learning and memory (VLM) assessments at project intake prior to the onset of substance use (age 12 to 16 years), and at follow-up approximately 6 years later ($N = 112$). Participants were grouped based on alcohol involvement at follow-up as follows: moderate (≤ 4 drinks per occasion), binge (5+ drinks per occasion), or extreme-binge (10+ drinks per occasion) drinkers. Despite equivalent performances prior to onset of drinking, extreme-binge drinkers performed worse than moderate drinkers on verbal learning, and cued and free short delayed recall ($p < 0.05$); binge drinkers did not differ from the other groups. No distinct thresholds in alcohol quantity to differentiate the 3 groups were detected, but estimated peak blood alcohol concentrations were linearly associated with verbal learning ($\beta = -0.24$), and immediate ($\beta = -0.27$), short delay free ($\beta = -0.28$) and cued ($\beta = -0.30$), and long delay free ($\beta = -0.24$) and cued ($\beta = -0.27$) recall ($p < 0.05$). Drinking quantity during adolescence appears to adversely affect VLM in a dose-dependent manner. The acquisition of new verbal information may be particularly affected, notably for those who initiated drinking 10+ drinks in an occasion. Although classification of drinkers into categories remains critical in the study of alcohol, it is important to consider that subtle differences may exist within drinking categories.

Source : P0004,
34993

Thème : **JEUNE**

Patrick M.E., Terry-McElrath Y.M., KLOSKA D.D., Schulenberg J.E.

High-Intensity Drinking Among Young Adults in the United States: Prevalence, Frequency, and Developmental Change.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°9, 1905-1912

Mots-clefs : ADOLESCENT/ETUDE LONGITUDINALE/ETATS-UNIS/ETUDE DE COHORTE/ETUDE MONITORING THE FUTURE/JEUNE ADULTE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/STATUT SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/COMPORTEMENT/SEXE/RISQUE/PREVALENCE/FREQUENCE DE CONSOMMATION

This study is the first to examine the developmental course of high-intensity drinking (i.e., consuming 10+ drinks in a row) across late adolescence and the transition to adulthood. National longitudinal data ($N = 3,718$) from Monitoring the Future were used to examine trajectories of 10+ high-intensity drinking from age 18 through 25/26 overall and across sociodemographic subgroups; results were compared with similar analysis of 5+ binge drinking trajectories. Results document that 10+ drinkers consume not just a greater quantity of alcohol on a given drinking occasion, but also engage in 5+ drinking more frequently than drinkers who do not report having 10 or more drinks. Developmental patterns for 10+ and 5+ drinking were similar, with peak frequencies reported at age 21/22. Greater peaks in both 10+ and 5+ drinking were documented among men and among college attenders, compared with women and nonattenders, respectively. However, there was a steeper decline in 10+ drinking after age 21/22, indicating that risk for consumption of 10 or more drinks in a row is more clearly focused on the early 20s. Patterns of developmental change in both behaviors were driven largely by college students: No significant age-related change in 10+ drinking was observed among men and women who did not go to college, and no significant age-related change in 5+ drinking was observed among female nonattenders. Findings underscore the importance of recognizing high-intensity drinkers as a unique high-risk group, and that college attendance is associated with particularly strong peaks in the developmental course of high-intensity drinking.

Source : P0004,
34994

Thème : **JEUNE**

Moure-Rodriguez L., Pineiro M., Corral Varela M., Rodriguez-Holguin S., Cadaveira F., Caamano-Isorna F.

Identifying Predictors and Prevalence of Alcohol Consumption among University Students: Nine Years of Follow-Up.

PLoS One, 2016, Vol.11, n°11, e0165514

Mots-clefs :

PREVALENCE/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/JEUNE ADULTE/FACTEUR DE RISQUE/ETUDE DE COHORTE/ESPAGNE/AUDIT/QUESTIONNAIRE/SEXE/EDUCATION/FAMILLE/PARENT

AIM:

To evaluate the prevalence of alcohol consumption among university students during late adolescence and young adulthood and to identify the associated factors.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

Cohort study among university students in Spain ($n = 1382$). Heavy Episodic Drinking (HED) and

Risky Consumption (RC) were measured with the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) at ages 18, 20, 22, 24 and 27 years. Data on potential factors associated with alcohol use were obtained with an additional questionnaire. Multilevel logistic regression for repeated measures was used to obtain adjusted OR (Odds Ratios).

RESULTS:

The rates of prevalence of RC were lower, but not statistically significant, in women. The age-related changes in these rates were similar in both genders, and the prevalence of RC peaked at 20 years. By contrast, the prevalence of HED was significantly lower in women and peaked at 18 years in women and at 22 years in men. Multivariate models showed that early age of onset of alcohol use (OR = 10.6 and OR = 6.9 for women; OR = 8.3 and OR = 8.2 for men) and positive expectations about alcohol (OR = 7.8 and OR = 4.5 for women; OR = 3.6 and OR = 3.3 for men) were the most important risk factors for RC and HED. Living away from the family home was also a risk factor for both consumption patterns among women (OR = 3.16 and OR = 2.34), while a high maternal education level was a risk factor for RC among both genders (OR = 1.62 for women; OR = 2.49 for men).

CONCLUSIONS:

Alcohol consumption decreases significantly at the end of youth, with higher rates of prevalence and a later peak among men. Prevention strategies should focus on beliefs and expectations about alcohol and on delaying the age of onset. Women are at particular risk for these consumption patterns if they live away from their parents. Belonging to a high-income family is a strong risk factor for RC.

Source : *TAP 007 877*,
35050

Thème : **JEUNE**

Au W.M., Ho S.Y., Wang M.P., Lo W.S., Tin S.P.P., Huang R., Lam T.H.

Cross-sectional study on parental pro-drinking practices and adolescent alcohol drinking in Hong Kong.

BMJ open, 2016, Vol.6, n°2, e009804

Mots-clefs : CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/CHINE/ADOLESCENT/JEUNE/ETUDE TRANSVERSALE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/PARENT/STATUT SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE/MODE DE CONSOMMATION

OBJECTIVES:

To investigate the association between parental pro-drinking practices (PPDPs) and alcohol drinking in Hong Kong Chinese adolescents.

DESIGN:

A cross-sectional study.

SETTING:

4 randomly selected secondary schools in Hong Kong.

PARTICIPANTS:

1738 students (mean age 14.6 years \pm 2.0, boys 67.8%).

MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES:

Drinking status, drinking intention and exposure to 9 PPDPs (eg, seeing parents drunk, helping parents buy alcohol, encouraged to drink by parents) were reported by students. Logistic regression was used to compute adjusted ORs (AORs) of drinking and intention to drink by each PPDP and the number of PPDPs (0, 1-2, 3-4, 5 or above), adjusting for sociodemographic characteristics, parental drinking and school clustering.

RESULTS:

Nearly half (48.6%) of the students were ever-drinkers, 16.2% drank monthly (at least once per month) and 40.3% intended to drink in the next 12 months. Most PPDPs were significantly associated with ever drinking (AORs 1.40-6.20), monthly drinking (AORs 1.12-8.20) and intention to drink (AORs 1.40-5.02). Both ever and monthly drinking were most strongly associated with parental training of drinking capacity (ability to drink more without getting drunk) with AORs of 6.20 and 8.20 (both $p < 0.001$), respectively. Adolescent drinking intention was most strongly associated with parental encouragement of drinking and training of drinking capacity with AORs of 3.19 and 5.02 (both $p < 0.001$), respectively.

CONCLUSIONS:

Exposure to PPDPs was associated with ever drinking, monthly drinking and drinking intention in Hong Kong Chinese adolescents. More studies, especially prospective studies, should be conducted to confirm these results, followed by interventional studies.

Source : *TAP 007 881*,
35054

Thème : **JEUNE**

Ehlinger V., Spilka S., Godeau E.

Présentation de l'enquête HBSC sur la santé et les comportements de santé des collégiens de France en 2014

Agora débats-jeunes, 2016, HS 2016, 7-22

Mots-clefs : ENQUÊTE

HBSC/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/COMPORTEMENT/FRANCE/ETUDE DE COHORTE/QUESTIONNAIRE/EUROPE/METHODOLOGIE

L'enquête internationale Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) est menée tous les quatre ans depuis 1982 auprès d'élèves de 11, 13 et 15 ans. Elle vise à mieux appréhender la santé et le bien-être des jeunes, leurs comportements de santé et leurs déterminants, au travers d'auto-questionnaires anonymes administrés confidentiellement en classe. En 2014, la France a ainsi mené la sixième vague consécutive de l'enquête auprès de 323 établissements publics et privés, soit 10 434 élèves, scolarisés dans 481 classes, représentatifs des adolescents scolarisés.

Ce sont les données de 2014, éclairées de celles collectées antérieurement, qui sont mobilisées dans ce numéro spécial pour proposer une « photographie » de la vie et de la santé des collégiens en France métropolitaine.

Source : *P0084*,
35090

Thème : **JEUNE**

Genolini J.P., Perrin C.

La jeunesse au crible des enquêtes de santé - Les figures de l'adolescence dans les rapports HBSC de 1994 à 2010

Agora débats-jeunes, 2016, HS 2016, 23-36

Mots-clefs : ENQUÊTE

HBSC/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/COMPORTEMENT/FRANCE/ETUDE DE COHORTE/QUESTIONNAIRE/PREVENTION/SANTE

Les enquêtes de santé sur la jeunesse sont des instruments permettant à la fois d'évaluer la santé des adolescents et d'orienter les politiques publiques préventives. Elles participent à construire des

représentations de l'adolescence articulées simultanément à une culture du risque et à une perspective de promotion de la santé. S'appuyant sur l'analyse des différents rapports HBSC concernant la santé des collégiens âgés de 11 à 15 ans, cet article montre qu'au tournant des années 2000, les préoccupations sanitaires relatives à l'obésité, au diktat médiatique des stéréotypes du corps, au suicide et au mal-être des jeunes orientent vers la détection de risques inédits. De nouvelles figures de l'adolescence émergent par l'extension des indicateurs de risque et le changement des modèles interprétatifs de la santé. En résulte le portrait d'une adolescence aux fragilités multiples.

Source : P0084,
35091

Thème : **JEUNE**

Du Roscoat E., Leon C., Godeau E.

Entre famille et pairs - Déterminant et effets du soutien social perçu chez les collégiens français

Agora débats-jeunesses, 2016, HS 2016, 129-152

Mots-clefs : ENQUETE

HBSC/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/COMPORTEMENT/FRANCE/ETUDE DE COHORTE/SOCIOLOGIE/PAIR/FAMILLE/SUBSTANCE

PSYCHOACTIVE/SEXE/STATUT SOCIO-ECONOMIQUE/SANTE MENTALE

Cet article présente les données de l'enquête HBSC 2014 relatives au soutien social perçu par les collégiens, selon leur profil sociodémographique. Il explore les relations entre le soutien social perçu et certains indicateurs ou déterminants de la santé des adolescents (santé mentale, violences et consommation de substances). Sept collégiens sur dix perçoivent un soutien élevé de la part de leur famille et autant de la part de leurs pairs. Ces deux dimensions du soutien social sont inégalement distribuées selon le sexe, la structure familiale ou la situation économique et évoluent différemment entre la sixième et la troisième. La comparaison des deux sources de soutien social montre une nette prédominance du soutien familial perçu sur la santé mentale, les violences et les expérimentations de substances psychoactives à l'adolescence.

Source : P0084,
35092

Thème : **JEUNE**

Annexe - Questionnaire HBSC France 2014

Agora débats-jeunesses, 2016, HS 2016, 153-166

Mots-clefs : ENQUETE

HBSC/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/QUESTIONNAIRE/METHODOLOGIE

Source : P0084,
35093

Thème : **JEUNE**

Weinstock J., Petry N.M., Pescatello L.S., Henderson C.E.

Sedentary college student drinkers can start exercising and reduce drinking after intervention.

Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2016, Vol.30, n°8, 791-801

Mots-clefs : MESSAGE

SANITAIRE/ETHANOL/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/MILIEU

SCOLAIRE/CONSEQUENCE/INTERVENTION/ENTRETIEN

MOTIVATIONNEL/SUIVI/COMPORTEMENT/REDUCTION DE CONSOMMATION

Heavy drinking by college students is exceedingly harmful to the individuals and to the overall college environment. Current interventions to reduce drinking and negative consequences are infrequently utilized. This randomized clinical trial examined an alternative approach that sought to increase exercise behavior, a substance free activity, in sedentary heavy drinking college students. Participants ($N = 70$) were randomized to an 8-week exercise intervention: (a) motivational interviewing plus weekly exercise contracting (MI + EC) or (b) motivational interviewing and weekly contingency management for exercise (MI + CM). Follow-up evaluations occurred at posttreatment (2 months) and 6 months post baseline. Participants in both interventions significantly increased exercise frequency initially, and the MI + CM participants exercised significantly more than the MI + EC intervention participants during the intervention period ($d = 1.70$). Exercise behavior decreased during the follow-up period in both groups. Significant reductions in drinking behaviors and consequences were noted over time, but were not related to changes in exercise or the interventions ($ds \leq 0.01$). This study underscores the complex nature of promoting 1 specific health behavior change with the goal of changing another.

Source : P00089,
35099

Thème : JEUNE

Napper L.E., LaBrie J.W., Earle A.M.

Online personalized normative alcohol feedback for parents of first-year college students.
Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2016, Vol.30, n°8, 802-810

Mots-clefs :

EFFICACITE/INTERVENTION/PARENT/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/COMM

UNICATION/ALCOOLISATION/CONSEQUENCE/PERCEPTION/COMPORTEMENT

This study examined the efficacy of a personalized normative feedback (PNF) alcohol intervention for parents of students transitioning into college. A sample of 399 parent-student dyads were recruited to take part in the intervention during the summer prior to matriculation. Parents were randomly assigned to receive either normative feedback regarding student drinking and other college parents' alcohol-related communication or general college health norm information. Students completed measures of alcohol use, alcohol consequences, and parent-child alcohol-specific communication both 1 and 6 months after matriculation. The results indicated that in comparison with the control condition parents who received PNF reported immediate changes in their perceptions of other parents' behaviors; however, these changes in parent perceived norms did not translate into long-term changes in student drinking behaviors or parent-child communication. Findings highlight the need to consider content beyond normative feedback for parent based alcohol intervention.

Source : P00089,
35100

Thème : JEUNE

Merrill J.E., Lopez-Vergara H.I., Barnett N.P., Jackson K.M.

Hypothetical evaluations of positive and negative alcohol consequences in adolescents across various levels of drinking experience.

Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2016, Vol.30, n°8, 811-818

Mots-clefs :

CONSEQUENCE/ADOLESCENT/JEUNE/EVALUATION/INTERNET/EXPERIENCE/ALCOOLISATION

Research supports the importance of the subjective evaluation of alcohol-related consequences, and theory suggests that these evaluations may depend on one's prior experience. The goal of the present study was to understand how adolescents subjectively evaluate the potential negative and positive consequences of drinking and to test the hypothesis that evaluations differ as a function of personal experience with alcohol use and consequences. Participants were 697 adolescents (55% female) who completed online surveys assessing lifetime drinking experience and hypothetical evaluations of 13 negative and 9 positive consequences. Never having consumed a full drink of alcohol (vs. having consumed a full drink, but not having negative consequences) was significantly associated with higher mean negative evaluations and lower mean positive evaluations. Those who had a full drink (vs. those who had not) rated close to half of the negative consequence items as significantly less bothersome, and all of the positive consequences as significantly more enjoyable. However, there was little evidence in this sample that evaluations differ between drinkers with and without experience with negative consequences. Overall, findings suggest that youth who have experience with simply consuming alcohol may place more value on the positive and less value on some of the negative consequences of drinking, which has the potential to impact decisions to continue to drink. Longitudinal research uncovering the direction of evaluation-experience effects and mechanisms other than consequence experience, are essential next steps.

Source : P00089,
35101

Thème : **JEUNE**

Merrill J.E., Treloar H., Fernandez A.C., Monnig M.A., Jackson K.M., Barnett N.P.

Latent growth classes of alcohol-related blackouts over the first 2 years of college.

Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2016, Vol.30, n°8, 827-837

Mots-clefs :

ETUDIANT/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/INTERNET/PREVALENCE/PAIR/RISQUE/COMPORTEMENT

Alcohol-related blackouts are common among college student drinkers. The present study extends prior work by examining latent growth classes of blackouts and several predictors of class membership. Participants ($N = 709$ college drinkers) completed a baseline survey at college entry and biweekly online assessments throughout freshman and sophomore years. Results revealed 5 latent growth class trajectories, reflecting varying experiences of blackouts at the beginning of college and differential change in blackouts over time. The largest class represented a relatively low-risk group (low decrease; 47.3%) characterized by endorsement of no or very low likelihood of blackouts, and decreasing likelihood of blackouts over time. Another decreasing risk group (high decrease; 11.1%) initially reported a high proportion of blackouts and had the steepest decrease in blackout risk over time. A small percentage showed consistently high likelihood of blackouts over time (high stable; 4.1%). The remaining 2 groups were distinguished by relatively moderate (moderate stable; 14.9%) and lower (low stable; 22.6%) likelihood of blackouts, which remained stable over time. Comparisons between classes revealed that students with greater perceived peer drinking, perceived peer approval of drinking, and enhancement motives upon

entry to college tended to be in higher risk groups with consistent experiences of blackouts over time, whereas blackout likelihood decreased over time for students with greater conformity motives. Findings suggest that precollege preventive interventions may be strengthened by considering not only factors related to current risk for blackouts and other alcohol-related consequences, but also those factors related to persistence of these behaviors over time.

Source : *P00089*,
35103

Thème : **JEUNE**

Young people's statistics from the National Drug Treatment Monitoring System (NDTMS) - 1 april 2015 to 31 march 2016
2017, 53 p.

Mots-clefs : SUBSTANCE

PSYCHOACTIVE/JEUNE/EVOLUTION/SEXE/AGE/DROGUE/CANNABIS/ETHANOL/PREVALENCE/ANGLETERRE/ADOLESCENT/STATISTIQUE

Specialist substance misuse services saw fewer young people in 2015-16 than in the previous year (17,077, a drop of 1,272 or 7% compared to 2014-15). This continues a downward trend, year-on-year, since a peak of 24,053 in 2008-09.

Just under two-thirds of the young people accessing specialist substance misuse services were male (65%), and just over half (52%) of all persons were aged 16 or over. Females in treatment had a lower median age (15) than males (16), with 26% of females under the age of 15 compared to 20% of males.

The most common drug that young people presented to treatment with continued to be cannabis. More than four-fifths (87%) of young people in specialist services said they have a problem with this drug compared to 86% in 2014-15. The numbers in treatment for cannabis as a primary substance have been on an upward trend since 2005-06, although numbers have dipped slightly in the last two years.

Alcohol is the next most commonly cited problematic substance with just under half the young people in treatment (48%) seeking help for its misuse during 2015-16. However, numbers in treatment for alcohol problems have been declining steadily in recent years and this figure is much lower than the two-thirds (67%) reported in 2009-10.

Alongside cannabis and alcohol, young people in specialist substance misuse services used a range of substances. Of those who were in contact with services, 1,605 cited problematic ecstasy use (9%), 1,477 cocaine use (9%), 1,152 amphetamine use (7%), and 1,056 (6%) with concerns around the use of new psychoactive substances (NPS).

Although the proportion of young people reported by specialist services as having problems with NPS rose for the second year (from 5% in 2014-15 to 6% in 2015-16), it is still relatively small. Specialist services will want to remain alert to the possibility that young people may develop problematic use of NPS in the future and ensure that services continue to be accessible and relevant to their needs.

Source : *RAP 000 751*,
35121

Thème : **JEUNE**

Kelly A.B., Chan G.C., Weier M., Quinn C., Gullo M.J., Connor J.P., Hall W.D.

Parental supply of alcohol to Australian minors: an analysis of six nationally representative

surveys spanning 15 years*BMC Public Health*, 2016, Vol.16, n°325, 8 p.

Mots-clefs : ADOLESCENT/JEUNE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/PARENT/AUSTRALIE/ETUDE DE COHORTE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/ENQUETE DE CONSOMMATION/FREQUENCE DE CONSOMMATION/PREVALENCE/ALCOOLISATION/EVOLUTION/EXPORTATION /INITIATION/AGE DE DEBUT DE CONSOMMATION
BACKGROUND:

Most adolescents begin alcohol consumption during adolescence, heavy alcohol use by adolescents is common, and alcohol-related harm amongst adolescents is a major public health burden. Parents are a common source of alcohol amongst adolescents, but little is known about how parental supply of alcohol has changed over recent years. This study examines national trends in parental supply of alcohol to adolescent children in Australia since 1998.

METHODS:

Six Australian National Drug Strategy Household Surveys (1998-2013) yielded rates of parental supply of current and first ever alcohol consumed. Lifetime and current alcohol use were also estimated. The surveys were conducted for households across all Australian states and territories. Surveyed adolescents were aged 14-17 years ($N = 7357$, 47.6 % male). Measures included the reported source of currently consumed alcohol and first ever alcoholic beverage (parents/friends/others), lifetime alcohol use, number of standard alcohol units consumed on drinking days, and frequency of alcohol use. Corrected Pearson chi-squared tests were used to compare survey years.

RESULTS:

There was a significant drop in parental supply of current alcohol use from 21.3 % in 2004 to 11.79 % in 2013 ($p < .001$). The lower prevalence of parental supply coincided with legislative changes on parental supply of alcohol to adolescents, but causality cannot be established because of the variation in the timing and reach of parental supply legislation, and small samples in some states. There were downward trends in adolescent experimentation, quantity and frequency of alcohol use across years, with the largest drop in alcohol use in 2010 and 2013.

CONCLUSIONS:

In Australia, there has been a substantial reduction in parental supply of alcohol to adolescents from 2010, and this factor may partially account for reductions in adolescent alcohol use.

Source : *TAP 007 904*,
35136

PATHOLOGIE

Thème : **MORTALITE**

Paljärvi T., Martikainen P., Vahtera J., Leinonen T., Mäkelä P.

Hospital Admissions Before an Alcohol-Related Death Among Middle-Aged Employed Men and Women: A Cohort Study Using Routine Data.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°10, 2161-2168

Mots-clefs : ETUDE

LONGITUDINALE/HOSPITALISATION/MORTALITE/PATHOLOGIE/FINLANDE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL

Due to lack of appropriate longitudinal data, relatively little is known about how and when persons who ultimately die due to alcohol-related causes interact with hospitals during the years before

death. Using routinely collected nationwide data, we aimed to establish the timing and causes of all hospitalizations during a 10-year period before an alcohol-related death. We traced back the timing and causes of all hospitalizations occurring during a 10-year period before death among men and women ($n = 2,981$) who were aged 35 and in employment at study entry, and who died from alcohol-related causes at ages 45 to 54 in 1997 to 2007. The study data consisted of 80% of all persons living in Finland who died during the study period. Those who died at ages 45 to 54 without alcohol involvement were used as a reference group. Persons who ultimately died from alcohol-related causes had on average 7 (mean 7.4, SD 9.9) hospital admissions, and they spent on average 56 days (mean 56.2, SD 105.1) in hospital during the study period. By the fifth year before death (from the year -10 to year -5), about three-fifths of these persons had been hospitalized due to any cause at least once, but less than one-third had a hospital admission with an alcohol-related diagnosis. Those who died without alcohol involvement had an average 9 hospital admissions (mean 9.3, SD 11.2), and they spent on average 81 days (mean 81.2, SD 163.9) in hospital during the study period. The majority of employed middle-aged persons who ultimately died due to alcohol-related causes interacted with hospitals frequently and already several years before death. Additional research is warranted to evaluate whether enhanced patient management at hospitals targeted to this population could potentially reduce alcohol-related harms.

Source : *P0004*,
35036

Thème : **MORTALITE**

Shiels M.S., Chernyavskiy P., Anderson W.F., Best A.F., Haozous E.A., Hartge P., Rosenberg P.S., Thomas D., Freedman N.D., de Gonzalez A.B.

Trends in premature mortality in the USA by sex, race, and ethnicity from 1999 to 2014: an analysis of death certificate data.

Lancet, 2017, 12 p.

Mots-clefs : MORTALITE/STATUT SOCIO-ECONOMIQUE/ETATS-UNIS/AGE/EVOLUTION/SEXE/ETHNIE/CERTIFICAT DE DECES/PATHOLOGIE/HEPATOPATHIE/FOIE/SUICIDE/CIRRHOSE/VIH/CANCER/COEUR

BACKGROUND:

Reduction of premature mortality is a UN Sustainable Development Goal. Unlike other high-income countries, age-adjusted mortality in the USA plateaued in 2010 and increased slightly in 2015, possibly because of rising premature mortality. We aimed to analyse trends in mortality in the USA between 1999 and 2014 in people aged 25-64 years by age group, sex, and race and ethnicity, and to identify specific causes of death underlying the temporal trends.

METHODS:

For this analysis, we used cause-of-death and demographic data from death certificates from the US National Center for Health Statistics, and population estimates from the US Census Bureau. We estimated annual percentage changes in mortality using age-period-cohort models. Age-standardised excess deaths were estimated for 2000 to 2014 as observed deaths minus expected deaths (estimated from 1999 mortality rates).

FINDINGS:

Between 1999 and 2014, premature mortality increased in white individuals and in American Indians and Alaska Natives. Increases were highest in women and those aged 25-30 years. Among 30-year-olds, annual mortality increases were 2.3% (95% CI 2.1-2.4) for white women, 0.6% (0.5-0.7) for white men, and 4.3% (3.5-5.0) and 1.9% (1.3-2.5), respectively, for American Indian and Alaska Native women and men. These increases were mainly attributable to accidental deaths

(primarily drug poisonings), chronic liver disease and cirrhosis, and suicide. Among individuals aged 25-49 years, an estimated 111 000 excess premature deaths occurred in white individuals and 6600 in American Indians and Alaska Natives during 2000-14. By contrast, premature mortality decreased substantially across all age groups in Hispanic individuals (up to 3.2% per year), black individuals (up to 3.9% per year), and Asians and Pacific Islanders (up to 2.6% per year), mainly because of declines in HIV, cancer, and heart disease deaths, resulting in an estimated 112 000 fewer deaths in Hispanic individuals, 311 000 fewer deaths in black individuals, and 34 000 fewer deaths in Asians and Pacific Islanders aged 25-64 years. During 2011-14, American Indians and Alaska Natives had the highest premature mortality, followed by black individuals.

INTERPRETATION:

Important public health successes, including HIV treatment and smoking cessation, have contributed to declining premature mortality in Hispanic individuals, black individuals, and Asians and Pacific Islanders. However, this progress has largely been negated in young and middle-aged (25-49 years) white individuals, and American Indians and Alaska Natives, primarily because of potentially avoidable causes such as drug poisonings, suicide, and chronic liver disease and cirrhosis. The magnitude of annual mortality increases in the USA is extremely unusual in high-income countries, and a rapid public health response is needed to avert further premature deaths.

FUNDING:

US National Cancer Institute Intramural Research Program.

Source : *TAP 007 902*,
35127

Thème : **PATHOLOGIE**

Larance B., Campbell G., Peacock A., Nielsen S., Bruno R., Hall W., Lintzeris N., Cohen M., Degenhardt L.

Pain, alcohol use disorders and risky patterns of drinking among people with chronic non-cancer pain receiving long-term opioid therapy.

Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2016, Vol.162, 79-87

Mots-clefs : PHARMACOLOGIE/TRAIITEMENT/DOULEUR/AUSTRALIE/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/ALCOOLISATION/SANTE MENTALE/PATHOLOGIE

BACKGROUND:

The utilisation of pharmaceutical opioids has increased internationally, and there is evidence of increasing risky alcohol consumption with ageing. This study examines the patterns and correlates of risky drinking among people with chronic non-cancer pain (CNCP) prescribed opioids, and the associations between alcohol consumption and pain.

METHODS:

The Pain and Opioids IN Treatment cohort comprises 1514 people in Australia prescribed pharmaceutical opioids for CNCP. Participants reported lifetime, past year and past month alcohol use, as well as mental and physical health, other substance use, pain characteristics, and current opioid dose.

RESULTS:

Less than one-tenth of the sample were '*lifetime abstainers*' (7%); 34% were '*former drinkers*'; 34% were '*non-risky drinkers*' (i.e., past 12 month use =4 standard drinks); 16% were '*occasional risky drinkers*'; and 8% were '*regular risky drinkers*' (i.e., = weekly use of >4 standard drinks). Males reported greater levels of alcohol use, and a third (33%) of the total sample reported a lifetime alcohol use disorder. Controlling for demographics, mental health, physical health and substance use disorder history, '*former drinkers*' (cf. '*non-risky drinkers*') reported higher pain severity and interference ratings, and lower pain coping. '*Occasional risky drinkers*' and '*regular risky drinkers*' (cf.

'non-risky drinkers') reported higher levels of pain interference.

CONCLUSIONS:

Among people with CNCP, those who abstained from alcohol or drank at risky levels reported poorer pain outcomes compared with moderate drinkers. Early identification and intervention for risky drinking among people is critical, particularly given the risks associated with co-administration of alcohol and opioids.

Source : P0010,
35018

Thème : PATHOLOGIE

Williams E.C., Hahn J.A., Saitz R., Bryant K., Lira M.C., Samet J.H.
Alcohol Use and Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection: Current Knowledge, Implications, and Future Directions.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°10, 2056-2072

Mots-clefs : VIH/PATHOLOGIE/ALCOOLISATION/FACTEUR DE RISQUE/COMORBIDITE/TRAIITEMENT/INFLUENCE

Alcohol use is common among people living with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). In this narrative review, we describe literature regarding alcohol's impact on transmission, care, coinfections, and comorbidities that are common among people living with HIV (PLWH), as well as literature regarding interventions to address alcohol use and its influences among PLWH. This narrative review identifies alcohol use as a risk factor for HIV transmission, as well as a factor impacting the clinical manifestations and management of HIV. Alcohol use appears to have additive and potentially synergistic effects on common HIV-related comorbidities. We find that interventions to modify drinking and improve HIV-related risks and outcomes have had limited success to date, and we recommend research in several areas. Consistent with Office of AIDS Research/National Institutes of Health priorities, we suggest research to better understand how and at what levels alcohol influences comorbid conditions among PLWH, to elucidate the mechanisms by which alcohol use is impacting comorbidities, and to understand whether decreases in alcohol use improve HIV-relevant outcomes. This should include studies regarding whether state-of-the-art medications used to treat common coinfections are safe for PLWH who drink alcohol. We recommend that future research among PLWH include validated self-report measures of alcohol use and/or biological measurements, ideally both. Additionally, subgroup variation in associations should be identified to ensure that the risks of particularly vulnerable populations are understood. This body of research should serve as a foundation for a next generation of intervention studies to address alcohol use from transmission to treatment of HIV. Intervention studies should inform implementation efforts to improve provision of alcohol-related interventions and treatments for PLWH in healthcare settings. By making further progress on understanding how alcohol use affects PLWH in the era of HIV as a chronic condition, this research should inform how we can mitigate transmission, achieve viral suppression, and avoid exacerbating common comorbidities of HIV and alcohol use and make progress toward the 90-90-90 goals for engagement in the HIV treatment cascade.

Source : P0004,
35026

Thème : PATHOLOGIE

Koehler B.C., Arslie-Schmitt T., Peccerella T., Scherr A.L., Schulze-Bergkamen H., Bruckner T.,

Gdynia G., Jäger D., Mueller S., Bartsch H., Seitz H.K.

Possible Mechanisms of Ethanol-Mediated Colorectal Carcinogenesis: The Role of Cytochrome P450E1, Etheno-DNA Adducts, and the Anti-Apoptotic Protein Mcl-1.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°10, 2094-2101

Mots-clefs : CANCER/COLON/RECTUM/PATHOLOGIE/INGESTION
CHRONIQUE/STRESS OXYDATIF/ESPECES REACTIVES DE
L'OXYGENE/METABOLISME/ETHANOL/CYTOCHROME P450
2E1/MUQUEUSE/INFLAMMATION/BIOPSIE/PATIENT/IMMUNOHISTOCHIMIE/AP
OPTOSE

Chronic alcohol consumption is a risk factor for colorectal cancer. The mechanisms by which ethanol (EtOH) exerts its carcinogenic effect on the colorectal mucosa are not clear and may include oxidative stress with the action of reactive oxygen species (ROS) generated through EtOH metabolism via cytochrome P450E1 (CYP2E1) leading to carcinogenic etheno-DNA adducts. ROS may also induce apoptosis. However, the effect of chronic EtOH consumption on CYP2E1, etheno-DNA adducts as well as anti-apoptotic proteins in the colorectal mucosa of heavy drinkers without colorectal inflammation is still not known. Rectal biopsies from 32 alcoholics (>60 g EtOH/d) and from 12 controls (<20 g EtOH/d) were histologically examined, and immunohistochemistry for CYP2E1 and etheno-DNA adducts was performed. Apoptosis (cleaved PARP) as well as anti-apoptotic proteins including Bcl-xL, Bcl-2, and Mcl-1 were immunohistochemically determined. No significant difference in mucosal CYP2E1 or etheno-DNA adducts was observed between alcoholics and control patients. However, CYP2E1 and etheno-DNA adducts correlated significantly when both groups were combined ($p < 0.001$). In addition, although apoptosis was found not to be significantly affected by EtOH, the anti-apoptotic protein Mcl-1, but neither Bcl-xL nor Bcl-2, was found to be significantly increased in heavy drinkers as compared to controls ($p = 0.014$). Although colorectal CYP2E1 was not found to be significantly increased in alcoholics, CYP2E1 correlated overall with the level of etheno-DNA adducts in the colorectal mucosa, which identifies CYP2E1 as an important factor in colorectal carcinogenesis. Most importantly, however, is the up-regulation of the anti-apoptotic protein Mcl-1 in heavy drinkers counteracting apoptosis and possibly stimulating cancer development.

Source : P0004,
35030

Thème : **PATHOLOGIE**

Hsu T.Y., Shih H.M., Wang Y.C., Lin L.C., He G.Y., Chen C.Y., Kao C.H., Chen C.H., Chen W.K., Yang T.Y.

Effect of Alcoholic Intoxication on the Risk of Inflammatory Bowel Disease: A Nationwide Retrospective Cohort Study.

PLoS One, 2016, Vol.11, n°11, e0165411

Mots-clefs :
INTOXICATION/ETHANOL/INFLAMMATION/INTESTIN/TAIWAN/ETUDE DE
COHORTE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/PATHOLOGIE/RISQUE/SUIVI/INCIDENCE/HOSPIT
ALISATION

PURPOSE:

This study investigated whether alcoholic intoxication (AI) increases the risk of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) by using a population-based database in Taiwan.

METHODS:

This retrospective matched-cohort study included 57 611 inpatients with new-onset AI (AI cohort) and 230 444 randomly selected controls (non-AI cohort). Each patient was monitored for 10 years to individually identify those who were subsequently diagnosed with Crohn disease (CD) and ulcerative colitis (UC) during the follow-up period. Cox proportional hazard regression analysis was conducted to determine the risk of IBD in patients with AI compared with controls without AI.

RESULTS:

The incidence rate of IBD during the 10-year follow-up period was 2.69 per 1 000 person-years and 0.49 per 1 000 person-years in the AI and non-AI cohorts, respectively. After adjustment for age, sex, and comorbidity, the AI cohort exhibited a 3.17-fold increased risk of IBD compared with the non-AI cohort (hazard ratio [HR] = 3.17, 95% confidence interval [CI] = 2.19-4.58). Compared with the non-AI cohort, the HRs of CD and UC were 4.40 and 2.33 for the AI cohort, respectively. After stratification for the severity of AI according to the duration of hospital stay, the adjusted HRs exhibited a significant correlation with the severity; the HRs of IBD were 1.76, 6.83, and 19.9 for patients with mild, moderate, and severe AI, respectively (p for the trend < .0001).

CONCLUSION:

The risk of IBD was higher in patients with AI and increased with the length of hospital stay.

Source : *TAP 007 875*,
35048

Thème : **PATHOLOGIE**

Gong J., Hutter C.M., Newcomb P.A., Ulrich C.M., Bien S.A., Campbell P.T., Baron J.A., Berndt S.I., Bezieau S., Brenner H., Casey G., Chan A.T., Chang-Claude J., Du M., Duggan D., Figueiredo J.C., Gallinger S., Giovannucci E.M., Haile R.W., Harrison T.A., Hayes R.B., Hoffmeister M., Hopper J.L., Hudson T.J., Jeon J., Jenkins M.A., Kocarnik J., Kury S., Le Marchand L., Lin Y., Lindor N.M., Nishihara R., Ogino S., Potter J.D., Rudolph A., Schoen R.E., Schrotz-King P., Seminara D., Slattery M.L., Thibodeau S.N., Thornquist M., Toth R., Wallace R., White E., Jiao S., Lemire M., Hsu L., Peters U.

Genome-Wide Interaction Analyses between Genetic Variants and Alcohol Consumption and Smoking for Risk of Colorectal Cancer

PLoS Genetics, 2016, Vol.12, n°10, e1006296

Mots-clefs :

COLON/RECTUM/CANCER/PATHOLOGIE/GENOME/LOCUS/GENE/ALCOOLISATION/TABAGISME/ETUDE DE COHORTE/GENOTYPE/RISQUE

Genome-wide association studies (GWAS) have identified many genetic susceptibility loci for colorectal cancer (CRC). However, variants in these loci explain only a small proportion of familial aggregation, and there are likely additional variants that are associated with CRC susceptibility. Genome-wide studies of gene-environment interactions may identify variants that are not detected in GWAS of marginal gene effects. To study this, we conducted a genome-wide analysis for interaction between genetic variants and alcohol consumption and cigarette smoking using data from the Colon Cancer Family Registry (CCFR) and the Genetics and Epidemiology of Colorectal Cancer Consortium (GECCO). Interactions were tested using logistic regression. We identified interaction between CRC risk and alcohol consumption and variants in the 9q22.32/HIATL1 (Pinteraction = 1.76×10^{-8} ; permuted p -value 3.51×10^{-8}) region. Compared to non-/occasional drinking light to moderate alcohol consumption was associated with a lower risk of colorectal cancer among individuals with rs9409565 CT genotype (OR, 0.82 [95% CI, 0.74–0.91]; $P = 2.1 \times 10^{-4}$) and TT genotypes (OR, 0.62 [95% CI, 0.51–0.75]; $P = 1.3 \times 10^{-6}$) but not associated

among those with the CC genotype ($p = 0.059$). No genome-wide statistically significant interactions were observed for smoking. If replicated our suggestive finding of a genome-wide significant interaction between genetic variants and alcohol consumption might contribute to understanding colorectal cancer etiology and identifying subpopulations with differential susceptibility to the effect of alcohol on CRC risk.

Source : *TAP 007 889*,
35109

Thème : **PATHOLOGIE**

Les Cancers en France en 2016 - L'essentiel des faits et chiffres
2017, 24 p.

Mots-clefs : CANCER/FRANCE/RECHERCHE/PREVENTION/DEPISTAGE/SANTE PUBLIQUE/PRISE EN CHARGE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/FACTEUR DE RISQUE/TABAGISME/STATISTIQUE/SEXE

À l'occasion de la journée mondiale contre le cancer, organisée le 4 février, l'Institut publie un document de synthèse sur les cancers en France en 2016. Cette synthèse présente les principales données générales sur les cancers ainsi que les faits marquants de l'année passée. Deux focus sont consacrés à la généralisation du dépistage organisé du cancer du col de l'utérus et à la cigarette électronique.

Ce document a pour objectif de préciser les principaux faits et chiffres issus du rapport « Les cancers en France – Édition 2016 ». Au-delà des données générales sur les cancers, il offre une synthèse sur la généralisation du dépistage organisé du cancer du col de l'utérus et sur la cigarette électronique, et retrace les faits marquants de l'année

Source : *TAP 007 901*,
35124

Thème : **PATHOLOGIE**

Plan cancer 2014-2019 - 3e rapport au Président de la République
2017, 188 p.

Mots-clefs : CANCER/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/FACTEUR DE RISQUE/FRANCE/POLITIQUE DE SANTE PUBLIQUE/SANTE PUBLIQUE/RECHERCHE/PREVENTION/DEPISTAGE/PRISE EN CHARGE/DIAGNOSTIC/QUALITE DE VIE

Le troisième rapport de suivi du Plan cancer 2014-2019 a été remis le 14 février au président de la République, en présence de la ministre en charge de la Santé, par le président de l'Institut national du cancer et les représentants de l'Union nationale des associations de parents d'enfants atteints de cancers ou leucémies (UNAPECLE), du Collectif interassociatif sur la santé (CISS), de la Ligue nationale contre le cancer et de la Fondation ARC pour la recherche sur le cancer.

Ce rapport présente les principales réalisations de l'année 2016 sur le plan national et régional et détaille l'avancement de chacune des 208 actions du Plan cancer. À mi-parcours du Plan, la moitié des jalons est réalisée grâce à la coopération de l'ensemble de la communauté des soignants, chercheurs, acteurs de la prévention, des grandes associations et fondations dédiées. L'étroite collaboration territoriale engagée avec les Agences régionales de santé a également permis une mobilisation importante au plus près des citoyens.

Source : *RAP 000 753*,
35125

PHYSIOLOGIE

Thème : **NUTRITION**

Actualisation des repères du PNNS : étude des relations entre consommation de groupe d'aliments et risque de maladies chroniques non transmissibles - Rapport d'expertise collective
2016, 186 p.

Mots-clefs :

NUTRITION/PATHOLOGIE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/DIABETE/OBESITE/CANCER/SEIN/PROSTATE/COLON/RECTUM/OS/SANTE PUBLIQUE/ETUDE/RISQUE/BOISSON ALCOOLISEE

L'objectif de ce travail était de caractériser, d'un point de vue épidémiologique, les relations entre les groupes alimentaires et le risque des principales maladies non transmissibles (MCV, diabète de type 2, surpoids/obésité, cancers du sein, de la prostate et colo-rectal, santé osseuse et santé mentale), afin de fournir des bases scientifiques à l'actualisation des repères de consommations alimentaires du PNNS.

De nombreux organismes ont réalisé ce type d'expertise auparavant et les travaux les plus récents ont servi de point de départ à la recherche bibliographique. Ainsi, après un examen des documents de consensus existant au niveau international (EFSA, OMS, etc.), le rapport australien portant sur la bibliographie disponible jusque fin 2009 (Australian Government, Department of Health and Ageing, et National Health and Medical Research Council 2011) a été choisi comme point de départ pour toutes les maladies sauf les cancers. Pour ces derniers, le rapport du WCRF publié en 2007 et ses mises à jour (Continuous Update Project, CUP) ont été sélectionnés. La recherche bibliographique a ainsi porté sur les années postérieures à ces expertises. Les travaux de l'OMS/CIRC ont été également examinés.

La majorité des travaux recensés provient d'études prospectives d'observation qui ne permettent pas en tant que telles de définir un lien de causalité mais seulement l'existence d'une association statistique entre le groupe d'aliment considéré et la maladie étudiée. Néanmoins, les critères de Hill permettent d'approcher la notion d'inférence causale, notamment en considérant la cohérence entre les études, la temporalité (la cause précède l'effet) et la plausibilité biologique. Aucun de ces critères ne peut être considéré à lui seul comme nécessaire et suffisant. En complément, les méta-analyses prises en compte dans cette expertise permettent d'augmenter la puissance statistique et d'expliquer d'éventuelles contradictions apparentes résultant d'une hétérogénéité des études qui peuvent être résolues par une analyse en sous-groupes.

Source : *RAP 000 750*,
35120

PRÉVENTION-SANTÉ PUBLIQUE

Thème : **POLITIQUE**

Gruenewald P.J.

Commentary on: The Impact of the Minimum Legal Drinking Age on Alcohol-Related Chronic Disease Mortality.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°9, 1822-1824

Mots-clefs : AGE MINIMUM LEGAL/ETATS-UNIS/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/POLITIQUE EN MATIERE D'ALCOOL/LEGISLATION/EFFICACITE/AGE/NOUVELLE-ZELANDE

IN A LANDMARK series of studies, Wagenaar and colleagues (see O'Malley and Wagenaar, 1991; Wagenaar, 1993; Wagenaar and Wolfson, 1995) demonstrated that when states switched to a higher (or lower) minimum legal drinking age (MLDA), alcohol use and related problems decreased (or increased) among young people in the United States. Higher MLDAs make it more difficult for newly underage drinkers to purchase alcohol, reduce drinking among those too young to be directly affected by the MLDA, reduce drinking among of-age youth who grew up with higher MLDAs, and reduce alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes and other problems (Wagenaar and Toomey, 2002). More recent work has demonstrated that the effectiveness of MLDA laws is to some degree contingent on enforcement (Miron and Tetelbaum, 2009) and other constraints on the alcohol market (e.g., taxes; Ponicki et al., 2007), but among alcohol policy researchers, the consensus opinion appears to be that higher MLDAs reduce problems among underage youth and young adults (Nelson et al., 2013). The strength of evidence for long-term effects on alcohol-related problems among adult drinkers is less secure. Thus, despite the demonstrated effectiveness of MLDA laws, most nations have MLDAs lower than that of the United States and some have moved to reduce the age at which alcohol may be purchased and used. New Zealand lowered its minimum purchase age from 20 to 18 in 1999 leading to increases in alcohol-related health problems among 18- to 19-year-olds directly affected by the law and among younger drinkers 16 to 17 years of age (Huckle et al., 2006; Kypri et al., 2006).

Source : P0004,
34985

Thème : **POLITIQUE**

Nougier M.

**Quel périmètre et quelles limites doit avoir la RdRD (vision internationale) ?
Doit-elle porter sur la demande (les usages) ou intervenir aussi sur l'offre (l'accès aux produits et leur qualité) ?**

Alcoologie et Addictologie, 2016, Vol.38, n°4, 323-334

Mots-clefs : POLITIQUE/SANTE PUBLIQUE/INTERVENTION/LEGISLATION/DROGUE/EFFICACITE/PROGRAMME DE PREVENTION

Les premières interventions de réduction des risques sont apparues dans les années 1970 en Europe et se sont depuis répandues dans la majorité des pays du monde. Malgré tout, des obstacles importants perdurent, parmi lesquels la couverture géographique de ces programmes, un manque de financements et de volonté politique au niveau tant national qu'international, peu de services adaptés aux besoins de certains groupes vulnérables, etc. Aujourd'hui, la réduction des risques doit être redéfinie non pas comme une liste d'interventions, mais comme une approche fondée sur des principes directeurs-clés : le respect des droits humains, de la dignité humaine et des preuves disponibles, la participation des usagers de drogues, et une remise en question des politiques et pratiques maximisant les dommages. Ces principes impliquent que la réduction des risques va bien au-delà de la prestation de services et nécessite une réforme des politiques et législations relatives à la drogue. Aujourd'hui, certaines expérimentations locales et nationales de réduction des risques ont déjà prouvé leur efficacité dans le domaine de l'usage (comme par exemple la décriminalisation de l'usage) et de l'offre (par exemple les clubs sociaux de cannabis ou la réglementation de certaines substances aux Etats-Unis, en Uruguay ou encore en Nouvelle-Zélande).

Source : P0005,
35132

Thème : **POLITIQUE**

Jauffret-Roustide M.

Quels sont les différents modèles de RdRD ?

Quelle place la RdRD doit-elle avoir dans l'ensemble des interventions et dans la politique des drogues et des addictions en France ?

Alcoologie et Addictologie, 2016, Vol.38, n°4, 335-347

Mots-clefs : SANTE PUBLIQUE/FRANCE/POLITIQUE/DROGUE/PSYCHOTHERAPIE

La réduction des risques et des dommages (RdRD) opère un changement de paradigme qui rompt avec l'idéal d'éradication des drogues pour la société et l'imposition du sevrage pour l'individu, et qui promeut une approche de santé publique. La France se caractérise par un modèle médicalisé, plutôt neutre et intégrationniste de la RdRD, c'est-à-dire centré autour d'une vision biomédicale faisant de la France un modèle en matière d'accès aux traitements de substitution aux opiacés, neutre voire faible car prenant peu en compte l'environnement social et politique du risque en raison du maintien de la répression de l'usage, et intégrationniste car opposant les approches de RdRD au sevrage et à la psychothérapie. Ce modèle français a été efficace sur la diminution de la transmission du VIH chez les usagers de drogues, mais des résultats préoccupants sont à noter concernant les pratiques de partage du matériel d'injection et les difficultés d'accès aux seringues. Des évolutions sont en cours, mais une nouvelle ère de la RdRD est à inventer, avec la mise en place d'un modèle fort qui s'attache à réduire l'ensemble des dommages liés à l'usage de drogues, tant pour l'individu que pour la société, et un modèle gradualiste plus attentif à la diversité des besoins des usagers, intégrant le sevrage et la psychothérapie au cœur de la RdRD.

Source : P0005,
35133

Thème : **POLITIQUE**

Beck F., Diaz-Gomez C., Brisacier A.C., Cadet-Tairou A., Obradovic I.

Eléments sur l'efficacité des politiques de réduction des risques et des dommages développées en France et à l'étranger depuis 30 ans

Alcoologie et Addictologie, 2016, Vol.38, n°4, 349-374

Mots-clefs : POLITIQUE/SANTE

PUBLIQUE/DROGUE/EFFICACITE/INTERVENTION/PROGRAMME DE PREVENTION/LITTÉRATURE/FRANCE/ETHANOL/TABAC/CANNABIS/EVALUATION

Les politiques de réduction des risques et des dommages (RdRD) envers les usagers de drogues se sont fortement développées à partir des années 1980, en réponse à l'émergence du virus de l'immunodéficience humaine (VIH). La littérature sur l'impact des mesures les plus emblématiques (programmes d'échange de seringues, traitements de substitution...) sur la mortalité, la transmission des risques infectieux et les comportements à risque des usagers de drogues s'avère assez vaste. Cet article dresse l'état des connaissances sur l'efficacité de ces mesures phares, ainsi que d'autres interventions scientifiquement validées à partir des éléments de preuve les plus solides à l'échelon international, isolant les actions sur lesquelles de nouvelles recherches seraient nécessaires. La revue de la littérature scientifique est complétée par une analyse spécifique du

dispositif national de RdRD et assortie d'un bilan général de l'impact de la politique menée en France depuis le milieu des années 1980. Enfin, l'article met en évidence un certain nombre de conditions nécessaires à l'efficacité des politiques (place des usagers dans la démarche d'accompagnement et de soins, principe d'aller au-devant des usagers les plus éloignés des soins, diversification et adaptation de l'offre des prestations de RdRD, acceptabilité des actions de RdRD) et pointe des défis majeurs (RdRD en milieu carcéral, élargissement de la RdRD aux nouveaux produits de synthèse, au cannabis, à l'alcool, au tabac et aux addictions comportementales).

Source : P0005,
35134

Thème : **SANTE PUBLIQUE**

Diaz Gomez C., Milhet M.

Les CAARUD en 2014 - Couvertures, publics et matériels de RdRD distribués
Tendances, 2016, n°113, 6 p.

Mots-clefs : POLITIQUE DE SANTE PUBLIQUE/FRANCE/SANTE PUBLIQUE/RISQUE/DROGUE/ETHANOL/CANNABIS/PRISE EN CHARGE

Les Centres d'accueil et d'accompagnement à la réduction des risques pour usagers de drogues (CAARUD) s'adressent en priorité à des publics vulnérables et constituent depuis leur mise en place, il y a dix ans, un élément central de la politique de réduction des risques et des dommages (RdRD) en France. Chaque année, les structures adressent à la Direction générale de la santé (DGS) et aux Agences régionales de santé (ARS) un rapport d'activité standardisé ; ceux-ci sont ensuite transmis à l'OFDT pour y être analysés.

Ce numéro de *Tendances* présente les résultats de l'exploitation des rapports d'activité de la totalité des CAARUD recensés sur le territoire en 2014, soit 144 structures.

Source : P0067,
35046

PSYCHOLOGIE

Thème : **PSYCHIATRIE - PSYCHOPATHOLOGIE - PSYCHANALYSE**

Berenz E.C., Kevorkian S., Chowdhury N., Dick D.M., Kendler K.S., Amstadter A.B.

Posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms, anxiety sensitivity, and alcohol-use motives in college students with a history of interpersonal trauma.

Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2016, Vol.30, n°7, 755-763

Mots-clefs : TRAUMA/GESTION DES PROBLEMES/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/ANXIETE/SYMPATOMATOLOGIE/JEUNE ADULTE/MOTIVATION/ALCOOLISATION/JEUNE

Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms are associated with coping-motivated alcohol use in trauma-exposed samples. However, it is unclear which individuals experiencing PTSD symptoms are at greatest risk for alcohol-use problems following trauma exposure. Individuals endorsing high anxiety sensitivity, which is the fear of anxiety and related sensations, may be particularly motivated to use alcohol to cope with PTSD symptoms. In the current study, we examined the moderating role of anxiety sensitivity in the association between PTSD symptoms and coping motives in a sample of 295 young adults with a history of interpersonal trauma and

current alcohol use. Participants completed measures of past 30-day alcohol consumption, trauma history, current PTSD symptoms, anxiety sensitivity, and alcohol-use motives. Results of hierarchical multiple regression analyses indicated that greater anxiety sensitivity was significantly associated with greater coping ($\beta = .219$) and conformity ($\beta = .156$) alcohol-use motives, and greater PTSD symptoms were associated with greater coping motives ($\beta = .247$), above and beyond the covariates of sex, alcohol consumption, trauma load, and noncriterion alcohol-use motives. The interaction of anxiety sensitivity and PTSD symptoms accounted for additional variance in coping motives above and beyond the main effects ($\beta = .117$), with greater PTSD symptoms being associated with greater coping motives among those high but not low in anxiety sensitivity. Assessment and treatment of PTSD symptoms and anxiety sensitivity in young adults with interpersonal trauma may be warranted as a means of decreasing alcohol-related risk in trauma-exposed young adults.

Source : P00089,
35096

Thème : **SOCIOLOGIE**

Groefsema M., Engels R., Kuntsche E., Smit K., Luijten M.

Cognitive Biases for Social Alcohol-Related Pictures and Alcohol Use in Specific Social Settings: An Event-Level Study.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°9, 2001-2010

Mots-clefs : SOCIOLOGIE/BIAIS/COGNITION/ALCOOLISATION/OPINION SUR L'ALCOOL/JEUNE ADULTE/ATTENTION/PAIR

Alcohol use occurs mainly among friends, in social contexts, and for social reasons. Moreover, cognitive biases, such as attentional and approach biases, have repeatedly been associated with alcohol use. This study aimed to test whether nondependent drinkers display cognitive biases for social alcohol-related (SA) pictures and whether these biases are associated with alcohol use in social drinking contexts. The visual dot probe task and stimulus-response compatibility tasks were used to measure attentional and approach biases for alcohol-related pictures at baseline. Event-level alcohol use was measured using Ecological Momentary Assessments via personal smartphones. One hundred and ninety-two young adults (51.6% men; *Age* = 20.73) completed the study, resulting in 11,257 assessments conducted on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings for 5 consecutive weeks. While no overall attentional bias for alcohol-related pictures was found, young adults showed an approach bias for both social and nonsocial alcohol-related pictures. Multilevel models revealed no direct association between cognitive biases for alcohol-related pictures and alcohol use. However, higher levels of attentional bias for SA pictures were associated with more drinking when individuals were surrounded by a greater number of friends of opposite gender. Higher levels of an approach bias for SA pictures were associated with more drinking in women surrounded by a greater number of friends of the same gender. In a nondependent sample, cognitive biases for SA pictures could not be associated with drinking directly. However, a cognitive bias for SA pictures moderated the association between alcohol use and number of friends present. As most observed effects were gender and situation specific, replication of these effects is warranted.

Source : P0004,
35004

Thème : **SOCIOLOGIE**

Gros D.F., Flanagan J.C., Korte K.J., Mills A.C., Brady K.T., Back S.E.

Relations among social support, PTSD symptoms, and substance use in veterans.

Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2016, Vol.30, n°7, 764-770

Mots-clefs : SOCIOLOGIE/COMORBIDITE/ANCIEN
COMBATTANT/SYMPATOMATOLOGIE/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/SUBSTANCE
PSYCHOACTIVE/TRAIITEMENT

Social support plays a significant role in the development, maintenance, and treatment of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). However, there has been little investigation of social support with PTSD and its frequent comorbid conditions and related symptoms. Substance use disorders (SUDs) are 1 set of conditions that have yet to be investigated in combination with PTSD and social support. As compared with civilians, veterans are at increased risk for developing both PTSD and SUD. In this study, veterans ($N = 171$) with symptoms of PTSD (76% met diagnostic criteria) and SUD (83% met diagnostic criteria for any dependence) were recruited and completed clinician-rated and self-report measures of PTSD, SUD, and social support. Overall, low social support was reported in the sample. When controlled for the other disorder's symptoms, PTSD symptoms demonstrated a significant negative relation and SUD symptoms demonstrated a significant positive relation to social support. The PTSD findings are consistent with previous studies on PTSD and social support without SUD comorbidity. However, the SUD findings are inconsistent with previous studies, which focused primarily on older veterans. Together, these findings highlight the significance of social support in individuals with PTSD and SUD and promote future research within comorbid presentations.

Source : P00089,
35097

Thème : **SOCIOLOGIE**

Hallgren K.A., Barnett N.P.

Briefer assessment of social network drinking: A test of the Important People Instrument-5 (IP-5).

Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2016, Vol.30, n°8, 955-964

Mots-clefs : SOCIOLOGIE/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/CONSOMMATION
DECLAREE/RESEAU/ALCOOLISATION/MODE DE
CONSOMMATION/MODELE/PSYCHOMETRIE

The Important People instrument (IP; Longabaugh et al., 2010) is one of the most commonly used measures of social network drinking. Although its reliability and validity are well-supported, the length of the instrument may limit its use in many settings. The present study evaluated whether a briefer, 5-person version of the IP (IP-5) adequately reproduces scores from the full IP. College freshmen ($N = 1,053$) reported their own past-month drinking, alcohol-related consequences, and information about drinking in their close social networks at baseline and 1 year later. From this we derived network members' drinking frequency, percentage of drinkers, and percentage of heavy drinkers, assessed for up to 10 (full IP) or 5 (IP-5) network members. We first modeled the expected concordance between full-IP scores and scores from simulated shorter IP instruments by sampling smaller subsets of network members from full IP data. Then, using quasi-experimental methods, we administered the full IP and IP-5 and compared the 2 instruments' score distributions and concurrent and year-lagged associations with participants' alcohol consumption and consequences. Most of the full-IP variance was reproduced from simulated shorter versions of the IP (ICCs ≥ 0.80). The full IP and IP-5 yielded similar score distributions, concurrent associations with drinking ($r = 0.22$ to 0.52), and year-lagged associations with drinking. The IP-5 retains most

of the information about social network drinking from the full IP. The shorter instrument may be useful in clinical and research settings that require frequent measure administration, yielding greater temporal resolution for monitoring social network drinking.

Source : P00089,
35106

RECHERCHE

Thème : RECHERCHE

Crabbe J.C.

Reproducibility of Experiments with Laboratory Animals: What Should We Do Now?

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°11, 2305-2308

Mots-clefs : RECHERCHE/MODELE ANIMAL

DRIVEN (IN MY opinion) by media accounts of research findings that were subsequently not obtained by other laboratories, as well as the very occasional discovery of results that were found to be fraudulent, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) has recently mounted an institutional response: first, by publishing a commentary (Collins and Tabak, 2014, p. 612) that began with this: “A growing chorus of concern, from scientists and laypeople, contends that the complex system for ensuring the reproducibility of biomedical research is failing and is in need of restructuring.” Much discussion has followed, exploring the various causes, domains of concern, and potential improvements to how the scientific community advances toward the shared goal of refuting some hypotheses to pursue those yet to be falsified. Reproducibility of scientific findings is of course important, and I am indebted to a reviewer for pointing out to me how community attention to quality control has enhanced the interpretability of microarray results (Ioannidis et al., 2009; Richard et al., 2014). In this commentary, I concentrate on the issue of preclinical studies to explore some of the issues currently on the table. Given my background, knowledge base, and expertise, I draw my examples largely from the area of murine behavioral genetics. Despite the importance of the shared goal, I urge us not to rush forward with “remedies” without careful consideration. Rather, I argue that there are hidden costs that should be weighed versus the benefits.

Source : P0004,
35064

SAF-GROSSESSE

Thème : SAF - GROSSESSE

Olson H.C.

A Renewed Call to Action: The Need for Systematic Research on Interventions for FASD.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°9, 1817-1821

Mots-clefs : SAF/EXPOSITION PRENATALE A

L'ALCOOL/NEUROLOGIE/PSYCHIATRIE/COMPORTEMENT/CONSEQUENCE/ENFANCE

IT IS NOW generally accepted that fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD) comprise a set of lifelong neurodevelopmental disabilities, and that prenatal alcohol exposure (PAE) can lead to wide-ranging, pervasive deficits. Despite many individual strengths and positive characteristics, a

major concern is that those with FASD commonly display clinically significant behavior problems in childhood and adolescence. Over the life span, individuals with FASD also show high rates of many “secondary disabilities,” such as psychiatric conditions, substance use, and other troubling problems in daily function. In addition, their families have important unmet needs, and there are many barriers to accessing care and resources through service systems.

Source : P0004,
34984

Thème : **SAF - GROSSESSE**

Panczakiewicz A.L., Glass L., Coles C.D., Kable J.A., Sowell E.R., Wozniak J.R., Jones K.L., Riley E.P., Mattson S.N.

Neurobehavioral Deficits Consistent Across Age and Sex in Youth with Prenatal Alcohol Exposure.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°9, 1971-1981

Mots-clefs : EXPOSITION PRENATALE A

L'ALCOOL/SEXE/AGE/ENFANT/NEUROPSYCHOLOGIE/TEST/PSYCHOPATHOLOGIE/PERFORMANCE/DIFFERENCE SEXUELLE/ADOLESCENT

Neurobehavioral consequences of heavy prenatal alcohol exposure are well documented; however, the role of age or sex in these effects has not been studied. The current study examined the effects of prenatal alcohol exposure, sex, and age on neurobehavioral functioning in children. Subjects were 407 youth with prenatal alcohol exposure ($n = 192$) and controls ($n = 215$). Two age groups (child [5 to 7 years] or adolescent [10 to 16 years]) and both sexes were included. All subjects completed standardized neuropsychological testing, and caregivers completed parent-report measures of psychopathology and adaptive behavior. Neuropsychological functioning, psychopathology, and adaptive behavior were analyzed with separate 2 (exposure history) \times 2 (sex) \times 2 (age) multivariate analyses of variance (MANOVAs). Significant effects were followed by univariate analyses. No 3-way or 2-way interactions were significant. The main effect of group was significant in all 3 MANOVAs, with the control group performing better than the alcohol-exposed group on all measures. The main effect of age was significant for neuropsychological performance and adaptive functioning across exposure groups with younger children performing better than older children on 3 measures (language, communication, socialization). Older children performed better than younger children on a different language measure. The main effect of sex was significant for neuropsychological performance and psychopathology; across exposure groups, males had stronger language and visual spatial scores and fewer somatic complaints than females. Prenatal alcohol exposure resulted in impaired neuropsychological and behavioral functioning. Although adolescents with prenatal alcohol exposure may perform more poorly than younger exposed children, the same was true for nonexposed children. Thus, these cross-sectional data indicate that the developmental trajectory for neuropsychological and behavioral performance is not altered by prenatal alcohol exposure, but rather, deficits are consistent across the 2 age groups tested. Similarly, observed sex differences on specific measures were consistent across the groups and do not support sexually dimorphic effects in these domains.

Source : P0004,
35001

Thème : **SAF - GROSSESSE**

Rodriguez C.I., Davies S., Calhoun V., Savage D.D., Hamilton D.A.

Moderate Prenatal Alcohol Exposure Alters Functional Connectivity in the Adult Rat Brain.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°10, 2134-2146

Mots-clefs : EXPOSITION PRENATALE A

L'ALCOOL/CERVEAU/NEUROLOGIE/EFFET DE L'ALCOOL/IRM/MODELE

ANIMAL/RAT/ETHANOL/SACCHARINE/GROSSESSE/RAT LONG-

EVANS/NEUROBIOLOGIE/DIFFERENCE SEXUELLE

Past studies of moderate prenatal alcohol exposure (PAE) have focused on specific brain regions, neurotransmitter systems, and behaviors. However, the effects of PAE on brain function and behavior are complex and not limited to discrete brain regions. Thus, there is a critical need to understand the global effects of moderate PAE on neural function. A primary aim of this research was to explore the functional relationships in neural activity of spatially distinct areas by applying a widely used computational algorithm-group-independent component analysis (gICA)-to resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging data from rats exposed to either an alcohol or saccharin control solution via maternal consumption during pregnancy. Long-Evans rat dams consumed either 5% (v/v) alcohol or a saccharin control solution throughout gestation. Adult offspring from each prenatal treatment group were anesthetized for functional, structural, and perfusion magnetic resonance-based image acquisition sequences. gICA was applied to the functional data to extract components. To determine connectivity, component time-course correlations were computed and compared. Additionally, spectral power analyses were utilized as an additional measure of functional connectivity. Finally, blood perfusion-assessed by arterial spin labeling-and whole-brain volumetric analyses were evaluated. Analyses revealed 17 components in several brain regions such as the cortex, hippocampus, and thalamus. PAE was associated with reductions in coordinated activity between components, especially in males. PAE was also associated with reductions in low-frequency spectral power, an effect that was more robust in females. Brain volumetric analyses revealed sex-dependent reductions in females while blood flow analyses revealed sex-dependent reductions in males. Moderate PAE leads to persistent changes in functional connectivity in the absence of whole-brain volume or blood flow measures. Future studies will investigate the relationships between alterations in functional network connectivity and behavior.

Source : P0004,
35034

Thème : **SAF - GROSSESSE**

Paolozza A., Munoz D.P., Brien D., Reynolds J.N.

Immediate Neural Plasticity Involving Reaction Time in a Saccadic Eye Movement Task is Intact in Children With Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°11, 2351-2358

Mots-clefs : OEIL/NEUROLOGIE/SAF/ENFANT/CANADA/COGNITION/TEMPS DE REACTION/MOTRICITE/EFFET DE L'ALCOOL

Saccades are rapid eye movements that bring an image of interest onto the retina. Previous research has found that in healthy individuals performing eye movement tasks, the location of a previous visual target can influence performance of the saccade on the next trial. This rapid behavioral adaptation represents a form of immediate neural plasticity within the saccadic circuitry. Our studies have shown that children with fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) are impaired on multiple saccade measures. We therefore investigated these previous trial effects in typically developing children and children with FASD to measure sensory neural plasticity and how these

effects vary with age and pathology. Both typically developing control children ($n = 102$; mean age = 10.54 ± 3.25 ; 48 males) and children with FASD ($n = 66$; mean age = 11.85 ± 3.42 ; 35 males) were recruited from 5 sites across Canada. Each child performed a visually guided saccade task. Reaction time and saccade amplitude were analyzed and then assessed based on the previous trial. There was a robust previous trial effect for both reaction time and amplitude, with both the control and FASD groups displaying faster reaction times and smaller saccades during alternation trials (visual target presented on the opposite side to the previous trial). Children with FASD exhibited smaller overall mean amplitude and smaller amplitude selectively on alternation trials compared with controls. The effect of the previous trial on reaction time and amplitude did not differ across childhood and adolescent development. Children with FASD did not display any significant reaction time differences, despite exhibiting numerous deficits in motor and higher level cognitive control over saccades in other studies. These results suggest that this form of immediate neural plasticity in response to sensory information before saccade initiation remains intact in children with FASD. In contrast, the previous trial effect on amplitude suggests that the motor component of saccades may be affected, signifying differential vulnerability to prenatal alcohol exposure.

Source : P0004,
35070

Thème : **SAF - GROSSESSE**

Sliwowska J.H., Comeau W.L., Bodnar T.S., Ellis L., Weinberg J.
Prenatal Alcohol Exposure and Pair Feeding Differentially Impact Puberty and Reproductive Development in Female Rats: Role of the Kisspeptin System.
Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°11, 2368-2376

Mots-clefs : HORMONE/HYPOTHALAMUS/EXPOSITION PRENATALE A L'ALCOOL/PUBERTE/CERVEAU/FEMELLE/MODELE ANIMAL/RAT/REPRODUCTION

Reproductive maturation is initiated with the onset of puberty, which activates the hypothalamic-pituitary-gonadal axis and coincides with increased expression of the hormone kisspeptin within the hypothalamus. Maturation events are sensitive to environmental factors, including alcohol, which is known to delay reproductive development. We hypothesized that, similar to alcohol's adverse effects during reproductive maturation, prenatal alcohol exposure (PAE) would alter pubertal markers, sex hormone profiles, and kisspeptin expression in the hypothalamus. Female offspring from control (C), pair-fed (PF), and PAE groups were sacrificed prior to puberty onset (postnatal day [PND] 30), during puberty [PND 35], or in adulthood [PND 65]. Estradiol (E2), progesterone (P4), prolactin, and luteinizing hormone levels, and Kiss1 mRNA expression were measured in the arcuate (ARC) and anteroventral periventricular (AVPV) nuclei of the hypothalamus. Pubertal markers (vaginal opening [VO], uterus/body wt ratio) were assessed. Our findings indicate that (i) PAE inhibits the expected increases in E2 levels with age and delays maturational increases of P4 levels; (ii) PAE and pair feeding have similar adverse effects on VO and uterus/body wt ratio; (iii) differential relationships between PRL and P4 suggest that different mechanisms may underlie delayed maturation in PAE and PF; that is, PF females have low PRL levels and no increase in P4 with age, whereas PAE animals, despite low PRL, show the expected age-related increase in P4; and (iv) there is higher mean density of Kiss1 mRNA in the ARC of adult PAE females and altered Kiss1 expression in the AVPV of both PAE and PF females. PAE and pair feeding have some overlapping but important differential effects on hormonal profiles and Kiss1 mRNA expression during reproductive development. Preadolescent alterations in Kiss1 expression in the AVPV and ARC, which may change the balance of function in these 2 nuclei,

may differentially contribute to delayed reproductive maturation in PAE and PF compared to C females.

Source : P0004,
35072

Thème : **SAF - GROSSESSE**

Kable J.A., Coles C.D., Jones K.L., Yevtushok L., Kulikovskiy Y., Wertelecki W., Chambers C.D.
Cardiac Orienting Responses Differentiate the Impact of Prenatal Alcohol Exposure in Ukrainian Toddlers.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°11, 2377-2384

Mots-clefs : EXPOSITION PRENATALE A
L'ALCOOL/NEUROPHYSIOLOGIE/ENFANT/COEUR/SUIVI/CONSOMMATION
EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE/UKRAINE

Prenatal alcohol exposure (PAE) has been found to impact neurophysiological encoding of environmental events negatively in the first year of life but has not been evaluated in older infants or toddlers. Cardiac orienting responses (ORs) collected during a habituation/dishabituation learning paradigm were obtained from 12- to 18-month-olds to assess the impact of PAE beyond the first year of life. Participants included women and their toddlers who differed in PAE histories and enrolled in a randomized clinical trial of multivitamin/mineral usage during pregnancy. Those who were randomly assigned to the no intervention group were used for this analysis. The habituation/dishabituation paradigm consisted of 10 habituation and 5 dishabituation trials. Baseline heart rate (HR) was collected for 30 seconds prior to stimulus onset, and responses to the stimuli were assessed by sampling HR for 12 seconds poststimulus onset. The speed of the OR in response to auditory stimuli in the dishabituation condition was found to be altered as a function of maternal alcohol use around conception. For visual stimuli, positive histories of PAE were predictive of the magnitude but not the speed of the response on habituation and dishabituation trials. A history of binge drinking was associated with reduced magnitude of the OR response on visual encoding trials, and level of alcohol exposure at the time of conception was predictive of the magnitude of the response on visual dishabituation trials. Cardiac ORs collected in the toddler period were sensitive to the effects of PAE. The magnitude of the OR was more sensitive to the impact of PAE than in previous research with younger infants, and this may be a function of brain maturation. Additional research assessing the predictive utility of using ORs in making decisions about individual risk was recommended.

Source : P0004,
35073

Thème : **SAF - GROSSESSE**

Niemelä O., Niemelä S., Ritvanen A., Gissler M., Bloigu A., Vääräsmäki M., Kajantie E., Werler M.M., Surcel H.M.

Assays of Gamma-Glutamyl Transferase and Carbohydrate-Deficient Transferrin Combination from Maternal Serum Improve the Detection of Prenatal Alcohol Exposure.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°11, 2385-2393

Mots-clefs : GROSSESSE/MARQUEUR BIOLOGIQUE/GAMMA-
GT/CDT/SAF/ALCOOLISATION/FEMME/ENFANT/DEPISTAGE

Alcohol use during pregnancy leads to detrimental effects on fetal development. As self-reports by

mothers are known to be unreliable for assessing prenatal alcohol exposure, there is a need for sensitive and specific biomarkers for identifying those at risk for alcohol-affected offspring. We measured serum gamma-glutamyl transferase (GGT), carbohydrate-deficient transferrin (CDT), a mathematically formulated combination of GGT and CDT (GGT-CDT), and ethylglucuronide (EtG) concentrations from 1,936 mothers with a positive ($n = 480$) or negative ($n = 1,456$) history of alcohol use at the time of pregnancy. The material included 385 alcohol-abusing mothers who subsequently gave birth to children with fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) and 1,551 mothers without FAS children including 95 women who reported a median of 1.0 standard drinks of alcohol per day during pregnancy and 1,456 nondrinking controls. Among those without FAS outcome, there were 405 mothers with gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) and 745 mothers representing lifelong abstainers. Mothers of FAS children had higher mean GGT, CDT, GGT-CDT, and EtG levels than abstainers ($p < 0.001$ for all comparisons) or mothers reporting some alcohol consumption but whose children were not diagnosed with FAS ($p < 0.001$ for all comparisons). In receiver operating characteristic analyses using cutoffs based on abstainers, the area under the curves (AUCs) for GGT-CDT (0.873) were higher than those of GGT (0.824), CDT (0.776), or EtG (0.584) for differentiating the mothers of FAS children and abstainers. Unlike CDT, this combination marker also differed significantly between drinking mothers without FAS outcome and abstainers (AUC = 0.730, $p < 0.001$). In comparisons adjusted for GDM and body mass index, the group of mothers who had reported a median of 1.0 standard drinks of alcohol per day during pregnancy also differed from the group reporting no current alcohol intake in GGT ($p < 0.02$) and GGT-CDT ($p < 0.01$) levels. Combination of GGT and CDT improves the identification of prenatal alcohol exposure and associated high-risk pregnancies. A more systematic use of biomarkers may help intervention efforts to prevent alcohol-induced adverse effects on fetal development.

Source : P0004,
35074

Thème : **SAF - GROSSESSE**

Montag A.C., Hull A.D., Yevtushok L., Zymak-Zakutnya N., Sosyniuk Z., Dolhov V., Jones K.L., Wertelecki W., Chambers C.D., .

Second-Trimester Ultrasound as a Tool for Early Detection of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°11, 2418-2425

Mots-clefs : SAF/ULTRASON/CARENCE/MARQUEUR/ETUDE
LONGITUDINALE/FEMME/URSS/MORPHOLOGIE/FOETUS/ENFANT

Early detection of fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASDs) is desirable to allow earlier and more comprehensive interventions to be initiated for the mother and infant. We examined prenatal ultrasound as an early method of detecting markers of the physical features and neurobehavioral deficits characteristic of FASD. A longitudinal cohort of pregnant women in Ukraine was recruited as part of the Collaborative Initiative on Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders. Women were enrolled into a moderately to heavy-alcohol-exposed group or a low- or no-alcohol exposure group and were followed to pregnancy outcome. In the second trimester, a fetal ultrasound was performed to measure transverse cerebellar diameter, occipital frontal diameter (OFD), caval-calvarial distance, frontothalamic distance (FTD), interorbital distance (IOD), outer orbital diameter, and orbital diameter (OD). Live born infants received a dysmorphological examination and a neurobehavioral evaluation using the Bayley Scales of Infant Development. These data were used to classify infants with respect to FASD. Comparisons were made on the ultrasound measures between those with and without features of FASD, adjusting for gestational age at ultrasound and maternal smoking. A

total of 233 mother/child dyads were included. Children classified as FASD had significantly longer IOD and lower FTD/IOD, OFD/IOD, and FTD/OD ratios ($p < 0.05$). Children with a Bayley score < 85 had significantly shorter FTD, longer IOD, lower OFD/IOD, and FTD/IOD ratios ($p < 0.05$). In general, mean differences were small. Ultrasound variables alone predicted $< 10\%$ of the variance in the FASD outcome. Some ultrasound measurements were associated with FASD, selected facial features of the disorder, and lower neurobehavioral scores. However, mean differences were relatively small, making it difficult to predict affected children based solely on these measures. It may be advantageous to combine these easily obtained ultrasound measures with other data to aid in identifying high risk for an FASD outcome.

Source : P0004,
35078

Thème : SAF - GROSSESSE

Kreitinger C., Gutierrez H., Hamidovic A., Schmitt C., Sarangarm P., Rayburn W.F., Leeman L., Bakhierva L.N.

The effect of prenatal alcohol co-exposure on neonatal abstinence syndrome in infants born to mothers in opioid maintenance treatment.

Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2016, Vol.29, n°5, 783-788

Mots-clefs : EXPOSITION PRENATALE A

L'ALCOOL/INCIDENCE/FEMME/GROSSESSE/MARQUEUR

BIOLOGIQUE/ALCOOLISATION/CONSOMMATION

DECLAREE/TRAITEMENT/METHADONE/ETHNIE/EDUCATION/PREVALENCE

OBJECTIVE:

This study examined the effects of prenatal alcohol exposure (PAE) on the incidence and severity of neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS).

STUDY DESIGN:

For this pilot study, 70 pregnant women on opioid maintenance therapy (OMT) were recruited from a perinatal substance abuse clinic. Subjects were categorized into three study groups based on the timing of alcohol use during pregnancy as assessed by repeated self-reported measures and a comprehensive panel of ethanol biomarkers. NAS outcomes included: duration of hospital stay, the need for pharmacological treatment of NAS, newborn age at the initiation of NAS treatment, duration of treatment and cumulative methadone dose administered.

RESULTS:

The study included a large proportion of ethnic minorities (81.4% Hispanic, 5.7% American Indian), women with less than a high school education (52.2%) and unplanned pregnancy (82.9%). In multivariate analysis, PAE was not associated with NAS outcomes; however, one newborn diagnosed with fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) demonstrated much more severe NAS compared to other PAE infants. Interestingly, 3rd trimester PAE was associated with a higher prevalence of microcephaly (62.5%) compared to the PAE abstaining group (36.8%; $p = 0.08$).

CONCLUSION:

In this study, PAE was not associated with NAS severity; however, further examination in a larger study is needed.

Source : TAP 007 897,
35117

SEXUALITÉ

Thème : **SEXUALITE**

Delgado J.R., Segura E.R., Lake J.E., Sanchez J., Lama J.R., Clark J.L.

Event-level analysis of alcohol consumption and condom use in partnership contexts among men who have sex with men and transgender women in Lima, Peru.

Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2017, Vol.170, 17-24

Mots-clefs :

ALCOOLISATION/PRESERVATIF/SEXUALITE/HOMOSEXUALITE/SEXE/VIH
BACKGROUND:

We explored the association between alcohol use and condomless receptive (CRAI) and insertive (CIAI) anal intercourse within partnership contexts of men who have sex with men (MSM) and transgender women (TGW) in Lima, Peru.

METHODS:

From 2012-2014, we surveyed men and TGW (n=1607) who reported anal intercourse with =1 male or TGW. Alcohol use with up to 3 sexual partners during the prior 90days was evaluated. Bivariate and multivariate analyses used generalized estimating equations to assess event-level associations between alcohol use, CRAI, CIAI, and partnership characteristics while adjusting for participant clustering from multiple partners.

RESULTS:

Of 4774 sexual partnerships reported, 48% were casual, 34% primary, 10% anonymous, and 8% commercial. Alcohol use preceding sex was significantly ($p<0.05$) associated with CRAI (PR=1.26) and CIAI (PR=1.37). Partnership characteristics significantly associated with alcohol use included commercial sex work (PR=2.21) and trended ($p<0.10$) towards alcohol use with casual (PR=1.16), transgender (PR=1.48), and moderno ("versatile"; PR=1.17) partners. CRAI and CIAI were more common among participants who reported knowing they (PR=1.52; PR=1.41, respectively) or their partner (PR=1.47; PR=1.44, respectively) was HIV-uninfected. Yet, only CIAI (PR=1.42) was more commonly reported with known HIV-infected partners. Participants who drank alcohol prior to sex were less likely to know their partner's HIV serostatus.

CONCLUSIONS:

Alcohol use prior to intercourse was associated with CRAI and CIAI, varied by partnership type, and may impair knowledge of partner HIV serostatus. Detailed knowledge of alcohol use within partner-specific contexts is essential for informing condom-based and alternative HIV prevention strategies for MSM and TGW in Peru.

Source : P0010,
35012

Thème : **SEXUALITE**

Allen J.L., Mowbray O.

Sexual orientation, treatment utilization, and barriers for alcohol related problems:

Findings from a nationally representative sample.

Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2016, Vol.161, 323-330

Mots-clefs : SEXUALITE/TRAITEMENT/PROBLEME LIE A

L'ALCOOL/HOMOSEXUALITE/HETEROSEXUALITE/STATUT SOCIO-
DEMOGRAPHIQUE

BACKGROUND:

Gay, lesbian, and bisexual (GLB) individuals appear to have an increased likelihood of alcohol use disorders and treatment utilization for alcohol related problems compared to heterosexual individuals. Despite this increase, treatment utilization rates among GLB individuals remain low. In an effort to address this, our paper examined whether or not GLB individuals encounter unique barriers when pursuing treatment for alcohol related problems.

METHODS:

Using data from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol Related Conditions (NESARC), we examined service sector specific factors, some of which included (a) utilization rates, (b) self-reported treatment barriers, and (c) whether or not there were emergent differences among GLB individuals, after controlling for socio-demographic and clinical characteristics.

RESULTS:

Findings indicated that GLB individuals reported higher severity rates for alcohol use disorders when compared to heterosexual individuals, and were significantly more likely to utilize treatment services for alcohol related problems, however, not across all treatment sectors. While similar patterns were observed when examining barriers to treatment, bisexual individuals reported significantly more barriers than heterosexual and gay/lesbian individuals.

CONCLUSION:

These findings underscored the importance of identifying and developing interventions that addresses treatment barriers associated with alcohol use service utilization among GLB populations, and creating improved outreach and education programs to better address stigmas associated with substance use and sexuality.

Source : P0010,
35023

SUICIDE

Thème : **SUICIDE**

Xuan Z., Naimi T.S., Kaplan M.S., Bagge C.L., Few L.R., Maisto S., Saitz R., Freeman R.

Alcohol Policies and Suicide: A Review of the Literature.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°10, 2043-2055

Mots-clefs : INGESTION CHRONIQUE/CONSOMMATION
EXCESSIVE/SUICIDE/POLITIQUE EN MATIERE D'ALCOOL/ETATS-
UNIS/LITTÉRATURE/PREVENTION

Both intoxication and chronic heavy alcohol use are associated with suicide. There is extensive population-level evidence linking per capita alcohol consumption with suicide. While alcohol policies can reduce excessive alcohol consumption, the relationship between alcohol policies and suicide warrants a critical review of the literature. This review summarizes the associations between various types of alcohol policies and suicide, both in the United States and internationally, as presented in English-language literature published between 1999 and 2014. Study designs, methodological challenges, and limitations in ascertaining the associations are discussed. Because of the substantial between-states variation in alcohol policies, U.S.-based studies contributed substantially to the literature. Repeated cross-sectional designs at both the ecological level and decedent level were common among U.S.-based studies. Non-U.S. studies often used time series data to evaluate pre-post comparisons of a hybrid set of policy changes. Although inconsistency remained, the published literature in general supported the protective effect of restrictive alcohol policies on reducing suicide as well as the decreased level of alcohol involvement among suicide decedents. Common limitations included measurement and selection bias and a focus on effects of a limited number of alcohol policies without accounting for other alcohol policies. This review

summarizes a number of studies that suggest restrictive alcohol policies may contribute to suicide prevention on a general population level and to a reduction of alcohol involvement among suicide deaths.

Source : P0004,
35025

TRAITEMENT-INTERVENTION

Thème : **PHARMACOLOGIE - TOXICOLOGIE**

Castle I.J., Dong C., Haughwout S.P., White A.M.
Emergency Department Visits for Adverse Drug Reactions Involving Alcohol: United States, 2005 to 2011.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°9, 1913-1925

Mots-clefs : MEDICAMENT/ETATS-UNIS/SERVICE DES
URGENCES/INCIDENCE/DROGUE/SEXE/AGE/INTERACTION/PHARMACOTHER
APIE/TRAITEMENT

Alcohol consumption may interfere with absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion of medications and increase risk of adverse drug reactions (ADR). Studies report increasing prescription medication use over time, with many U.S. drinkers using alcohol-interactive medication. This study identified trends in incidence of U.S. emergency department (ED) visits for ADR with alcohol involvement (ADR-A), compared characteristics and disposition between ADR-A visits and ADR visits without alcohol involvement (ADR-NA), and examined frequency of implicated medications in such visits for 2005 to 2011. ADR visits were identified through the Drug Abuse Warning Network, a national surveillance system monitoring drug-related ED visits. Analysis accounted for sampling design effects and sampling weights. Estimates are presented for totals (ages 12+), age group, and/or sex. Trends were assessed by joinpoint log-linear regression. Differences between ADR-A and ADR-NA visits were compared using two-tailed Rao-Scott chi-square tests. From 2005 to 2011, incidence of ADR-A visits increased for males and females ages 21 to 34 and females ages 55+. An average of 25,303 ADR-A visits ages 12+ occurred annually. Compared with ADR-NA visits, ADR-A visits were more likely to involve males, patients ages 21 to 54, and 2+ implicated drugs. Alcohol involvement increased odds of more serious outcomes from ADR visits. Central nervous system (CNS) agents were the most common medications in ADR-A visits (59.1%), with nearly half being analgesics (mainly opioid). About 13.8% of ADR-A visits involved psychotherapeutic agents, including antidepressants. Besides CNS and psychotherapeutic agents, ADR-A visits involved a higher percentage of genitourinary-tract agents (mainly for impotence) than ADR-NA visits. Sex and age variations were observed with certain implicated medications. ED visits for alcohol-drug interactions can be prevented by avoiding alcohol when taking alcohol-interactive medications. Our results underscore the need for healthcare professionals to routinely ask patients about alcohol consumption and warn of ADR risks before prescribing and dispensing alcohol-interactive medications.

Source : P0004,
34995

Thème : **PHARMACOLOGIE - TOXICOLOGIE**

Journiac K., Iftimovici A., Touzeau D.

La saga du baclofène et le changement de paradigme de la prise en charge de l'addiction à l'alcool

Presse Médicale, 2016, Vol.45, n°12, 1117-1123

Mots-clefs :

BACLOFENE/TRAITEMENT/MEDICAMENT/ADDICTION/ETHANOL/MEDICAMENT/BESOIN IRREPRESSIBLE

Le baclofène a représenté l'espoir d'un remède efficace de l'addiction à l'alcool, dans un contexte où les thérapeutiques disposant d'AMM présentaient des résultats modestes.

L'essor du baclofène a contourné les procédures académiques habituelles.

Il existe un rationnel scientifique de prescription du baclofène.

Son utilisation ouvre sur des perspectives d'utilisation d'autres agonistes des récepteurs GABAB pour la gestion du *craving*.

Source : TAP 007 867,

35009

Thème : **PHARMACOLOGIE - TOXICOLOGIE**

McGuier N.S., Griffin W.C., Gass J.T., Padula A.E., Chesler E.J., Mulholland P.J.

Kv7 channels in the nucleus accumbens are altered by chronic drinking and are targets for reducing alcohol consumption.

Addiction Biology, 2016, Vol.21, n°6, 1097-1112

Mots-clefs : PROBLEME LIE A

L'ALCOOL/MEDICAMENT/TRAITEMENT/GENE/GENETIQUE/REDUCTION DE CONSOMMATION/MODELE ANIMAL/RAT/RAT WISTAR/CERVEAU/NOYAU ACCUMBENS/MICROINJECTION/NEUROBIOLOGIE/PHARMACOTHERAPIE

Alcohol use disorders (AUDs) are a major public health issue and produce enormous societal and economic burdens. Current Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved pharmacotherapies for treating AUDs suffer from deleterious side effects and are only effective in a subset of individuals. It is therefore essential to find improved medications for the management of AUDs. Emerging evidence suggests that anticonvulsants are a promising class of drugs for treating individuals with AUDs. In these studies, we used integrative functional genomics to demonstrate that genes that encode Kv7 channels (i.e. *Kcnq2/3*) are related to alcohol (ethanol) consumption, preference and acceptance in rodents. We then tested the ability of the FDA-approved anticonvulsant retigabine, a Kv7 channel opener, to reduce voluntary ethanol consumption of Wistar rats in a two-bottle choice intermittent alcohol access paradigm. Systemic administration and microinjections of retigabine into the nucleus accumbens significantly reduced alcohol drinking, and retigabine was more effective at reducing intake in high- versus low-drinking populations of Wistar rats. Prolonged voluntary drinking increased the sensitivity to the proconvulsant effects of pharmacological blockade of Kv7 channels and altered surface trafficking and SUMOylation patterns of Kv7.2 channels in the nucleus accumbens. These data implicate *Kcnq2/3* in the regulation of ethanol drinking and demonstrate that long-term drinking produces neuroadaptations in Kv7 channels. In addition, these results have identified retigabine as a potential pharmacotherapy for treating AUDs and Kv7 channels as a novel therapeutic target for reducing heavy drinking.

Source : P0054,

35015

Thème : **PHARMACOLOGIE - TOXICOLOGIE**

Litten R.Z.

Nociceptin Receptor as a Target to Treat Alcohol Use Disorder: Challenges in Advancing Medications Development.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, **2016**, Vol.40, n°11, 2299-2304

Mots-clefs : MEDICAMENT/PROBLEME LIE A

L'ALCOOL/NALTREXONE/ACAMPROSATE/TRAIITEMENT/NALMEFENE/DEPENDANCE/ETHANOL/TOPIRAMATE/EFFICACITE/RECHERCHE/PHARMACOLOGIE

DURING THE PAST 2 decades, advances have been made in developing medications to treat alcohol use disorder (AUD). This progress has been highlighted by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) approval of oral naltrexone in 1994, acamprosate in 2004, and long-acting injectable naltrexone in 2006. In 2015, nalmefene was approved in Europe for the treatment of alcohol dependence. Several other medications also have shown efficacy in multicenter trials, including varenicline and topiramate (Litten et al., 2016a).

Although these medications help some individuals, they do not work for everyone. Thus, research continues to focus on developing effective and safe compounds that will yield a full menu of medications from which clinicians can choose, allowing treatment to be tailored to the needs of individual patients.

Source : P0004,

35063

Thème : **PHARMACOLOGIE - TOXICOLOGIE**

Raknes G., Smabrekke L.

A sudden and unprecedented increase in low dose naltrexone (LDN) prescribing in Norway. Patient and prescriber characteristics, and dispense patterns. A drug utilization cohort study.

Pharmacoepidemiology and drug safety, **2016**, Vol.26, n°2, 136-142

Mots-clefs :

NALTREXONE/MEDICAMENT/TRAIITEMENT/NORVEGE/PATIENT/MEDECIN GENERALISTE/PHARMACOLOGIE

PURPOSE:

Following a TV documentary in 2013, there was a tremendous increase in low dose naltrexone (LDN) use in a wide range of unapproved indications in Norway. We aim to describe the extent of this sudden and unprecedented increase in LDN prescribing, to characterize patients and LDN prescribers, and to estimate LDN dose sizes.

METHODS:

LDN prescriptions recorded in the Norwegian Prescription Database (NorPD) in 2013 and 2014, and sales data not recorded in NorPD from the only Norwegian LDN manufacturer were included in the study.

RESULTS:

According to NorPD, 15 297 patients (0.3% of population) collected at least one LDN prescription. The actual number of users was higher as at least 23% of total sales were not recorded in NorPD. After an initial wave, there was a steady stream of new and persistent users throughout the study period. Median patient age was 52 years, and 74% of patients were female. Median daily dose was 3.7 mg. Twenty percent of all doctors and 71% of general medicine practitioners registered in Norway in 2014 prescribed LDN at least once.

CONCLUSIONS:

The TV documentary on LDN in Norway was followed by a large increase in LDN prescribing, and the proportion of LDN users went from an insignificant number to 0.3% of the population. There was a high willingness to use and prescribe off label despite limited evidence. Observed median LDN dose, and age and gender distribution were as expected in typical LDN using patients. © 2016 The Authors. Pharmacoepidemiology and Drug Safety Published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

Source : *TAP 007 884*,
35084

Thème : **PHARMACOLOGIE - TOXICOLOGIE**

Nalpas B., Fleury B., Jarraud D., Craplet M., Rigaud A.

Prévalence de prise de médicaments psychotropes chez les personnes en difficulté avec l'alcool consultant en CSAPA

Alcoologie et Addictologie, **2016**, Vol.38, n°4, 287-293

Mots-clés : MEDICAMENT/PSYCHOTROPE/QUESTIONNAIRE/STATUT SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE/PATIENT/TRAIEMENT/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/OXAZEPAM/ACAMPROSATE/SEVRAGE/ANXIOLYTIQUE/ANTIDEPRESSEUR/PHARMACOLOGIE

Objectif : des traitements médicaux pour la maladie alcoolique et des recommandations de prescription sont disponibles, mais les données sur l'utilisation des médicaments psychotropes chez les consommateurs excessifs avant et après sevrage sont rares.

Méthode : un questionnaire anonyme a été distribué une semaine donnée aux sujets consultant dans 37 centres de soins spécialisés (CSAPA). Des données sociodémographiques, les addictions, les événements de vie récents, les médicaments psychotropes pris au cours des 12 derniers mois, la durée de traitement ont été recueillis.

Résultats : 1 212 sujets ayant un problème d'alcool ont été inclus ; 17,2 % étaient primo-consultants. 70 % avaient reçu au moins un médicament au cours des 12 derniers mois et 57,4 % le prenaient encore au jour de l'enquête. Le médicament numéro un était l'oxazépam (18,6 % des consultants), puis l'acamprosate (13,7 %). Près d'un tiers des médicaments pris étaient des benzodiazépines. Devenir abstinent modifiait peu le traitement médicamenteux administré. Deux ans après le sevrage, 52,9 % des hommes et 69 % des femmes étaient encore sous traitement médicamenteux, majoritairement des anxiolytiques et des antidépresseurs.

Conclusion : la prise de médicament est très fréquente chez les consultants pour problème d'alcool et n'est guère en rapport avec les recommandations prodiguées par les sociétés savantes.

L'utilisation à long terme des médicaments après le sevrage suggère l'existence d'un transfert de dépendance.

Source : *P0005*,
35129

Thème : **TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION**

Post A., Smart T.S., Jackson K., Mann J., Mohs R., Rorick-Kehn L., Statnick M., Anton R., O'Malley S.S., Wong C.J.

Proof-of-Concept Study to Assess the Nociceptin Receptor Antagonist LY2940094 as a New Treatment for Alcohol Dependence.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, **2016**, Vol.40, n°9, 1935-1944

Mots-clefs : EFFICACITE/RECEPTEUR/PEPTIDE/REDUCTION DE CONSOMMATION/PATIENT/ALCOOLIQUE/PLACEBO/TRAITEMENT/GAMMA-GT/ABSTINENCE

This was a proof-of-concept study to evaluate the efficacy of LY2940094, a nociceptin/orphanin FQ peptide receptor antagonist, in reducing alcohol consumption in actively alcohol-drinking patients with alcohol dependence. Eighty-eight patients, 21 to 66 years of age, diagnosed with alcohol dependence, reporting 3 to 6 heavy drinking days per week, were randomized (1:1) to 8 weeks of treatment with once-daily oral placebo ($N = 44$) or 40 mg/d of LY2940094 ($N = 44$). The primary efficacy analysis was the change from baseline in number of drinks per day (NDD) utilizing mixed-model repeated measures comparing LY2940094 and placebo in Month 2 of the 8-week double-blind treatment period. The probability that the difference relative to placebo in NDD was ≤ 0 at endpoint was calculated, and a probability $\geq 80\%$ was considered to be evidence that LY2940094 was associated with the reduction in NDD. After 8 weeks of treatment, reduction in mean NDD did not differ between LY2940094 versus placebo (-1.4 vs. -1.5, respectively, 44% probability of greater reduction relative to placebo), but there was a greater reduction in the mean percentage of heavy drinking days in a month with LY2940094 versus placebo (-24.5 vs. -15.7%, respectively, 93% probability of a greater reduction relative to placebo), and an increase in the mean percentage of abstinent days in a month compared to placebo (9.1 vs. 1.9%, respectively, 91% probability of a greater increase relative to placebo). Patients who were treated with LY2940094 showed decreased plasma levels of gamma-glutamyl transferase with probabilities $\geq 98\%$ for greater reduction compared with placebo at Weeks 1, 4, 6, and 8. Treatment-emergent adverse events in $\geq 5\%$ of patients treated with LY2940094 included insomnia, vomiting, and anxiety. There were no serious adverse events or significant changes in laboratory assessments or vital signs with LY2940094. Although not reducing the NDD, LY2940094, compared to placebo, did reduce heavy drinking days and increased abstinence days in patients with alcohol dependence.

Source : P0004,
34997

Thème : **TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION**

Froehlich J.C., Fischer S.M., Dilley J.E., Nicholson E.R., Smith T.N., Filosa N.J., Rademacher L.C.

Combining Varenicline (Chantix) with Naltrexone Decreases Alcohol Drinking More Effectively Than Does Either Drug Alone in a Rodent Model of Alcoholism.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°9, 1961-1970

Mots-clefs : NALTREXONE/REDUCTION DE CONSOMMATION/MODELE ANIMAL/RAT/PREFERENCE POUR L'ALCOOL/TRAITEMENT/MEDICAMENT/EFFICACITE

This study examined whether varenicline (VAR), or naltrexone (NTX), alone or in combination, reduces alcohol drinking in alcohol-preferring (P) rats with a genetic predisposition toward high voluntary alcohol intake. Alcohol-experienced P rats that had been drinking alcohol (15% v/v) for 2 h/d for 4 weeks were fed either vehicle (VEH), VAR alone (0.5, 1.0, or 2.0 mg/kg body weight [BW]), NTX alone (10.0, 15.0, or 20.0 mg/kg BW), or VAR + NTX in 1 of 4 dose combinations (0.5 VAR + 10.0 NTX, 0.5 VAR + 15.0 NTX, 1.0 VAR + 10.0 NTX, or 1.0 VAR + 15.0 NTX) at 1 hour prior to alcohol access for 10 consecutive days, and the effects on alcohol intake were assessed. When administered alone, VAR in doses of 0.5 or 1.0 mg/kg BW did not alter alcohol intake but a dose of 2.0 mg/kg BW decreased alcohol intake. This effect disappeared when drug treatment was terminated. NTX in doses of 10.0 and 15.0 mg/kg BW did not alter alcohol intake

but a dose of 20.0 mg/kg BW decreased alcohol intake. Combining low doses of VAR and NTX into a single medication reduced alcohol intake as well as did high doses of each drug alone. Reduced alcohol intake occurred immediately after onset of treatment with the combined medication and continued throughout prolonged treatment. Low doses of VAR and NTX, when combined in a single medication, reduce alcohol intake in a rodent model of alcoholism. This approach has the advantage of reducing potential side effects associated with each drug. Lowering the dose of NTX and VAR in a combined treatment approach that maintains efficacy while reducing the incidence of negative side effects may increase patient compliance and improve clinical outcomes for alcoholics and heavy drinkers who want to reduce their alcohol intake.

Source : P0004,
35000

Thème : **TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION**

Kiluk B.D., Devore K.A., Buck M.B., Nich C., Frankforter T.L., LaPaglia D.M., Yates B.T., Gordon M.A., Carroll K.M.

Randomized Trial of Computerized Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Alcohol Use Disorders: Efficacy as a Virtual Stand-Alone and Treatment Add-On Compared with Standard Outpatient Treatment.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°9, 1991-2000

Mots-clefs : THERAPIE COGNITIVO-COMPORTEMENTALE/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/INTERNET/TRAITEMENT/SUIVI/EFFICACITE

Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) is an evidence-based treatment for alcohol use disorders (AUDs), yet is rarely implemented with high fidelity in clinical practice. Computer-based delivery of CBT offers the potential to address dissemination challenges, but to date there have been no evaluations of a web-based CBT program for alcohol use within a clinical sample. This study randomized treatment-seeking individuals with a current AUD to 1 of 3 treatments at a community outpatient facility: (i) standard treatment as usual (TAU); (ii) TAU plus on-site access to a computerized CBT targeting alcohol use (TAU + CBT4CBT); or (iii) CBT4CBT plus brief weekly clinical monitoring (CBT4CBT + monitoring). Participant alcohol use was assessed weekly during an 8-week treatment period, as well as 1, 3, and 6 months after treatment. Sixty-eight individuals (65% male; 54% African American) were randomized (TAU = 22; TAU + CBT4CBT = 22; CBT4CBT + monitoring = 24). There were significantly higher rates of treatment completion among participants assigned to 1 of the CBT4CBT conditions compared to TAU (Wald = 6.86, $p < 0.01$). Significant reductions in alcohol use were found across all conditions within treatment, with participants assigned to TAU + CBT4CBT demonstrating greater increases in percentage of days abstinent (PDA) compared to TAU, $t(536.4) = 2.68$, $p < 0.01$, $d = 0.71$, 95% CI (0.60, 3.91), for the full sample. Preliminary findings suggest the estimated costs of all self-reported AUD-related services utilized by participants were considerably lower for those assigned to CBT4CBT conditions compared to TAU, both within treatment and during follow-up. This trial demonstrated the safety, feasibility, and preliminary efficacy of web-based CBT4CBT targeting alcohol use. CBT4CBT was superior to TAU at increasing PDA when delivered as an add-on, and it was not significantly different from TAU or TAU + CBT4CBT when delivered with clinical monitoring only.

Source : P0004,
35003

Thème : **TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION**

Manning V., Staiger P.K., Hall K., Garfield J.B., Flaks G., Leung D., Hughes L.K., Lum J.A., Lubman D.I., Verdejo-Garcia A.

Cognitive Bias Modification Training During Inpatient Alcohol Detoxification Reduces Early Relapse: A Randomized Controlled Trial.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°9, 2011-2019

Mots-clefs : RECHUTE/COGNITION/BIAIS/ALCOOLIQUE/OPINION SUR L'ALCOOL/SUIVI/TELEPHONE/ABSTINENCE/BESOIN IRREPRESSIBLE/TRAITEMENT/PSYCHOLOGIE

Relapse is common in alcohol-dependent individuals and can be triggered by alcohol-related cues in the environment. It has been suggested that these individuals develop cognitive biases, in which cues automatically capture attention and elicit an approach action tendency that promotes alcohol seeking. The study aim was to examine whether cognitive bias modification (CBM) training targeting approach bias could be delivered during residential alcohol detoxification and improve treatment outcomes. Using a 2-group parallel-block (ratio 1:1) randomized controlled trial with allocation concealed to the outcome assessor, 83 alcohol-dependent inpatients received either 4 sessions of CBM training where participants were implicitly trained to make avoidance movements in response to pictures of alcoholic beverages and approach movements in response to pictures of nonalcoholic beverages, or 4 sessions of sham training (controls) delivered over 4 consecutive days during the 7-day detoxification program. The primary outcome measure was continuous abstinence at 2 weeks postdischarge. Secondary outcomes included time to relapse, frequency and quantity of alcohol consumption, and craving. Outcomes were assessed in a telephonic follow-up interview. Seventy-one (85%) participants were successfully followed up, of whom 61 completed all 4 training sessions. With an intention-to-treat approach, there was a trend for higher abstinence rates in the CBM group relative to controls (69 vs. 47%, $p = 0.07$); however, a per-protocol analysis revealed significantly higher abstinence rates among participants completing 4 sessions of CBM relative to controls (75 vs. 45%, $p = 0.02$). Craving score, time to relapse, mean drinking days, and mean standard drinks per drinking day did not differ significantly between the groups. This is the first trial demonstrating the feasibility of CBM delivered during alcohol detoxification and supports earlier research suggesting it may be a useful, low-cost adjunctive treatment to improve treatment outcomes for alcohol-dependent patients.

Source : P0004,
35005

Thème : **TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION**

Elliott J.C., Delker E., Wall M.M., Feng T., Aharonovich E., Tracy M., Galea S., Ahern J., Sarvet A.L., Hasin D.S.

Neighborhood-Level Drinking Norms and Alcohol Intervention Outcomes in HIV Patients Who Are Heavy Drinkers.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°10, 2240-2246

Mots-clefs : VIH/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/NORME SOCIALE/PATIENT/INTERVENTION BREVE/REDUCTION DE CONSOMMATION/SOCIOLOGIE/EFFICACITE

Heavy alcohol consumption can be harmful, particularly for individuals with HIV. There is substantial variability in response to interventions that aim to reduce drinking. Neighborhood drinking norms may explain some of this variability among HIV-infected patients. Therefore, we investigated whether neighborhood-level drinking norms modified response to alcohol

intervention among HIV-infected heavy drinkers. Heavily-drinking HIV comprehensive care patients ($n = 230$) completed 1 of 3 brief alcohol interventions (an educational intervention, a motivational interviewing [MI] intervention, or an MI intervention with a technological enhancement called HealthCall). Drinking was reported at baseline and end of treatment (60 days). Neighborhood-level drinking norms were obtained from a separate general population study. Patients' reductions in drinks per drinking day in response to MI (as compared with the educational control) were more pronounced in neighborhoods with more permissive drinking norms. In contrast, patients' reductions in drinks per drinking day in response to MI plus HealthCall did not significantly vary between neighborhoods with different drinking norms. Norms did not evidence significant interactions with intervention condition for 3 other exploratory drinking outcomes (drinking frequency, binge frequency, and maximum quantity). Neighborhood-level drinking norms help explain differential response to an alcohol MI intervention among HIV-infected patients. This study suggests the utility of considering neighborhood context as an effect modifier of alcohol interventions.

Source : *P0004*,
35044

Thème : **TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION**

Tansil K.A., Esser M.B., Sandhu P., Reynolds J.A., Elder R.W., Williamson R.S., Chattopadhyay S.K., Bohm M.K., Brewer R.D., McKnight-Eily L.R., Hungerford D.W., Toomey T.L., Hingson R.W., Fielding J.E.

Alcohol Electronic Screening and Brief Intervention: A Community Guide Systematic Review.

American Journal of Preventive Medicine, **2016**, Vol.51, n°5, 801-811

Mots-clefs : DEPISTAGE/INTERVENTION BREVE/REDUCTION DE CONSOMMATION/INTERNET/LITTÉRATURE/EFFICACITÉ CONTEXT:

Excessive drinking is responsible for one in ten deaths among working-age adults in the U.S. annually. Alcohol screening and brief intervention is an effective but underutilized intervention for reducing excessive drinking among adults. Electronic screening and brief intervention (e-SBI) uses electronic devices to deliver key elements of alcohol screening and brief intervention, with the potential to expand population reach.

EVIDENCE ACQUISITION:

Using Community Guide methods, a systematic review of the scientific literature on the effectiveness of e-SBI for reducing excessive alcohol consumption and related harms was conducted. The search covered studies published from 1967 to October 2011. A total of 31 studies with 36 study arms met quality criteria and were included in the review. Analyses were conducted in 2012.

EVIDENCE SYNTHESIS:

Twenty-four studies (28 study arms) provided results for excessive drinkers only and seven studies (eight study arms) reported results for all drinkers. Nearly all studies found that e-SBI reduced excessive alcohol consumption and related harms: nine study arms reported a median 23.9% reduction in binge-drinking intensity (maximum drinks/binge episode) and nine study arms reported a median 16.5% reduction in binge-drinking frequency. Reductions in drinking measures were sustained for up to 12 months.

CONCLUSIONS:

According to Community Guide rules of evidence, e-SBI is an effective method for reducing excessive alcohol consumption and related harms among intervention participants.

Implementation of e-SBI could complement population-level strategies previously recommended by the Community Preventive Services Task Force for reducing excessive drinking (e.g., increasing alcohol taxes and regulating alcohol outlet density).

Source : *TAP 007 885*,
35085

Thème : **TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION**

Stoutenberg M., Rethorst C.D., Lawson O., Read J.P.

Exercise training - A beneficial intervention in the treatment of alcohol use disorders?

Drug and Alcohol Dependence, **2016**, Vol.160, 2-11

Mots-clefs : BENEFICE/SANTE MENTALE/TRAITEMENT/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/LITTERATURE/ANXIETE/IMPULSIVITE/DEPRESSION/STRESS/NEURO BIOLOGIE

BACKGROUND:

A growing body of evidence suggests that exercise training may have multiple beneficial effects in individuals with mental health or substance use disorders. Yet, relatively little knowledge exists regarding the benefits of exercise training to augment treatment for alcohol use disorders (AUDs).

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this narrative review is to present a summary of the growing body of published literature supporting exercise training as a treatment strategy for individuals with AUDs. We will provide evidence on the myriad of ways in which exercise may exert a positive effect on AUD outcomes including stress, anxiety, impulsivity, and depression. Further, we will explore how these mechanisms share common neurobiological pathways. The role of exercise in enhancing the social environment and increasing individual self-efficacy to reduce excess and/or inappropriate alcohol consumption will also be discussed.

DISCUSSION:

We will conclude with a description of completed investigations involving exercise training and provide suggestions for next steps in this innovative field of study.

Source : *P0010*,
35088

Thème : **TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION**

Pedersen E.R., Marshall G.N., Schell T.L.

Study protocol for a web-based personalized normative feedback alcohol intervention for young adult veterans.

Addiction Science & Clinical Practice, **2016**, Vol.11, n°1, 15 p.

Mots-clefs : ANCIEN COMBATTANT/JEUNE ADULTE/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/TRAITEMENT/INTERVENTION/INTERNET/REDUCTION DE CONSOMMATION/COMPORTEMENT

BACKGROUND:

Young adult veterans from the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan represent a population at-risk for heavy and problematic alcohol use. Unfortunately, few seek treatment for alcohol concerns and those that do seek care may drop out from lengthy multicomponent treatments. Additionally, veterans who live in rural areas and those who are not engaged in the Veterans Affairs Healthcare

System are often overlooked, difficult to engage in treatment, and may not be actively seeking treatment for heavy patterns of use that may develop into an alcohol use disorder. The objective of this proposed randomized controlled trial is to develop and pilot test a brief, stand-alone Internet-based alcohol intervention with young adult veterans to help them reduce their drinking and prevent the development of problematic alcohol use.

METHODS/DESIGN:

Recruitment and intervention is delivered entirely over the Internet to address barriers to seeking care among this at-risk group. The online intervention consists of an assessment followed by a single module of personalized normative feedback (PNF), which provides individuals with accurate information to reduce misperceptions regarding the frequency and acceptability of risky peer behavior. PNF has established efficacy as included within multicomponent interventions targeting military populations or as a stand-alone intervention with young adult college students, but has not yet been empirically supported for the at-risk veteran population. This paper describes the development of the PNF intervention content and details the protocol for the intervention study, which will utilize a sample of 600 young adult veterans to examine the efficacy of the brief PNF intervention targeted toward reducing perceived norms, intentions to drink, actual drinking behavior, and consequences. Specific subpopulations of this veteran population, including those with mental health concerns and those differentiated by level of drinking problems, reasons for drinking, and connection to peers, will be examined to support generalizability of the intervention.

DISCUSSION:

This intervention has the potential to improve veteran health care by utilizing a novel approach to increase access to care, assist with drinking reductions, and prevent alcohol-related problems.

Source : *TAP 007 886*,
35089

Thème : **TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION**

Coffey S.F., Schumacher J.A., Nosen E., Littlefield A.K., Henslee A.M., Lappen A., Stasiewicz P.R.

Trauma-focused exposure therapy for chronic posttraumatic stress disorder in alcohol and drug dependent patients: A randomized controlled trial.

Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2016, Vol.30, n°7, 778-790

Mots-clefs : TRAUMA/DSM-IV/TRAITEMENT/SUIVI/DEPENDANCE/DROGUE

To test whether a modified version of prolonged exposure (mPE) can effectively treat posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in individuals with co-occurring PTSD and substance dependence, an efficacy trial was conducted in which substance dependent treatment-seekers with PTSD ($N = 126$, male = 54.0%, White = 79.4%) were randomly assigned to mPE, mPE + trauma-focused motivational enhancement session (mPE + MET-PTSD), or a health information-based control condition (HLS). All participants were multiply traumatized; the median number of reported traumas that satisfied DSM-IV Criterion A for PTSD was 8. Treatment consisted of 9-12 60-min individual therapy sessions plus substance abuse treatment-as-usual. Participants were assessed at baseline, end-of-treatment, and at 3- and 6-months posttreatment. Both the mPE and mPE + MET-PTSD conditions achieved significantly better PTSD outcome than the control condition. The mPE + MET-PTSD and mPE conditions did not differ from one another on PTSD symptoms at end of treatment, 3-, or 6-month follow-up. Substance use outcomes did not differ between groups with all groups achieving 85.7%-97.9% days abstinent at follow-up. In regard to clinically significant improvement in trauma symptoms, 75.8% of the mPE participants, 60.0% of the mPE + MET-PTSD participants, and 44.4% of the HLS participants experienced clinically significant improvement at the end-of-treatment. Results indicate mPE, with or without

an MET-PTSD session, can effectively treat PTSD in patients with co-occurring PTSD and substance dependence. In addition, mPE session lengths may better suit standard clinical practice and are associated with medium effect sizes.

Source : P00089,
35098

Thème : **TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION**

Landy M.S.H., Davey C.J., Quintero D., Pecora A., McShane K.E.

A Systematic Review on the Effectiveness of Brief Interventions for Alcohol Misuse among Adults in Emergency Departments.

Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, 2016, Vol.61, 1-12

Mots-clefs : TRAITEMENT/SERVICE DES URGENCES/INTERVENTION
BREVE/CONSOMMATION

EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/EFFICACITE/ADULTE/LITTÉRATURE/BASE DE
DONNEES/REDUCTION DE CONSOMMATION/SUIVI/HOSPITALISATION

Given the frequency with which individuals seek treatment for alcohol-related consequences in emergency departments (EDs), they may be the optimal setting to deliver brief interventions (BIs) for alcohol misuse. Studies examining the effectiveness of BIs for alcohol misuse conducted in EDs have yielded mixed results, and new articles have been published since the last review in 2008. The aim of this study was to provide an updated systematic review on the effectiveness of BIs for alcohol misuse delivered to adults in EDs. Articles published in June 2014 and earlier were identified from online databases (PsycInfo, Healthstar, CINAHL, Medline, Nursing and Allied Health). Search terms included (1) alcohol, (2) "alcohol screening", "brief intervention", "brief alcohol intervention" or feedback and (3) "emergency department" or "emergency room". Once duplicates were removed, 171 abstracts were identified for review. Thirty-four studies were included in the systematic review. All studies reported a significant reduction in alcohol consumption at 3 months post-BI, with some studies finding significant differences between the BI and control groups, and other studies finding significant decreases in both conditions but no between-groups differences. The majority of studies did not find significant between-group differences at 6 and 12 months post-BI with regard to decreases in alcohol consumption. Individuals who received a BI were significantly less likely to have an alcohol-related injury at 6 or 12 months post-BI than individuals who did not receive a BI. BIs are unlikely to reduce subsequent hospitalizations however, they may be effective in reducing risky driving and motor vehicle crashes associated with alcohol use, which can result in hospitalization. Beyond the effects generated by visiting EDs, BIs delivered in EDs may not be effective in reducing alcohol consumption, or in reducing subsequent hospitalizations. BIs may be effective in reducing some alcohol-related consequences. Future studies ought to investigate for whom BIs are most effective, and the processes that lead to decreases in alcohol consumption and alcohol-related consequences.

Source : TAP 007 894,
35114

Thème : **TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION**

Brison C., de Timary P., Zech E.

"Reussir" son sevrage grâce à la qualité relationnelle

Alcoologie et Addictologie, 2016, Vol.38, n°4, 277-286

Mots-clefs : HOPITAL/PRISE EN CHARGE/ETUDE
TRANSVERSALE/PATIENT/RELATION
SOCIALE/ALCOOLISME/QUESTIONNAIRE/SEVRAGE/THERAPIE/EFFICACITE/TR
AITEMENT

Contexte : l'accompagnement en milieu hospitalier du sevrage alcoolique peut aller d'un suivi purement médical à une approche globale de la personne : physique, sociale et psychologique, au sein d'une équipe pluridisciplinaire.

Objectif : cette étude évalue, de manière transversale aux suivis proposés, la manière dont la qualité relationnelle perçue par le patient influence le processus de changement de ce dernier, pendant sa cure, tant sur des symptômes associés à l'alcoolodépendance (craving, dépression, anxiété) que sur une dimension intrapsychique de développement personnel (l'auto-actualisation). Méthode : des questionnaires ont été distribués aux patients au début et à la fin d'une cure de sevrage en milieu hospitalier de trois semaines.

Résultats : les analyses ne montrent aucune supériorité d'une approche thérapeutique par rapport à une autre. Au-delà du type d'approche, c'est la qualité relationnelle globale perçue par le patient qui semble expliquer entre 25 et 35 % des progrès constatés. La seule différence marquante dans le parcours des patients est le rôle central joué par l'interniste pendant l'hospitalisation dans l'approche purement médicale.

Discussion : qu'elle soit ou non au centre du projet thérapeutique, la qualité relationnelle entre le patient et l'équipe soignante est une variable que l'on ne peut négliger.

Source : *P0005*,
35128