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BULLETIN BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE

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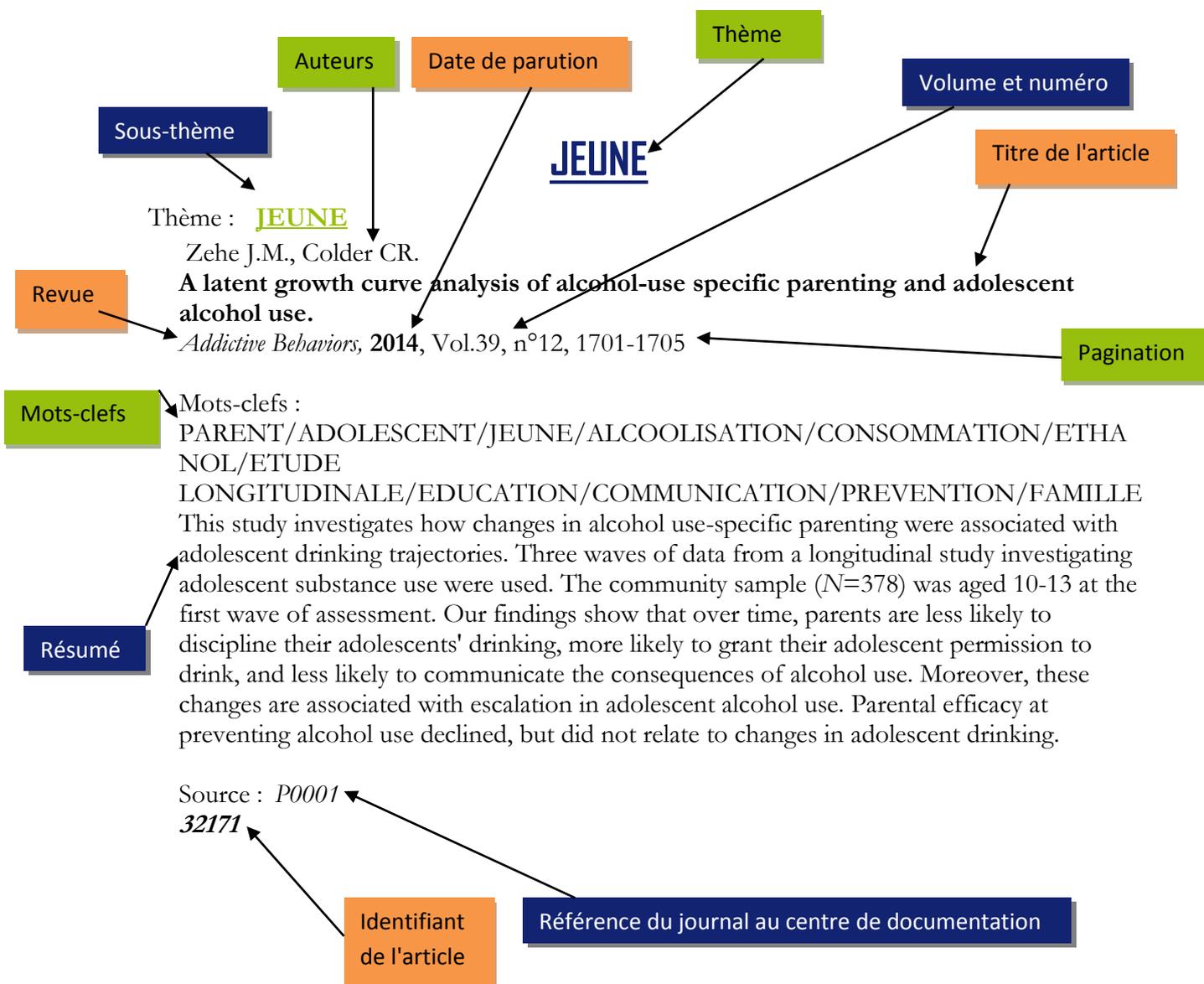
Le bulletin bibliographique de la Fondation pour la recherche en alcoologie à parution périodique, contient une bibliographie analytique des dernières acquisitions du centre de documentation ou dépouillement des dernières revues reçues. Les notices sont classées de façon arbitraire par thèmes.

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 : Vol.111, n°7
- ✓ Addictive Behaviors : Vol.60
- ✓ Alcohol : Vol.53
- ✓ Alcohol and Alcoholism : Vol.51, n°4
- ✓ Alcoholism : Clinical and Experimental Research : Vol.40, n°5 et 6
- ✓ Alcohol Research: Current Review : Vol.38, n°1
- ✓ Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs : Vol.77, n°3
- ✓ Psychology of Addictive Behaviors : Vol.30, n°4

Ce bulletin couvre la période du 13 septembre au 26 octobre 2016.

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

LISTE DES THEMES DU BULLETIN BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE*

1.	ALCOOL ET AUTRES SUBSTANCES	p. 5
2.	ALCOOLEMIE	p. 7
3.	ALCOOLOGIE – ADDICTOLOGIE	p. 11
4.	BOISSON ALCOOLISEE	p. 16
5.	CERVEAU	p. 18
6.	COEUR.....	p. 20
7.	COMPORTEMENT	p. 23
8.	CONSOMMATION	p. 38
9.	CULTURE	p. 41
10.	EFFET DE L’ALCOOL.....	p. 46
11.	ENFANT.....	p. 47
12.	EPIDEMIOLOGIE.....	p. 53
13.	FEMME.....	p. 56
14.	FOIE.....	p. 59
15.	GENETIQUE.....	p. 64
16.	INSTITUTION – LEGISLATION – ECONOMIE	p. 69
17.	JEUNE	p. 69
18.	MODELE ANIMAL	p. 86
19.	PATHOLOGIE	p. 84
20.	PHYSIOLOGIE	p. 101
21.	PREVENTION – SANTE PUBLIQUE.....	p. 103
22.	PSYCHOLOGIE	p. 111
23.	RECHERCHE	p. 119
24.	SAF – GROSSESSE	p. 122
25.	SEXUALITE	p. 129
26.	SUICIDE	p. 132
27.	TRAITEMENT – INTERVENTION	p. 133

* 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 : **TABAGISME**

Meyerhoff D.J.

Time for Cigarette Smoke Exposure Chambers?

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°5, 936-938

Mots-clefs : RECEPTEUR

GABAA/DEPENDANCE/ETHANOL/SEVRAGE/TABAGISME/ABSTINENCE/BE
SOIN IRREPRESSIBLE/RECHUTE

COSGROVE AND COLLEAGUES (2014) previously reported on the dynamics of GABAA receptor levels during abstinence from alcohol in treatment-seeking alcohol-dependent individuals (Staley et al., 2005). GABAA receptor levels increased temporarily within a week of withdrawal and then normalized within about 1 month of abstinence; this transient increase occurred only in alcohol-dependent nonsmokers, whereas receptor levels remained elevated in cigarette smokers at 1 month of abstinence from alcohol. GABAA receptor levels are of relevance to relapse risk, because elevated levels in smokers correlated with greater craving for both alcohol and cigarettes during the first week of withdrawal and with even higher craving for alcohol at 1 month of abstinence in smokers; alcohol-dependent nonsmokers did not display any such correlations with alcohol craving. These human studies are thought-provoking and raised important questions about the best way of withdrawing from substances during treatment: Will GABAA receptor levels—and potentially craving for substances—change differently if a treatment seeker withdraws from alcohol only (continuing tobacco use) or withdraws from both alcohol and tobacco at the same time?

Source : P0004,
34405

Thème : **TABAGISME**

Young-Wolff K.C., McKee S.A.

Potential Unintended Consequences of Electronic Cigarette Use in Drinking Venues.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°5, 939-941

Mots-clefs :

NICOTINE/TABAGISME/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/ABSTINENCE/CONSEQUENCE

A MID CONTROVERSY AND widespread public health debate, electronic cigarette (e-cigarette) use continues to rapidly rise in the United States (Dobbins, 2015). Unregulated by the Food and Drug Administration, e-cigarette use is well tolerated in the short term, although the long-term health effects of these battery-powered nicotine delivery devices are largely unknown. Opponents fear long-term health consequences and the possibility that unrestricted marketing, the fruit, and candy flavors, and the broad appeal of e-cigarettes will lead youth to initiate nicotine use at a greater rate than expected if e-cigarettes did not exist and possibly serve as a gateway to tobacco smoking. Experimentation with e-cigarettes is rapidly increasing among adolescents; however, the majority of e-cigarette users are former or current smokers (WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, 2014) and tobacco

smoking among high school students has declined in recent years as e-cigarettes have become more popular (Arrazola et al., 2014). Proponents of e-cigarettes support these products from a harm reduction standpoint for adults who smoke tobacco, and there is emerging evidence of benefits to health among tobacco smokers who switch to vaping e-cigarettes (Farsalinos and Polosa, 2014; Farsalinos et al., 2016; McRobbie et al., 2014; Nolan et al., 2016). Further, e-cigarette use may help some smokers to quit or cut down on tobacco cigarettes (Bullen et al., 2013; Caponnetto et al., 2013).

Source : P0004,
34406

Thème : **TABAGISME**

Gubner N.R., Delucchi K.L., Ramo D.E.

Associations between binge drinking frequency and tobacco use among young adults

Addictive Behaviors, 2016, Vol.60, 191-196

Mots-clefs : TABAGISME/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE/JEUNE ADULTE/INTERNET/FREQUENCE DE CONSOMMATION/PREVALENCE/INFLUENCE/ETHANOL/FACTEUR DE RISQUE

Tobacco use is greater among young adults who binge drink; yet there is limited research on tobacco use characteristics among different types of binge drinkers based on frequency. We aimed to characterize this relationship among young adults (18-25 years old) who used both substances in the past month (smoked ≥ 1 cigarette, and drank ≥ 1 alcoholic beverage) using an anonymous online survey. Participants (N = 1405, 65.0% male) were grouped based on binge drinking frequency and compared for tobacco use characteristics and demographics using bivariate analyses and multinomial logistic regression. Binge drinking frequency groups were: non-binge drinkers who consumed alcohol (0days; 27.5%); occasional (1-3days; 37.9%); intermediate (4-8days; 21.9%); and frequent (9 + days; 12.7%) binge drinkers. Comparing each binge drinking group to non-binge drinkers: Both occasional and frequent binge drinkers smoked more cigarettes per day ($p = 0.001$; $p = 0.002$); frequent binge drinkers reported greater temptations to smoke in positive affective/social situations ($p = 0.02$); intermediate binge drinkers were less likely to have a tobacco abstinence goal ($p = 0.03$) but more likely to have made a serious tobacco quit attempt; all of the binge groups were more likely to be social smokers (all < 0.01). Overall, we also found a high rate of smoking on binge drinking days. Individuals smoked cigarettes on $85.7\% \pm 32.9\%$ of days they binge drank. Extent of binge drinking (not just prevalence) is an important factor influencing smoking characteristics in young adults.

Source : P0001,
34472

Thème : **TABAGISME**

McCorkindale A.N., Sheedy D., Kril J.J., Sutherland G.T.

The effects of chronic smoking on the pathology of alcohol-related brain damage.

Alcohol, 2016, Vol.53, 35-44

Mots-clefs : EFFET DE L'ALCOOL/CERVEAU/ATROPHIE/IMAGERIE

MEDICALE/NEUROBIOLOGIE/TABAGISME/SUBSTANCE
BLANCHE/SUBSTANCE GRISE/ALCOOLIQUE

Both pathological and neuroimaging studies demonstrate that chronic alcohol abuse causes brain atrophy with widespread white matter loss limited gray matter loss. Recent neuroimaging studies suggest that tobacco smoking also causes brain atrophy in both alcoholics and neurologically normal individuals; however, this has not been confirmed pathologically. In this study, the effects of smoking and the potential additive effects of concomitant alcohol and tobacco consumption were investigated in autopsied human brains. A total of 44 cases and controls were divided into four groups: 16 non-smoking controls, nine smoking controls, eight non-smoking alcoholics, and 11 smoking alcoholics. The volumes of 26 gray and white matter regions were measured using an established point-counting technique. The results showed trends for widespread white matter loss in alcoholics ($p < 0.007$) but no effect on gray matter regions. In contrast, smoking alone had no effect on brain atrophy and the combination of smoking and alcohol showed no additional effect. Neuronal density was analyzed as a more sensitive assay of gray matter integrity. Similar to the volumetric analysis, there was a reduction in neurons (29%) in the prefrontal cortex of alcoholics, albeit this was only a trend when adjusted for potential confounders ($p < 0.06$). There were no smoking or combinatorial effects on neuronal density in any of the three regions examined. These results do not support the hypothesis that smoking exacerbates alcohol-related brain damage. The trends here support previous studies that alcohol-related brain damage is characterized by focal neuronal loss and generalized white matter atrophy. These disparate effects suggest that two different pathogenic mechanisms may be operating in the alcoholic brain. Future studies using ultrastructural or molecular techniques will be required to determine if smoking has more subtle effects on the brain and how chronic alcohol consumption leads to widespread white matter loss.

Source : *P0002*,
34497

ALCOOLÉMIE

Thème : **MARQUEUR**

Javors M.A., Hill-Kapturczak N., Roache J.D., Karns-Wright T.E., Dougherty D.M.
Characterization of the Pharmacokinetics of Phosphatidylethanol 16:0/18:1 and 16:0/18:2 in Human Whole Blood After Alcohol Consumption in a Clinical Laboratory Study.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, **2016**, Vol.40, n°6, 1228-1234

Mots-clefs :

PHARMACOCINETIQUE/PHOSPHATIDYLETHANOL/EXPERIENCE/PATIENT
/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/SANG/ALCOOLEMIE/MARQUEUR
BIOLOGIQUE

The purpose of this study was to characterize the pharmacokinetics of 2 homologues of phosphatidylethanol (PEth) and their combined total in uncoagulated, whole blood samples taken from participants in a human clinical laboratory study after consumption of low doses of ethanol (EtOH). As part of a larger study, 14 male and 13 female participants received either 0.25 or 0.50 g/kg oral doses of EtOH during a 15-minute period. Blood samples were collected before and throughout 6 hours after each EtOH dose on the day of consumption and then every 3 days during the next 14 days. PEth 16:0/18:1 and PEth 16:0/18:2 levels

were quantified in blood samples by HPLC/MS/MS and reported separately or as their combined total (combined PEth). Breath alcohol concentrations (BrACs) were measured concurrently with each blood collection. Transdermal alcohol concentrations were measured every 30 minutes during the entire 22-day study to confirm the absence of drinking during a 7-day period before and the 14-day period after EtOH consumption. (i) Single doses of 0.25 and 0.50 g EtOH/kg produced proportional increases in BrAC and combined PEth levels of all participants; (ii) the areas under the curve (AUCs) for each participant's BrAC levels during the 6-hour period after EtOH administration were correlated with AUCs of cPEth (calculated as the AUC of the increase above baseline for combined PEth); (iii) the mean half-life of combined PEth, determined during the 14-day period after EtOH consumption, was 4.6 ± 3.5 (SD) days (range: 1.0 to 13.1 days). Combined PEth is a sensitive biomarker for the identification of relatively low levels of EtOH consumption. The measurement of these 2 homologues may provide additional sensitivity to identify low levels of drinking.

Source : P0004,
34514

Thème : **SECURITE ROUTIERE**

Kummer N., Wille S.M., Poll A., Lambert W.E., Samyn N., Stove C.P.

Quantification of EtG in hair, EtG and EtS in urine and PEth species in capillary dried blood spots to assess the alcohol consumption in driver's licence regranting cases

Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2016, Vol.165, 191-197

Mots-clefs : GAMMA-GT/CDT/ASPARTATE AMINOTRANSFERASE/ALANINE-AMINOTRANSFERASE/MARQUEUR BIOLOGIQUE/URINE/PHOSPHATIDYLETHANOL/DEPISTAGE/ALCOOLEMIE /CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/BELGIQUE/CONDUITE

BACKGROUND:

In Belgium, the analysis of indirect biomarkers such as carbohydrate deficient transferrin (CDT%), gamma-glutamyltransferase (GGT), aspartate aminotransferase/alanine aminotransferase (AST/ALT) and mean corpuscular volume (MCV), is currently used to monitor the alcohol consumption in cases of fitness to drive assessment. We evaluated the use of direct ethanol markers for this purpose, exclusively determined in matrices obtained via non- or minimally invasive sampling.

METHODS:

Three validated quantitative methods (ethylglucuronide (EtG) in hair and urine, ethylsulfate (EtS) in urine, and phosphatidylethanol species (PEth 16:0/18:1, PEth 18:1/18:1 and PEth 16:0/16:0) in capillary dried blood spots (C-DBS)) were used. Fifty volunteers, for whom fitness to drive had to be assessed and for whom a blood analysis for indirect biomarkers was requested, were included in the study. The sampling and analysis of hair, urine and C-DBS were added to the process currently used.

RESULTS:

Hair EtG (24/50) and C-DBS PEths (29/50) are more sensitive than the currently used indirect biomarkers (13/50 for CDT%) to detect excessive and chronic alcohol consumption and allow to disprove an abstinence period. Urinary EtG and EtS are useful parameters to determine recent alcohol consumption.

CONCLUSION:

The combined use of the three strategies allows better inference about the evolution of the alcohol consumption prior to the sampling. Moreover, the exclusive use of non- or

minimally invasive sampling (hair, urine and C-DBS) allows this to be performed directly during the fitness to drive assessment by regular staff members. This approach offers the potential to improve the Belgian driver's licence regranting process.

Source : P0010,
34375

Thème : **SECURITE ROUTIERE**

Johnson M.B.

A successful high-visibility enforcement intervention targeting underage drinking drivers

Addiction, 2016, Vol.111, n°7, 1196-1202

Mots-clefs : EFFICACITE/AGE MINIMUM

LEGAL/CONDUITE/INTERVENTION/SECURITE ROUTIERE/ETATS-UNIS/MILIEU

SCOLAIRE/ENTRETIEN/ALCOOLEMIE/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/PROGRAMME DE PREVENTION

To measure the effectiveness of a high-visibility enforcement campaign to reduce rates of underage drinking and driving. Mixed-model analysis compares rates of drinking and driving (1) between the baseline and intervention period and (2) between the baseline and follow-up period. The impact of the intervention was evaluated using roadside surveys and web surveys. Two college-town communities in the mid-Atlantic region of the United States. Study participants consisted of 6825 drivers stopped, interviewed and breathalyzed on weekend nights. Web survey data were collected from 2061 students from large state universities in each community. Increased high-visibility enforcement of drinking and driving laws, featuring the use of passive alcohol sensors by police, along with a coordinated publicity campaign. Roadside surveys measured breath alcohol concentrations (BrAC) of drivers. The web surveys measured self-reported drinking. Mixed-model analysis revealed a statistically significant reduction in drivers with BrACs ≥ 0.08 g/dl during the intervention and follow-up periods, $F(2, 5744) = 6.5, P < 0.01$. The web-survey revealed that students under age 21 also reported significantly less driving after drinking during the intervention and follow-up periods, $F(2, 1767) = 4.6, P < 0.01$. A high-visibility enforcement campaign targeting underage drinking and driving appeared to reduce both underage driving after drinking among US college students as well as drunk driving (breath alcohol concentration ≥ 0.08 g/dl) at any age..

Source : P0007,
34437

Thème : **SECURITE ROUTIERE**

Chuliá H., Guillen M., Llatje O.

Seasonal and Time-Trend Variation by Gender of Alcohol-Impaired Drivers at Preventive Sobriety Checkpoints

Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, 2016, Vol.77, n°3, 413-420

Mots-clefs :

SAISON/ALCOOLEMIE/ESPAGNE/SEXE/CONDUITE/PREVALENCE/CONDUITE EN ETAT D'IVRESSE/EVOLUTION/SECURITE ROUTIERE

We aimed to analyze the evolution over time and the seasonality of outcomes of nonrandom alcohol concentration breath tests performed on drivers at sobriety checkpoints in Catalonia (Spain) from 2005 to 2012. Differences by gender are also explored. This study was a time-series analysis of the monthly prevalence of drunk drivers by gender. The sample consisted of all drivers tested at nonrandom sobriety checkpoints in Catalonia ($N = 3,985,000$). Our outcome variable was the monthly prevalence of drivers with a breath alcohol concentration at or above the legal limit. The driver's gender was also registered. A decreasing trend in alcohol-impaired driving over time was found. The gender gap diminished after 2008 and disappeared in 2012. After adjusting for the trend, the lowest monthly coefficient for men was recorded in January (3.91, $p < .001$) and the highest in July (4.72, $p < .001$) and September (4.75, $p < .001$). The lowest monthly coefficient for women was also recorded in January (3.05, $p < .001$) but the highest in October (4.12, $p < .001$). After seasonal aggregation, the lowest coefficient was recorded in winter for both men and women, whereas a peak was found for men in spring and for women in autumn. Seasonal patterns for male and female drivers testing positive at nonrandom sobriety checkpoints indicate that the prevalence of alcohol-impaired driving peaks in spring for males and in autumn for females. We recommend that the authorities enforce campaigns that target male and female drinkers accordingly.

Source : *P0015*,
34454

Thème : **SECURITE ROUTIERE**

Sethi M., Heyer J.H., Wall S., DiMaggio C., Shinseki M., Slaughter D., Frangos S.G.
Alcohol use by urban bicyclists is associated with more severe injury, greater hospital resource use, and higher mortality.
Alcohol, 2016, Vol.53, 1-7

Mots-clefs : SECURITE ROUTIERE/CONDUITE/NEW YORK/TRAUMATISME/BLESSURE/PIETON/ALCOOLEMIE/ACCIDENT/MORTALITE/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL

Alcohol use is a risk factor for severe injury in pedestrians struck by motor vehicles. Our objective was to investigate alcohol use by bicyclists and its effects on riding behaviors, medical management, injury severity, and mortality within a congested urban setting. A hospital-based, observational study of injured bicyclists presenting to a Level I regional trauma center in New York City was conducted. Data were collected prospectively from 2012 to 2014 by interviewing all bicyclists presenting within 24 h of injury and supplemented with medical record review. Variables included demographic characteristics, scene-related data, Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS), computed tomography (CT) scans, and clinical outcomes. Alcohol use at the time of injury was determined by history or blood alcohol level (BAL) > 0.01 g/dL. Of 689 bicyclists, 585 (84.9%) were male with a mean age of 35.2. One hundred four (15.1%) bicyclists had consumed alcohol prior to injury. Alcohol use was inversely associated with helmet use (16.5% [9.9-25.1] vs. 43.2% [39.1-47.3]). Alcohol-consuming bicyclists were more likely to fall from their bicycles (42.0% [32.2-52.3] vs. 24.2% [20.8-27.9]) and less likely to be injured by collision with a motor vehicle (52.0% [41.7-62.1] vs. 67.5% [63.5-71.3]). 80% of alcohol-consuming bicyclists underwent CT imaging at presentation compared with 51.5% of non-users. Mortality was higher among injured bicyclists who had used alcohol (2.9% [0.6-8.2] vs. 0.0% [0.0-0.6]). Adjusted multivariable analysis revealed that alcohol use was independently associated with more severe injury (Adjusted Odds Ratio 2.27, $p = 0.001$, 95% Confidence Interval 1.40-3.68). Within a dense

urban environment, alcohol use by bicyclists was associated with more severe injury, greater hospital resource use, and higher mortality. As bicycling continues to increase in popularity internationally, it is important to heighten awareness about the risks and consequences of bicycling while under the influence of alcohol.

Source : P0002,
34493

ALCOOLOGIE-ADDICTOLOGIE

Thème : **DEPENDANCE - ADDICTION**

Marcinkiewicz C.A., Lowery-Gionta E.G., Kash T.L.

Serotonin's Complex Role in Alcoholism: Implications for Treatment and Future Research.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, **2016**, Vol.40, n°6, 1192-1201

Mots-clefs :

PHARMACOLOGIE/TRATTEMENT/DEPENDANCE/ETHANOL/TRATTEMENT/
SEROTONINE/ANXIETE/BESOIN
IRREPRESSIBLE/GENOTYPE/POLYMORPHISME

Current pharmacological treatments for alcohol dependence have focused on reducing alcohol consumption, but to date there are few treatments that also address the negative affective symptoms during acute and protracted alcohol withdrawal which are often exacerbated in people with comorbid anxiety and depression. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) are sometimes prescribed to ameliorate these symptoms but can exacerbate anxiety and cravings in a select group of patients. In this critical review, we discuss recent literature describing an association between alcohol dependence, the SERT linked polymorphic region (5-HTTLPR), and pharmacological response to SSRIs. Given the heterogeneity in responsiveness to serotonergic drugs across the spectrum of alcoholic subtypes, we assess the contribution of specific 5-HT circuits to discrete endophenotypes of alcohol dependence. 5-HT circuits play a distinctive role in reward, stress, and executive function which may account for the variation in response to serotonergic drugs. New optogenetic and chemogenetic methods for dissecting 5-HT circuits in alcohol dependence may provide clues leading to more effective pharmacotherapies. Although our current understanding of the role of 5-HT systems in alcohol dependence is incomplete, there is some evidence to suggest that 5-HT₃ receptor antagonists are effective in people with the L/L genotype of the 5-HTTLPR polymorphism while SSRIs may be more beneficial to people with the S/L or S/S genotype. Studies that assess the impact of serotonin transporter polymorphisms on 5-HT circuit function and the subsequent development of alcohol use disorders will be an important step forward in treating alcohol dependence.

Source : P0004,
34509

Thème : **DEPISTAGE**

Rosón B., Corbella X., Perney P., Santos A., Stauber R., Lember M., Arutyunov A., Ruza I., Vaclavik J., García L., Pujol R., Stauber R., Vogel W., Vaclavik J., Gajdová J., Smrzova A., Liberdová A., Cibickova L., Plasek J., Svarcova T., Salupere R., Lember M., Rosón B., Guillem M.N., Fernández-Sola J., Zapatero A., Monte R., Puerta R.B., Gamallo R., Durán

C., Perney P., Ouakli A., Oziol E., Bastide D., Tourneaire P., Allard G., Cros H., Piala J.M., Quere I., Condouret S., Ruža I., Funka K., Zarina L., Barata J., Gonsalves O., Santos A., Oliveira N., Yakushin S., Petrovicheva L., Sleptsov A., Arutyunov A., Mitkhat G., Marusenko I.

Prevalence, Clinical Characteristics, and Risk Factors for Non-recording of Alcohol Use in Hospitals across Europe: The ALCHIMIE Study.

Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2016, Vol.51, n°4, 457-464

Mots-clefs :

EUROPE/HOSPITALISATION/QUESTIONNAIRE/PATIENT/ALCOOLISATION/PREVALENCE/DEPISTAGE/DIAGNOSTIC

To determine the detection rates, clinical features, and risk factors for lack of registration of alcohol use in medical patients admitted in European hospitals. A point-prevalence, cross-sectional, multicenter survey involving 2100 medical inpatients from 43 hospitals from 8 European countries. Patients were screened for current alcohol use, using standardized questionnaires. Alcohol use recording in medical records was assessed. Of the 2100, more than a half reported alcohol use. Significant differences were shown in the prevalence of drinking and the recording rates of alcohol use among the hospitals and countries involved. Overall, 346 patients (16%) fulfilled criteria for alcohol use disorder. Alcohol use was registered in 909 (43%) of medical records, with quantification in 143 (7%). Multivariate analysis showed that women (OR 1.49), older age patients (OR 1.23), patients from the Northern European countries (OR 4.79) and from hospitals with high local alcohol prevalence (OR 1.59) were more likely to have lack of alcohol use registration in their medical files. A considerable proportion of medical patients admitted in European hospitals fulfill criteria for alcohol use disorders. These patients are frequently overlooked during hospitalization and not appropriately registered in medical records. Women, older patients, and inpatients from European areas with high local alcohol use prevalence are at higher risk associated with a non-recording of alcohol use.

Source : P0003,
34487

Thème : **DIAGNOSTIC**

Piras A.P., Preti A., Moro M.F., Giua A., Sini G., Piras M., Pintus M., Pintus E., Manca A., Cannas G., Cossu G., Angermeyer M.C., Carta M.G.

Does calling alcoholism an illness make a difference? The public image of alcoholism in Italy

Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2016, Vol.166, 39-44

Mots-clefs : ITALIE/ALCOOLISME/ENTRETIEN/FACE A FACE/DEFINITION/PATHOLOGIE/DIAGNOSTIC

AIMS:

Using data from a population survey in two communities in the region of Sardinia, Italy, we examined the association between illness definition and attribution of personal characteristics to people with alcoholism.

METHODS:

Quota samples, stratified by gender and age, were drawn from the general population (males: 48%; mean age 48 ± 18 ; range: 15-90). A fully-structured interview was conducted face-to-face with 404 respondents. The assessment of the public view of 'alcoholics' was measured by their reactions to stimulus words rated on bipolar scales, and defined with adjectives with

opposite meanings at each end.

RESULTS:

322 participants (80%) rated the 'alcoholic' as 'ill'. The definition of the 'alcoholic' as being ill showed a statistically higher odd of stigma across all the dimensions of personal attributes.

CONCLUSIONS:

The expectation that people adopting the illness model would tend to blame less those afflicted for their condition and, consequently, stigmatize them less, was not confirmed.

Source : P0010,
34374

Thème : **DIAGNOSTIC**

Coste F., Rahhali N., Wallace P.

STREAM: Elucidating How Alcohol Use Disorders are Managed in UK General Practice Today.

Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2016, Vol.51, n°4, 428-435

Mots-clefs : ROYAUME-UNI/PATIENT/AUDIT/DSM-IV/ETUDE DE COHORTE/TRAITEMENT/DEPISTAGE/DIAGNOSTIC/COMORBIDITE/PSYCHIATRIE

To characterize a contemporaneous cohort of UK general practice patients with alcohol use disorder and describe their management. Prospective observational study in 25 primary care practices in England and Scotland. Adult patients with known or suspected alcohol dependence (Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test score ≥ 8) were followed for 6 months and were profiled using baseline data. Changes over time in treatment for alcohol dependence (strategy, goals, modality) and the level of compliance were examined. Targeted case identification was a feasible means of identifying patients with DSM-IV confirmed alcohol dependence in general practice. In the cohort ($n = 218$), mean total alcohol consumption was high (men: 86.9 g/day; women: 62.7 g/day) and psychiatric co-morbidities were common (depression: 25.8% of patients; anxiety disorders: 25.8% of patients). At baseline, about half of patients reported ongoing or planned treatment for alcohol dependence. Over 6 months' observation, treatment modalities did not change and most patients retained their original stated treatment goal of abstinence or reduced alcohol intake. Targeted case identification in general practice identifies patients with alcohol use disorder in need of treatment.

Source : P0003,
34483

Thème : **ENVIRONNEMENT DU BUVEUR - ENTOURAGE**

Slutske W.S., Deutsch A.R., Piasecki T.M.

Neighborhood Contextual Factors, Alcohol Use, and Alcohol Problems in the United States: Evidence From a Nationally Representative Study of Young Adults.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°5, 1010-1019

Mots-clefs : PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/ETATS-UNIS/ENVIRONNEMENT/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/JEUNE ADULTE/ETUDE DE COHORTE/ENTRETIEN/MODELE/DISPONIBILITE DE L'ALCOOL/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE

PONCTUELLE/VENTE/EDUCATION/COMMUNAUTE
RURALE/COMMUNAUTE URBAINE/BAR

There is considerable variation in alcohol use and problems across the United States, suggesting that systematic regional differences might contribute to alcohol involvement. Several neighborhood contextual factors may be important aspects of this "alcohol environment." Participants were 15,197 young adults (age 18 to 26) from Wave III of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health, a nationally representative U.S. survey. Measures of past-year alcohol use and problems were obtained via structured in-home interviews. Tract-level neighborhood contextual factors (density of on- and off-premises alcohol outlets, neighborhood disadvantage, rural vs. urban residence) were derived from census indicators and geocoded state-level alcohol outlet licenses. Multivariate logistic regression, ordered logistic regression, or negative binomial regression models, including age, sex, race, and household income as covariates, were fit to examine the relation of the neighborhood contextual factors with alcohol use and problems. The most consistent finding across 4 of the 5 measures of alcohol involvement was their association with neighborhood advantage; the active ingredient underlying this effect was primarily the proportion of educated residents in the neighborhood. The densities of alcohol outlets were associated with any alcohol use—they were not associated with binge drinking or alcohol problems, nor could they explain any of the neighborhood *advantage* effects. The influence of alcohol outlet densities on alcohol involvement did not differ for those above or below the legal age to purchase alcohol. Living in a rural versus an urban neighborhood was associated with a different alcohol use pattern characterized by a lower likelihood of any drinking, but among those who drank, consuming more alcohol per occasion. Living in a more advantaged and educated urban neighborhood with greater densities of bars and restaurants is associated with greater alcohol involvement among 18- to 26-year-olds in the United States.

Source : P0004,
34414

Thème : **ENVIRONNEMENT DU BUVEUR - ENTOURAGE**

Bono R.S., Kendler K.S., Barnes A.J.

All in the Family? A Twin-Based Analysis of Associations Between Occupational Risk Factors, Drinking, and Tobacco Use in Employed Men.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°5, 1136-1147

Mots-clefs :

EMPLOYE/TRAVAIL/JUMENTAUX/GENETIQUE/ENVIRONNEMENT/SUBSTANCE
PSYCHOACTIVE/RISQUE/ETUDE DE COHORTE/ETHANOL/TABAC/MODE
DE CONSOMMATION/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE
PONCTUELLE/DIFFERENCE SEXUELLE/STRESS/INFLUENCE

Employment-related substance use can negatively affect both workplace and worker. Relationships between workplace characteristics and substance use may be explained by genetic and environmental effects; this research uses a co-twin control (discordant twin) design to disentangle these influences. This study compared population-level to discordant twin pair relationships to analyze the genetic and environmental influences of work-related risks on substance use in $N = 2,138$ dizygotic and monozygotic male twins from the Virginia Adult Twin Study of Psychiatric and Substance Use Disorders. Negative binomial and logistic regressions were fit to predict differences in the frequency of drinking, typical and maximum number of drinks, the number of cigarettes per day, and any binge drinking or any

tobacco use across occupation, work hours, job strain, problems with coworkers, and perceived job insecurity. In population-level analyses, several work-related variables were associated with substance use. The population-level associations of occupation with typical and maximum drinks per day and of problems with coworkers to binge drinking were not significant at the twin level. At both the population and discordant twin levels, only higher occupational status was associated with a lower likelihood of regular tobacco use (odds ratio 0.44, 95% confidence interval 0.21, 0.94). Variation in genes and shared environment appears to account for many of the population-level relationships between work-related stressors and substance use. Work stressors may not be the most fruitful intervention point when aiming to reduce alcohol or tobacco use, although men in certain high-stress occupations may be at greater risk for substance use.

Source : P0004,
34429

Thème : **RECHUTE**

Shaw M.A., DiClemente C.C.

Temptation Minus Self-Efficacy in Alcohol Relapse: A Project MATCH Follow-Up
Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, 2016, Vol.77, n°3, 521-525

Mots-clefs : RECHUTE/FACTEUR
PREDICTIF/ALCOOLISATION/ABSTINENCE/ECHELLE/PROBLEME LIE A
L'ALCOOL

Relapse is a crucial event that occurs for many individuals during recovery from alcohol use disorder. This article examines the impact of temptation to drink and self-efficacy to abstain on two distinct aspects of relapse. Causal chain analyses from Project MATCH, a multisite alcoholism treatment trial, provided initial support for the difference between temptation and self-efficacy as a predictor of alcohol use outcomes. In the current study, the Temptation minus Self-Efficacy (T-S) score from the Alcohol Abstinence Self-Efficacy Scale (AASE) is investigated as a predictor of two alcohol use outcomes that were not analyzed in previous Project MATCH reports. This study evaluated the ability of end-of-treatment T-S (calculated as Temptation minus Self-Efficacy scores on AASE) to predict time to first drink and number of drinks on first drinking day. Data were analyzed on 627 participants from Project MATCH who relapsed after completing treatment and achieving a period of abstinence. T-S at end of treatment was a significant predictor of two alcohol use outcomes during the 1-year follow-up period. In addition, situation-specific subscale scores of T-S predicted alcohol use outcomes. T-S in social/positive situations predicted time to first drink. T-S in negative affect situations predicted number of drinks on first drinking day. Results support end-of-treatment measurement discrepancy between AASE scales of Temptation and Abstinence Self-Efficacy as a predictor of time to first drink and number of drinks on first drinking day among individuals who relapse after treatment.

Source : P0015,
34461

Thème : **RECHUTE**

Ziólkowski M., Czarnecki D., Budzynski J., Rosinska Z., Zekanowska E., Góralczyk B.

Orexin in Patients with Alcohol Dependence Treated for Relapse Prevention: A Pilot Study.

Mots-clefs :

DEPENDANCE/ETHANOL/HOMME/HOSPITALISATION/TRAIITEMENT/SAN
G/RECHUTE/RISQUE

The aim of the study was to assess the blood concentration of orexin and its association with other clinical factors in patients with alcohol dependence. Thirty-two males hospitalized on an addiction treatment ward due to alcohol dependence and 23 healthy men as a control group were enrolled in the study. The measurement of orexin in the blood was made at the beginning of the treatment (after withdrawal symptoms had stopped) and again after 4 weeks of observation. At the beginning of the observation, the alcohol-dependent patients had significantly greater orexin blood concentration than the control group. After 4 weeks of treatment for relapse prevention, the blood orexin level decreased significantly to a value similar to that in the control group. At the beginning of the study, more severely alcohol-dependent patients (Short Alcohol Dependence Data [SADD] score range: 20-45) had significantly greater orexin blood concentration than individuals with moderate addiction severity (SADD score range: 10-19). However, after 4 weeks of abstinence, the peptide blood concentration was similar in both groups of alcoholic patients. Orexin or its receptor is a potential target for relapse prevention treatment, but further study with long-term observation is needed to verify the usefulness of blood orexin determination as a marker of alcohol relapse risk.

Source : P0003,
34481

BOISSON ALCOOLISÉE

Thème : **BOISSON ALCOOLISEE**

Radaev V.

Divergent drinking patterns and factors affecting homemade alcohol consumption (the case of Russia)

International Journal of Drug Policy, 2016, Vol.34, 88-95

Mots-clefs : BOISSON ALCOOLISEE/PRODUCTION
DOMESTIQUE/RUSSIE/DISPONIBILITE DE L'ALCOOL/STATUT SOCIO-
ECONOMIQUE/VIN/MODE DE
CONSOMMATION/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/LEGISLATION
BACKGROUND:

Unrecorded homemade alcohol consumption has been less examined in the literature. Previous studies of homemade alcohol in Russia have almost entirely focused upon the use of samogon (moonshine) attributed to the northern style of drinking. No systematic analysis is available regarding the production and consumption of homemade wine. This paper explores the drinking patterns demonstrated by consumers of samogon and homemade wine in Russia. The main factors affecting the consumption of these beverages are investigated.

METHODS:

Data were collected from a 2014 nationwide survey of 14,986 respondents aged 15+ years. Beverage preferences, volume of consumed alcohol, drinking habits, and alcohol availability were the main measures reported. Demographic, socio-economic, spatial, and policy-related factors affecting homemade alcohol consumption are examined using logistic regression.

RESULTS:

The percentages of samogon and homemade wine consumers were similar, although a greater volume of samogon in pure alcohol was consumed compared to homemade wine. The groups of samogon and homemade wine consumers showed very little overlap. Unlike homemade wine consumers, samogon drinkers consumed larger amounts of alcohol and were more engaged in frequent and excessive drinking, drinking without meals and drinking in marginal public settings. Gender, education, regional affiliation, and type of residence showed opposite associations with regard to the consumption of samogon and homemade wine. Availability of homemade alcohol in the neighbourhood was the most influential predictor due to respondents' own production, presence of homemade alcohol in friendship networks and at illegal market. The prices of manufactured alcohol and the consumption of homemade alcohol did not show significant relationships.

CONCLUSION:

Consumers of samogon and homemade wine demonstrate contrasting drinking patterns that are largely driven by different factors. Samogon is consumed in a more hazardous manner, whereas homemade wine is consumed in a more moderate and law-abiding way. Illegal commercial samogon should be a special concern for alcohol policy.

Source : *TAP 007 785*,
34392

Thème : **BOISSON ALCOOLISEE**

Rehm J., Lachenmeier D.W., Llopis E.J., Imtiaz S., Anderson P.

Evidence of reducing ethanol content in beverages to reduce harmful use of alcohol
The Lancet Gastroenterology & Hepatology, **2016**, Vol.1, n°1, 78-83

Mots-clefs : CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/BOISSON
ALCOOLISEE/INTESTIN/INDUSTRIE/PRODUCTEUR/CONCENTRATION/ET
HANOL/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE

Alcohol use is a major contributor to the burden of gastrointestinal disease. WHO's global strategy to reduce harmful use of alcohol encourages the alcohol industry to contribute to this effort. However, evidence that alcohol producers have contributed to the reduction of harmful use of alcohol is scarce. Reduction of alcoholic strength of beer has been proposed and initiated as one potential way forward. We examine the evidence base for the success of such an initiative. Direct evidence from natural experiments or other controlled studies is scarce. We identified three potential mechanisms for how reduction of alcoholic strength could affect harmful use of alcohol: by current drinkers replacing standard alcoholic beverages with similar beverages of lower alcoholic strength, without increasing the quantity of liquid consumed; by current drinkers switching to no alcohol alternatives for part of the time, thereby reducing their average amount of ethanol consumed; and by initiating alcohol use in current abstainers. The first mechanism seems to be the most promising to potentially reduce harm, but much will depend on actual implementation, and only an independent assessment will be able to identify effects on harmful drinking. The potential of alcoholic strength reduction is independent of initiation by law or by self-initiative of the industry

Source : *TAP 007 799*,
34444

CERVEAU

Thème : **CERVEAU**

Mayhugh R.E., Moussa M.N., Simpson S.L., Lyday R.G., Burdette J.H., Porrino L.J., Laurienti P.J.

Moderate-Heavy Alcohol Consumption Lifestyle in Older Adults Is Associated with Altered Central Executive Network Community Structure during Cognitive Task

PLoS One, 2016, Vol.11, n°8, e0160214

Mots-clefs : PERSONNE AGEÉ/EFFET DE L'ALCOOL/CERVEAU/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/IRM/MEMOIRE/TEST/MODE DE VIE/COGNITION

Older adults today consume more alcohol than previous generations, the majority being social drinkers. The effects of heavy alcohol use on brain functioning closely resemble age-related changes, but it is not known if moderate-heavy alcohol consumption intensifies brain aging. Whether a lifestyle of moderate-heavy alcohol use in older adults increased age-related brain changes was examined. Forty-one older adults (65-80 years) that consumed light (< 2 drinks/week and ≥ 1 drink/month, $n = 20$) or moderate-heavy (7-21 drinks/week, non-bingers, $n = 21$) amounts of alcohol were enrolled. Twenty-two young adults (24-35 years) were also enrolled (light, $n = 11$ and moderate-heavy, $n = 11$). Functional brain networks based on magnetic resonance imaging data were generated for resting state and during a working memory task. Whole-brain, Central Executive Network (CEN), and Default Mode Network (DMN) connectivity were assessed in light and moderate-heavy alcohol consuming older adults with comparisons to young adults. The older adults had significantly lower whole brain connectivity (global efficiency) and lower regional connectivity (community structure) in the CEN during task and in the DMN at rest. Moderate-heavy older drinkers did not exhibit whole brain connectivity differences compared to the low drinkers. However, decreased CEN connectivity was observed during the task. There were no differences in the DMN connectivity between drinking groups. Taken together, a lifestyle including moderate-heavy alcohol consumption may be associated with further decreases in brain network connectivity within task-related networks in older adults. Further research is required to determine if this decrease is compensatory or an early sign of decline.

Source : *TAP 007 781*,
34388

Thème : **CERVEAU**

Sawyer K.S., Oscar-Berman M., Mosher Ruiz S., Gálvez D.A., Makris N., Harris G.J., Valera E.M.

Associations Between Cerebellar Subregional Morphometry and Alcoholism History in Men and Women.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°6, 1262-1272

Mots-clefs : SEXE/CERVELET/CERVEAU/HISTOIRE FAMILIALE/IRM/SUBSTANCE GRISE/SUBSTANCE BLANCHE/VOLUME/DIFFERENCE SEXUELLE

Alcoholism has been linked to deficits in cognitive, behavioral, and emotional functions, and the cerebellum is important for optimal functioning of these abilities. However, little is known about how individual differences such as gender and drinking history might influence

regional cerebellar abnormalities. Volumetric analyses of the cerebellum and its subregions were performed in relation to the interaction of gender and measures of drinking history. Structural magnetic resonance imaging scans of 44 alcoholic individuals (23 men) and 39 nonalcoholic controls (18 men) were obtained. In addition to measuring total cerebellar gray and white matter volumes, we measured 64 individual cerebellar parcellation units, as well as functionally defined a priori regions of interest that have been shown to correspond to functions impaired in alcoholism. Total cerebellar white matter volume was smaller in alcoholic relative to nonalcoholic participants. Moreover, volumes of parcellation units varied with drinking history, showing negative associations between years of heavy drinking and the anterior lobe, the vestibulocerebellar lobe, and the spinocerebellar subdivision. The negative association between anterior volume and years of heavy drinking was driven primarily by alcoholic men. Additionally, we observed larger white and gray matter volumes for alcoholic women than for alcoholic men. The identification of drinking-related abnormalities in cerebellar subregions lays a foundation that can be utilized to inform how cerebro-cerebellar networks are perturbed in this pathological condition. These results also provide estimates of how gender and individual differences in drinking history can predict cerebellar volumes.

Source : *P0004*,
34521

Thème : **NEUROBIOLOGIE**

Spencer K.B., Mulholland P.J., Chandler L.J.

FMRP Mediates Chronic Ethanol-Induced Changes in NMDA, Kv4.2, and KChIP3 Expression in the Hippocampus.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, **2016**, Vol.40, n°6, 1251-1261

Mots-clefs : INGESTION CHRONIQUE/ETHANOL/HIPPOCAMPE/RECEPTEUR AU NMDA/MODELE

ANIMAL/SOURIS/ETHANOL/HOMEOSTASIE/PROTEINE/NEUROLOGIE/NEUROBIOLOGIE

Exposure to chronic ethanol (EtOH) results in changes in the expression of proteins that regulate neuronal excitability. This study examined whether chronic EtOH alters the hippocampal expression and function of fragile X mental retardation protein (FMRP) and the role of FMRP in the modulation of chronic EtOH-induced changes in the expression of NMDA receptors and Kv4.2 channels. For in vivo studies, C57BL/6J mice underwent a chronic intermittent EtOH (CIE) vapor exposure procedure. After CIE, hippocampal tissue was collected and subjected to immunoblot analysis of NMDA receptor subunits (GluN1, GluN2B), Kv4.2, and its accessory protein KChIP3. For in vitro studies, hippocampal slice cultures were exposed to 75 mM EtOH for 8 days. Following EtOH exposure, mRNAs bound to FMRP was measured. In a separate set of studies, cultures were exposed to an inhibitor of S6K1 (PF-4708671 [PF], 6 μ M) in order to assess whether EtOH-induced homeostatic changes in protein expression depend upon changes in FMRP activity. Immunoblot analysis revealed increases in GluN1 and GluN2B but reductions in Kv4.2 and KChIP3. Analysis of mRNAs bound to FMRP revealed a similar bidirectional change observed as reduction of GluN2B and increase in Kv4.2 and KChIP3 mRNA transcripts. Analysis of FMRP further revealed that while chronic EtOH did not alter the expression of FMRP, it significantly increased phosphorylation of FMRP at the S499 residue that is known to critically regulate its activity. Inhibition of S6K1 prevented the chronic EtOH-induced increase in phospho-FMRP and changes in NMDA subunits, Kv4.2, and KChIP3. In

contrast, PF had no effect in the absence of alcohol, indicating it was specific for the chronic EtOH-induced changes.

Source : P0004,
34517

Thème : **NEUROPSYCHOLOGIE**

Keough M.T., O'Connor R.M., Colder C.R.

Testing the Implicit and Explicit Cognitions Underlying Behavioral Inhibition System-Related Drinking in Young Adults.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°5, 1065-1074

Mots-clefs : COGNITION/COMPORTEMENT/CONSOMMATION
EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/ETUDIANT/TEST/RECEPTEUR
CHOLINERGIQUE/ANXIETE/INTERVENTION/INHIBITION/JEUNE
ADULTE/PSYCHOLOGIE

There is great interest in the role of the behavioral inhibition system (BIS) and the behavioral approach system (BAS) in the etiology of alcohol use because of the strong links of these systems to neuroscience and cognitive models of addiction. The revised Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory suggests that the strength of the BIS and BAS jointly influences behavior, so-called the joint systems hypothesis. Yet, relatively little work has examined this hypothesis, particularly with respect to alcohol information processing. Grounded in dual-process theories of alcohol information processing, this study aimed to clarify the roles of implicit (i.e., automatic processes) and explicit (i.e., controlled processes) cognitions in BIS-related drinking. When anxious and presented with an alcohol (vs. neutral) cue, we expected those with an elevated BIS to have increased implicit and explicit alcohol cognitions related to tension reduction, but only at elevated BAS. Shifts in cognitions following cue exposure were expected to positively correlate with alcohol misuse. Students ($N = 110$) completed baseline measures followed by the Trier Social Stress Test. This was followed by a cue exposure (random assignment to alcohol or water cue), during which participants completed postmood assessments of implicit/explicit alcohol cognitions. Overall, participants' implicit alcohol cognition was negative. The effect of BIS on implicit and explicit cognitions was moderated by BAS; however, results were not as hypothesized. In the alcohol condition only (when controlling for baseline implicit cognition), BIS predicted relatively weak implicit negative alcohol cognition, but only at low BAS. Interestingly, in the alcohol condition only, BIS predicted increased explicit reward (but not relief) expectancies, but only at high BAS. Changes in explicit reward expectancies positively correlated with alcohol misuse. Our results suggest that explicit cognitions may be relevant to drinking among anxious individuals who are also reward responsive. Cognitive behavioral interventions should target reward expectancies to reduce anxiety-related drinking.

Source : P0004,
34421

COEUR

Thème : **COEUR**

Townsend N., Wilson L., Bhatnagar P., Wickramasinghe K., Rayner M., Nichols M.

Cardiovascular disease in Europe: epidemiological update 2016.

European Heart Journal, 2016, 14 p.

Mots-clefs : MALADIE

CARDIOVASCULAIRE/EUROPE/CANCER/PATHOLOGIE/MORTALITE/MORBIDITE/COEUR/PREVALENCE/TRAITEMENT/EPIDEMIOLOGIE

This is the fourth in a series of papers describing the burden of cardiovascular disease (CVD) within Europe. CVD remains the most common cause of death worldwide, with the 2013 Global Burden of Disease (GBD) study estimating that CVD caused 17.3 million deaths globally. It accounted for 31.5% of all deaths and 45% of all non-communicable disease deaths, more than twice that caused by cancer, as well as more than all communicable, maternal, neonatal and nutritional disorders combined. The 2013 GBD also reported that CVD caused a greater number of deaths and was responsible for a greater percentage of all deaths than in 1990 when 12.3 million deaths were attributed to CVD, corresponding to 25.9% of total deaths. Previous publications in this series have reported that despite the decreases in CVD mortality in Europe more than 4 million people die from CVD across the continent every year, with more than 1.4 million dying prematurely, before the age of 75 years. In this article we present an updated overview of the burden of CVD in Europe, including new statistics for mortality, morbidity, and treatment. Where possible we provide statistics for all CVD and for coronary heart disease (CHD) and stroke in particular. All data included here are updated from previous publications and we present prevalence statistics for the first time. This series of publications describing the current burden and distribution of CVD and CHD in Europe has been based on the European Cardiovascular Disease Statistics 2012 report, the fourth in a series of Europe-wide compendia, which was published jointly by the European Heart Network and the European Society of Cardiology.

Source : *TAP 007 746*,
34349

Thème : **COEUR**

McManus D.D., Yin X., Gladstone R., Vittinghoff E., Vasan R.S., Larson M.G., Benjamin E.J., Marcus G.M.

Alcohol Consumption, Left Atrial Diameter, and Atrial Fibrillation

Journal of the American Heart Association, 2016, Vol.5, n°9, 9 p.

Mots-clefs :

CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/COEUR/RISQUE/INCIDENCE/ECHOCARDIOGRAPHIE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE

BACKGROUND:

Alcohol consumption has been associated with atrial fibrillation (AF) in several epidemiologic studies, but the underlying mechanisms remain unknown. We sought to test the hypothesis that an atrial myopathy, manifested by echocardiographic left atrial enlargement, explains the association between chronic alcohol use and AF.

METHODS AND RESULTS:

We evaluated the relationship between cumulative alcohol consumption and risk of incident AF in 5220 Offspring and Original Framingham Heart Study participants (mean age 56.3 years, 54% women) with echocardiographic left atrial size measurements. The incidence of AF was 8.4 per 1000 person-years, with 1088 incident AF cases occurring over a median 6.0 years (25th-75th percentiles 4.0-8.7 years) of follow-up. After multivariable adjustment for potential confounders, every additional 10 g of alcohol per day (just under 1 drink per day) was associated with a 0.16 mm (95% CI, 0.10-0.21 mm) larger left atrial dimension. Also in

multivariable adjusted analysis, every 10 g per day of alcohol consumed was associated with a 5% higher risk of developing new-onset AF (hazard ratio, 1.05; 95% CI, 1.01-1.09). An estimated 24% (95% CI, 8-75) of the association between alcohol and AF risk was explained by left atrial enlargement.

CONCLUSIONS:

Our study of a large, community-based sample identified alcohol consumption as a predictor of left atrial enlargement and subsequent incident AF. Left atrial enlargement may be an intermediate phenotype along the causal pathway linking long-term alcohol consumption to AF.

Source : *TAP 007 766*,
34369

Thème : **COEUR**

Mostofsky E., van der Bom J.G., Mukamal K.J., Maclure M., Tofler G.H., Muller J.E., Mittleman M.A.

Risk of myocardial infarction immediately after alcohol consumption

Epidemiology, **2015**, Vol.26, n°2, 143-150

Mots-clefs :

CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/COEUR/ENTRETIEN/HOSPITALISATION/ETATS-UNIS/DISCRIMINATION DES BOISSONS/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/RISQUE/INFARCTUS

BACKGROUND:

Habitual moderate alcohol consumption is associated with a lower risk of acute myocardial infarction (MI), whereas heavy (binge) drinking is associated with higher cardiovascular risk. However, less is known about the immediate effects of alcohol consumption on the risk of acute MI and whether any association differs by beverage type or usual drinking patterns.

METHODS:

We conducted a case-crossover analysis of 3869 participants from the Determinants of Myocardial Infarction Onset Study who were interviewed during hospitalization for acute MI in one of the 64 medical centers across the United States in 1989-1996. We compared the observed number of times that each participant consumed wine, beer, or liquor in the hour preceding MI symptom onset with the expected frequency based on each participant's control information, defined as the number of times the participant consumed alcohol in the past year.

RESULTS:

Among 3869 participants, 2119 (55%) reported alcohol consumption in the past year, including 76 within 1 hour before acute MI onset. The incidence rate of acute MI onset was elevated 1.72-fold (95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.37-2.16) within 1 hour after alcohol consumption. The association was stronger for liquor than for beer or wine. The higher rate was not apparent for daily drinkers. For the 24 hours after consumption, there was a 14% lower rate (relative risk = 0.86 [95% CI = 0.79-0.95]) of MI compared with periods with no alcohol consumption.

CONCLUSIONS:

Alcohol consumption is associated with an acutely higher risk of MI in the subsequent hour among people who do not typically drink alcohol daily.

Source : *TAP 007 793*,
34400

COMPORTEMENT

Thème : **ANTHROPOLOGIE**

Do E.K., Latendresse S.J., Edwards A.C., Kendler K.S., Dick D.M., York T.P.

Associations Between Gestational Age at Birth and Alcohol Use in the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°6, 1328-1338

Mots-clefs : GESTATION/AGE/ALCOOLISATION/ROYAUME-UNI/ETUDE DE COHORTE/ENVIRONNEMENT/PARENT/ENFANT/COMPORTEMENT/ABSTINENCE/DIFFERENCE SEXUELLE/MODELE/EMOTION/ADULTE

The relationship between gestational age at birth (GA) and alcohol use measures in early adulthood was examined in a large U.K. community-based birth cohort (Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children). A series of linear and logistic regression models were used to test for main effects of a continuous measure of GA on a range of alcohol use measures, and moderation of these associations by sex. In addition, mediation analyses assessed the extent to which significant associations between GA and alcohol use operated indirectly, through influences of the parental environment and/or childhood measures of emotional and behavioral health (EBH). Earlier GA significantly predicted never drinking by age 18, but was not associated with other measures of alcohol use behavior among young adult drinkers (i.e., Self-Rating of the Effects of Alcohol, Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test, or DSM-IV-TR Criteria for Alcohol Dependence). The association between earlier GA and never drinking by age 18 was moderated by sex, such that females born early were less likely to have ever had a drink by age 18. In the full sample, childhood measures of EBH were found to mediate the association between earlier GA and never drinking by age 18. This association was not mediated by parenting factors. Earlier GA is associated with never drinking alcohol in early adulthood, in females. Emotional and behavioral difficulties experienced in early childhood may mediate the relationship between earlier GA and never drinking by age 18.

Source : P0004,
34526

Thème : **ANTHROPOLOGIE**

Collins S.E.

Associations between socioeconomic factors and alcohol outcomes

Alcohol Research: Current Reviews, 2016, Vol.38, n°1, 89-94

Mots-clefs : STATUT SOCIO-ECONOMIQUE/FACTEUR DE RISQUE/COMMUNAUTE/SANS-ABRI/MINORITE ETHNIQUE/CONSEQUENCE/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL

Socioeconomic status (SES) is one of the many factors influencing a person's alcohol use and related outcomes. Findings have indicated that people with higher SES may consume similar or greater amounts of alcohol compared with people with lower SES, although the latter group seems to bear a disproportionate burden of negative alcohol-related consequences. These associations are further complicated by a variety of moderating factors, such as race, ethnicity, and gender. Thus, among individuals with lower SES, members of further marginalized communities, such as racial and ethnic minorities and homeless

individuals, experience greater alcohol-related consequences. Future studies are needed to more fully explore the underlying mechanisms of the relationship between SES and alcohol outcomes. This knowledge should be applied toward the development of multilevel interventions that address not only individual-level risks but also economic disparities that have precipitated and maintained a disproportionate level of alcohol-related consequences among more marginalized and vulnerable populations.

Source : P0006,
34543

Thème : **ANTHROPOLOGIE**

Barry K.L., Blow F.C.

Drinking over the lifespan - Focus on older adults

Alcohol Research: Current Reviews, 2016, Vol.38, n°1, 115-120

Mots-clefs : ADULTE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/PERSONNE AGEE/CONSEQUENCE/DEPISTAGE/TRAITEMENT/INTERVENTION/ALCOOLISATION/COMPORTEMENT

A substantial and growing number of older adults misuse alcohol. The emerging literature on the “Baby Boom” cohort, which is now reaching older adulthood, indicates that they are continuing to use alcohol at a higher rate than previous older generations. The development and refinement of techniques to address these problems and provide early intervention services will be crucial to meeting the needs of this growing population. This review provides background on the extent of alcohol misuse among older adults, including the Baby Boom cohort that has reached age 65, the consequences of misuse, physiological changes related to alcohol use, guidelines for alcohol use, methods for screening and early interventions, and treatment outcomes.

Source : P0006,
34546

Thème : **ANTHROPOLOGIE**

Hughes T.L., Wilsnack S.C., Wolfgang Kantor L.

The influence of gender and sexual orientation and alcohol use and alcohol-related problems - Toward a global perspective

Alcohol Research: Current Reviews, 2016, Vol.38, n°1, 121-132

Mots-clefs : SEXE/DIFFERENCE SEXUELLE/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/REVENU/LITTÉRATURE/SEXUALITÉ/ANTHROPOLOGIE/COMPORTEMENT

Although there are wide differences in alcohol use patterns among countries, men are consistently more likely than women to be drinkers and to drink heavily. Studies of alcohol use among sexual minorities (SMs), however, reflect a more complex picture. Such research has found higher rates of alcohol use and alcohol-related problems among SM persons than among heterosexuals and greater differences between SM and heterosexual women than between SM and heterosexual men. A variety of factors may contribute to differences in alcohol use and alcohol-related problems between men and women and between SM and heterosexual people. An improved understanding of these factors is important to guide prevention and treatment efforts. Although there is a dearth of literature on use of alcohol

by SMs in many parts of the world, especially lower- and middle-income countries, we attempt to review and integrate the sparse data that are available from these lower-resourced countries. The global perspective presented in this article is the first attempt to go beyond a general review of literature in the Western world to document the gender paradox in alcohol use among heterosexuals and SMs in diverse countries worldwide.

Source : P0006,
34547

Thème : **COMPORTEMENT**

Perreault K., Bauman A., Johnson N., Britton A., Rangul V., Stamatakis E.

Does physical activity moderate the association between alcohol drinking and all-cause, cancer and cardiovascular diseases mortality? A pooled analysis of eight British population cohorts.

British Journal of Sports and Medicine, 2016, 9 p.

Mots-clefs : ACTIVITE PHYSIQUE/SPORT/MORTALITE/CANCER/MALADIE CARDIOVASCULAIRE/ETUDE DE COHORTE/ANGLETERRE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/SUIVI/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/RISQUE

OBJECTIVE:

To examine whether physical activity (PA) moderates the association between alcohol intake and all-cause mortality, cancer mortality and cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) mortality.

DESIGN:

Prospective study using 8 British population-based surveys, each linked to cause-specific mortality: Health Survey for England (1994, 1998, 1999, 2003, 2004 and 2006) and Scottish Health Survey (1998 and 2003).

PARTICIPANTS:

36 370 men and women aged 40 years and over were included with a corresponding 5735 deaths and a mean of 353 049 person-years of follow-up.

EXPOSURES:

6 sex-specific categories of alcohol intake (UK units/week) were defined: (1) never drunk; (2) ex-drinkers; (3) occasional drinkers; (4) within guidelines (<14 (women); <21 (men)); (5) hazardous (14-35 (women); 21-49 (men)) and (6) harmful (>35 (women) >49 (men)). PA was categorised as inactive (≤ 7 MET-hour/week), active at the lower (>7.5 MET-hour/week) and upper (>15 MET-hour/week) of recommended levels.

MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES:

Cox proportional-hazard models were used to examine associations between alcohol consumption and all-cause, cancer and CVD mortality risk after adjusting for several confounders. Stratified analyses were performed to evaluate mortality risks within each PA stratum.

RESULTS:

We found a direct association between alcohol consumption and cancer mortality risk starting from drinking within guidelines (HR (95% CI) hazardous drinking: 1.40 (1.11 to 1.78)). Stratified analyses showed that the association between alcohol intake and mortality risk was attenuated (all-cause) or nearly nullified (cancer) among individuals who met the PA recommendations.

CONCLUSIONS:

Meeting the current PA public health recommendations offsets some of the cancer and all-cause mortality risk associated with alcohol drinking.

Source : TAP 007 768,
34371

Thème : **COMPORTEMENT**

Yarmush D.E., Manchery L., Luehring-Jones P., Erblich J.
Gender and Impulsivity: Effects on Cue-Induced Alcohol Craving.
Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°5, 1052-1057

Mots-clefs : IMPULSIVITE/COMPORTEMENT/BESOIN
IRREPRESSIBLE/DROGUE/SEXE/JEUNE
ADULTE/ECHELLE/UNIVERSITE/PROBLEME LIE A
L'ALCOOL/DEVELOPPEMENT

Numerous studies have demonstrated that trait impulsivity is linked to increased risk of developing alcohol-use disorders and other substance abuse. Impulsivity has also been shown in some studies to potentiate cue-induced drug cravings. Despite considerable evidence of gender differences in impulsivity and drug craving among individuals suffering from alcohol dependence and other drug use, little research has focused on these processes in healthy young men and women who may be at risk for developing alcohol-use disorders. The objective of this study was to investigate the relationship between impulsivity and cue-induced craving, as well as possible gender differences in these effects among healthy young adults. To that end, female ($n = 22$) and male ($n = 14$) social drinkers aged 18 to 25, recruited from an urban university campus, completed the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale and reported their alcohol cravings immediately before and after laboratory exposure to alcohol cues. Findings indicated that exposure to cues elicited increased alcohol cravings, but these effects did not differ by gender. Interestingly, a significant interaction of impulsivity and gender revealed that impulsivity predicted significantly higher cue-induced cravings in women, but not men. Findings underscore the importance of better understanding the interaction of situational factors (e.g., exposure to alcohol cues) and dispositional factors (e.g., impulsivity) as potential contributors to drinking motivation. Future prospective research is needed to identify gender-specific risk factors for the development of problem drinking.

Source : P0004,
34419

Thème : **COMPORTEMENT**

Krieger H., Neighbors C., Lewis M.A., LaBrie J.W., Foster D.W., Larimer M.E.
Injunctive Norms and Alcohol Consumption: A Revised Conceptualization.
Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°5, 1083-1092

Mots-clefs : NORME
SOCIALE/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/COMPORTEMENT/EPIDEMIOLOGIE
/ETUDIANT/CONSOMMATION DECLAREE/OPINION

Injunctive norms have been found to be important predictors of behaviors in many disciplines with the exception of alcohol research. This exception is likely due to a misconceptualization of injunctive norms for alcohol consumption. To address this, we outline and test a new conceptualization of injunctive norms and personal approval for alcohol consumption. Traditionally, injunctive norms have been assessed using Likert scale

ratings of approval perceptions, whereas descriptive norms and individual behaviors are typically measured with behavioral estimates (i.e., number of drinks consumed per week, frequency of drinking). This makes comparisons between these constructs difficult because they are not similar conceptualizations of drinking behaviors. The present research evaluated a new representation of injunctive norms with anchors comparable to descriptive norms measures. A study and a replication were conducted including 2,559 and 1,189 undergraduate students from 3 different universities. Participants reported on their alcohol-related consumption behaviors, personal approval of drinking, and descriptive and injunctive norms. Personal approval and injunctive norms were measured using both traditional measures and a new drink-based measure. Results from both studies indicated that drink-based injunctive norms were uniquely and positively associated with drinking, whereas traditionally assessed injunctive norms were negatively associated with drinking. Analyses also revealed significant unique associations between drink-based injunctive norms and personal approval when controlling for descriptive norms. These findings provide support for a modified conceptualization of personal approval and injunctive norms related to alcohol consumption and, importantly, offer an explanation and practical solution for the small and inconsistent findings related to injunctive norms and drinking in past studies.

Source : P0004,
34423

Thème : **COMPORTEMENT**

Robinson E., Oldham M., Sharps M., Cunliffe A., Scott J., Clark E., Piercy K., Field M.
Social imitation of alcohol consumption and ingratiation motives in young adults
Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2016, Vol.30, n°4, 442-449

Mots-clefs :

SOCIOLOGIE/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/COMPORTEMENT/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/PAIR/JEUNE ADULTE

Across 2 studies we tested the hypothesis that social ingratiation motives may be an important factor explaining social imitation of alcohol consumption. In Study 1, participants drank alcohol with a heavy versus light drinking confederate under conditions that were designed to heighten or reduce (participants believed they would not be judged) motivation for ingratiation. In Study 2 we manipulated the degree to which participants believed they had already successfully ingratiated themselves with a heavy or no (alcohol) drinking confederate. In Study 1, participants' alcohol consumption was most strongly influenced by the confederate's drinking behavior when they believed that they would later be judged by the confederate. In Study 2, participants' alcohol consumption was influenced by the confederate's drinking behavior and this effect was particularly pronounced if participants were unsure if the confederate had accepted them. The desire for social ingratiation may in part explain why people imitate the drinking behavior of those around them.

Source : P0089,
34448

Thème : **COMPORTEMENT**

Kaiser A., Bonsu J.A., Charnigo R.J., Milich R., Lynam D.R.
Impulsive Personality and Alcohol Use: Bidirectional Relations Over One Year
Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, 2016, Vol.77, n°3, 473-482

Mots-clefs : PERSONNALITE/IMPULSIVITE/COMPORTEMENT/SUBSTANCE PSYCHOACTIVE/EHELLE/ETUDIANT/ADOLESCENT/JEUNE/ALCOOLISATION/MODELE/FACTEUR PREDICTIF/RECHERCHE DE SENSATION

Impulsive personality traits have been found to be robust predictors of substance use and problems in both cross-sectional and longitudinal research. Studies examining the relations of substance use and impulsive personality over time indicate a bidirectional relation, where substance use is also predictive of increases in later impulsive personality. The present study sought to build on these findings by examining the bidirectional relations among the different impulsive personality traits assessed by the UPPS-P Impulsive Behavior Scale, with an interest in urgency (the tendency to act rashly when experiencing strong affect). Participants were 525 first-year college students (48.0% male, 81.1% White), who completed self-report measures assessing personality traits and a structured interview assessing past and current substance use. Data collection took place at two different time points: the first occurred during the participants' first year of college, and the second occurred approximately 1 year later. Bidirectional relations were examined using structural equation modeling. Time 1 (T1) positive urgency predicted higher levels of alcohol use at Time 2 (T2), whereas T1 lack of perseverance predicted lower levels of alcohol use at T2. T1 alcohol use predicted higher levels of positive urgency, negative urgency, sensation seeking, and lack of premeditation at T2. Findings provide greater resolution in characterizing the bidirectional relation between impulsive personality traits and substance use.

Source : *P0015*,
34457

Thème : **COMPORTEMENT**

Herring T.E., Zamboanga B.L., Olthuis J.V., Pesigan I.J., Martin J.L., McAfee N.W., Martens M.P.

Utility of the Athlete Drinking Scale for assessing drinking motives among high school athletes

Addictive Behaviors, **2016**, Vol.60, 18-23

Mots-clefs : SPORT/RISQUE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/PSYCHOMETRIE/EHELLE/FACTEUR DE RISQUE/ECOLE/JEUNE/COMPORTEMENT

Research suggests that high school athletes are at greater risk for heavy alcohol use and alcohol-related problems than their non-athlete peers. Drinking motives unique to the athletic experience may contribute to elevated use. The Athlete Drinking Scale (ADS) was designed to assess sport-related motives for alcohol use, but has not yet been validated among high school athletes. The purpose of this study was to examine the psychometric properties of the ADS among a sample of high school athletes. Participants were 216 high school student-athlete drinkers who completed anonymous self-report surveys. A confirmatory factor analysis resulted in a revised three-factor solution with a satisfactory overall model fit. Path analyses indicated that the Positive Reinforcement motives subscale was the only ADS subscale that was significantly associated with alcohol use and alcohol-related problems when controlling for the effects of the other factors (i.e., age and gender) in this population. The ADS may be a valuable assessment tool for researchers and clinicians involved in alcohol prevention efforts for high school athletes.

Source : *P0001*,

34464

Thème : **COMPORTEMENT**

Morris D.H., Treloar H., Tsai C.L., McCarty K.N., McCarthy D.M.

Acute subjective response to alcohol as a function of reward and punishment sensitivity*Addictive Behaviors*, 2016, Vol.60, 90-96

Mots-clefs : SYSTEME DE

RECOMPENSE/SENSIBILITE/ALCOOLEMIE/SANCTION/CONSOMMATION
DECLAREE/QUESTIONNAIRE/EFFET SEDATIF/FACTEUR DE RISQUE

Individual differences in subjective response to alcohol play a crucial role in the development of heavy drinking and related problems. In light of this, a growing focus of research has been identifying factors that contribute to differences in response. The aim of the present study was to determine whether individual differences in the subjective experience of rewarding and aversive effects of alcohol are a specific manifestation of general differences in reward and punishment sensitivity. Eighty-nine participants (M age = 22.4, SD = 1.9; 47.2% women) consumed a moderate dose of alcohol, i.e., peak breath alcohol concentration (BrAC) \approx 0.080g%, and rated their level of stimulation and sedation at seven timepoints over the BrAC curve. Sensitivity to reward and punishment were assessed by a self-report questionnaire prior to consumption. Multilevel growth models showed that post-consumption changes in stimulation ratings varied as a function of participants' level of reward and punishment sensitivity. Drinkers more sensitive to reward reported feeling more stimulated shortly after drinking and exhibited an attenuated rate of decline in stimulation over the blood alcohol curve, relative to drinkers with less strong reward sensitivity. Reward sensitivity was not related to subjective ratings of sedation, and punishment sensitivity was not related to either stimulation or sedation ratings. Findings suggest that reward sensitivity may increase risk for alcohol misuse among young adult social drinkers by increasing their subjective feelings of stimulation while drinking.

Source : P0001,
34469Thème : **COMPORTEMENT**

Lindgren K.P., Gasser M.L., Wertz A., Namaky N., Baldwin S.A., Teachman B.A.

Moderators of implicit and explicit drinking identity in a large US adult sample*Addictive Behaviors*, 2016, Vol.60, 177-183Mots-clefs : IDENTITE/ETATS-UNIS/ADOLESCENT/JEUNE/FACTEUR DE
RISQUE/AGE/SEXE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/ADULTE/AUDIT/PROBLEME LIE A
L'ALCOOL/COMPORTEMENT

Drinking identity (viewing oneself as a drinker) is a potential risk factor for problematic drinking in US undergraduate samples. Whether that risk extends to a broader, more general US sample is unknown. Additionally, there are critical, unanswered questions with respect to moderators of the drinking identity-problematic drinking relationship; an important issue for designing prevention efforts. Study aims were to assess the unique associations and interactive effects of implicit and explicit measures of drinking identity on problematic drinking, and to evaluate age and sex as potential moderators of the drinking identity-problematic drinking relationship. A sample of 11,320 adults aged 18-98 completed

measures of implicit and explicit drinking identity and problematic drinking (the Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test; AUDIT). Implicit and explicit drinking identity had positive, significant associations with AUDIT scores, as expected. Moderation analyses indicated small, but significant, interactions. There was an implicit by explicit identity interaction consistent with a synergistic effect: lower implicit and explicit identity was linked to a greater probability of being a non-drinker. Age moderated explicit but not implicit identity: lower drinking identity appeared to be more protective for younger individuals. Sex moderated implicit but not explicit identity: a weaker positive association with implicit identity and AUDIT scores was observed among men, potentially reflecting stigma against women's drinking. Findings suggest that drinking identity's potential as a risk factor for problematic drinking extends to a more general US sample and that both implicit and explicit identity should be targeted in prevention efforts.

Source : P0001,
34471

Thème : **CRIMINALITE - DELINQUANCE**

Han S., Branas C.C., MacDonald J.M.

The Effect of a Sunday Liquor-Sales Ban Repeal on Crime: A Triple-Difference Analysis.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°5, 1111-1121

Mots-clefs : DISPONIBILITE DE

L'ALCOOL/LIQUEUR/VENTE/PENNSYLVANIE/CRIME/POLITIQUE EN
MATIERE D'ALCOOL/MODELE/MAGASIN/STATUT SOCIO-
ECONOMIQUE/COMMUNAUTE URBAINE/COMPORTEMENT

This study investigates whether alcohol availability in state-run liquor stores affects crime nearby. In 2003, Pennsylvania repealed its Sunday alcohol-sales ban for a portion of its state-run liquor stores. We capitalize on this change in alcohol policy to assess the effect of alcohol availability on crime occurring within the vicinity of liquor stores that opened on Sundays in Philadelphia. We employed a difference-in-difference-in-differences model that compared reported crime before versus after the change in alcohol policy, Sundays versus other days of the week, and the fraction of liquor stores affected versus not affected by the repeal. We used crime incident data in Philadelphia between 1998 and 2011. The repeal was associated with a significant increase in total and property-crime incidents occurring around Sunday-open state liquor stores in low-socioeconomic-status neighborhoods. We found no evidence of the displacement of crime to nearby areas. This is the first triple-difference alcohol study that attempts to isolate the micro-spatial effects of a shift in alcohol availability on local crime patterns, and shows that the repeal of Sunday alcohol-sales restrictions may increase crime in poor urban areas.

Source : P0004,
34426

Thème : **ETHNOLOGIE**

Maldonado-Molina M.M., Jennings W.G.

Commentary on Caetano, Vaeth, Mills, and Canino (2016): Employment Status, Depression, Drinking, and Alcohol-Use Disorders in Puerto Rico.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°5, 942-944

Mots-clefs : DEPRESSION/POROTO RICO/ADULTE/COMPORTEMENT/STATUT SOCIO-ECONOMIQUE/POPULATION HISPANIQUE/EMPLOI/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/ETHNIE

In this commentary, we discuss a study by Caetano and colleagues (in press) that examines the relation between depression, employment status, and drinking behaviors among adults (aged 18 to 64) living in San Juan, Puerto Rico. We discuss the contribution of Caetano and colleagues' (in press) study to the understanding of socioeconomic risk and protective factors associated with depression and drinking behaviors among Hispanics, specifically Puerto Ricans. We focus on 3 topics: (i) gender differences in the relation between depression and employment status, (ii) the relation between participation in the workforce and drinking behaviors, and (iii) the potential role of family and contextual factors mitigating the effects of unemployment on drinking behaviors. Findings suggest that in Puerto Rico, employment status, although associated with depression and drinking behaviors, was not associated with alcohol-related outcomes. Caetano and colleagues' (in press) article represents an important contribution to understanding differential effects in risk and protective factors associated with drinking behaviors and alcohol-related consequences among Hispanics. Future research should focus on examining the role of family and social support to mitigate the effects of unemployment, depression, and drinking behaviors among Puerto Ricans living in Puerto Rico.

Source : P0004,
34407

Thème : **ETHNOLOGIE**

Goings T.C., Hidalgo S.J., McGovern T.

Similarities and differences in alcohol trajectories: Testing the catch-up effect among biracial black subgroups

Addictive Behaviors, 2016, Vol.60, 13-17

Mots-clefs : ETUDE LONGITUDINALE/ADOLESCENT/POPULATION NOIRE/POPULATION HISPANIQUE/POPULATION BLANCHE/ETHNIE/ALCOOLISATION/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/JEUNE ADULTE/INDIEN/RISQUE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/ETHNOLOGIE

Using National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent and Adult Health (Add Health) data, we examine the alcohol-use trajectories of monoracial Black youth and biracial Black-White, Black-Hispanic, and Black-American Indian youth to assess how their trajectories differ from the alcohol-use trajectories of White youth over time. The sample consists of 9421 adolescents and young adults who self-identified as White, Black, Black-American Indian, Black-Hispanic, or Black-White. Study hypotheses are tested using latent growth curve modeling. Results indicate that a catch-up effect exists, but only for Black-American Indians whose alcohol-use rates approach the higher rates of Whites at age 29. Black-American Indians face particularly high risk of problematic drinking over the life course. Additional research is needed to understand causal factors of alcohol-use among biracial individuals particularly Black-American Indians who may be at higher risk for alcohol misuse.

Source : P0001,
34463

Thème : **ETHNOLOGIE**

Wagner E.F.

Commentary on "An Investigation of the Relationship Between Alcohol Use and Major Depressive Disorder Across Hispanic National Groups" by Jetelina and Colleagues.*Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, **2016**, Vol.40, n°6, 1226-1227

Mots-clefs : PREVALENCE/DEPRESSION/POPULATION

HISPANIQUE/ETHNOLOGIE/ETHNIE/ETUDE

TRANSVERSALE/PSYCHOPATHOLOGIE/ALCOOLISATION

JETELINA AND COLLEAGUES (2016) provide us with a rigorous, well-executed study of the prevalence of depression and its association with drinking variables among 4 Hispanic subgroups. Cross-sectional data from 3 consecutive years (2010 to 2012) of the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) were pooled to create a data set of more than 19,000 Hispanic adults living in the U.S. Hispanic subgroups included individuals of Mexican, Cuban, Puerto Rican, and South/Central American origin. Data were examined using bivariate chi-square and *t*-tests, and multivariate logistic regression.

Source : P0004,
34513

Thème : **ETHNOLOGIE**

Delker E., Brown Q., Hasin D.S.

Alcohol consumption in demographic subpopulations - An epidemiologic overview*Alcohol Research: Current Reviews*, **2016**, Vol.38, n°1, 7-15

Mots-clefs : CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/ETATS-UNIS/STATUT SOCIO-

DEMOGRAPHIQUE/ETUDE DE

COHORTE/ETHNIE/DEPENDANCE/PREVALENCE/CONSEQUENCE/RISQUE
/COMPORTEMENT

Alcohol consumption is common across subpopulations in the United States. However, the health burden associated with alcohol consumption varies across groups, including those defined by demographic characteristics such as age, race/ethnicity, and gender. Large national surveys, such as the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions and the National Survey on Drug Use and Health, found that young adults ages 18–25 were at particularly high risk of alcohol use disorder and unintentional injury caused by drinking. These surveys furthermore identified significant variability in alcohol consumption and its consequences among racial/ethnic groups. White respondents reported the highest prevalence of current alcohol consumption, whereas alcohol abuse and dependence were most prevalent among Native Americans. Native Americans and Blacks also were most vulnerable to alcohol-related health consequences. Even within ethnic groups, there was variability between and among different subpopulations. With respect to gender, men reported more alcohol consumption and binge drinking than women, especially in older cohorts. Men also were at greater risk of alcohol abuse and dependence, liver cirrhosis, homicide after alcohol consumption, and drinking and driving. Systematic identification and measurement of the variability across demographics will guide prevention and intervention efforts, as well as future research.

Source : P0006,
34534

Thème : **ETHNOLOGIE**

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

Under-research demographics: heavy episodic drinking and alcohol-related problems among asian american

Alcohol Research: Current Reviews, 2016, Vol.38, n°1, 17-25

Mots-clefs : POPULATION ASIATIQUE/ETATS-UNIS/ETHNIE/JEUNE ADULTE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/PREVALENCE/RISQUE/CULTURE/PERCEPTION/ADH/ALDH/GENETIQUE

Historically, Asian Americans have reported lower rates of alcohol misuse compared with other racial/ethnic groups (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration 2009; Wechsler et al. 2000). However, epidemiological data illustrates that heavy episodic drinking and alcohol abuse are significant and increasing among U.S.-born Asian-American young adults ages 18–25 (Grant et al. 2004). Within one decade alone, the prevalence of alcohol abuse increased fivefold among Asian Americans, from 0.74 percent in 1991–1992 to 3.89 percent in 2001–2002 (Grant et al. 2004). Moreover, recent studies have identified high-risk subgroups of Asian-American young adults who engage in higher rates of heavy episodic drinking compared with their Asian-American peers (Iwamoto et al. 2010). Additionally, some U.S.-born Asian-American ethnic subgroups may engage in heavy episodic drinking at comparable rates to high-risk groups (e.g., college fraternity members) in the general population (Iwamoto et al. 2011b). Despite this growing concern, Asian Americans are perceived as a low-risk group with respect to alcohol problems, partially because of the “model minority” myth and the stereotype of Asian Americans generally being well assimilated to U.S. culture, being financially and academically successful, and with low levels of psychological distress (Gupta et al. 2011).

Source : P0006,
34535

Thème : **ETHNOLOGIE**

Schmidt L.A.

Recent developments in alcohol services research on access to care

Alcohol Research: Current Reviews, 2016, Vol.38, n°1, 27-33

Mots-clefs : ETATS-UNIS/PRISE EN CHARGE/TRAITEMENT/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/ETHNIE/AGE/SEXE

In the United States, only about 10 percent of people with an alcohol or drug use disorder receive care for the condition, pointing to a large treatment gap. Several personal characteristics influence whether a person will receive treatment; additionally, many people with an alcohol use disorder do not perceive the need for treatment. The extent of the treatment gap differs somewhat across different population subgroups, such as those based on gender, age, or race and ethnicity. Recent health care reforms, such as implementation of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010, likely will improve access to substance abuse treatment. In addition, new treatment approaches, service delivery systems, and payment innovations may facilitate access to substance abuse services. Nevertheless, efforts to bridge the treatment gap will continue to be needed to ensure that all people who need alcohol and drug abuse treatment can actually receive it.

Source : P0006,
34536

Thème : **ETHNOLOGIE**

Blume A.W.

Advances in substance abuse prevention and treatment interventions among racial, ethnic, and sexual minority populations

Alcohol Research: Current Reviews, 2016, Vol.38, n°1, 47-54

Mots-clefs : ETHNOLOGIE/ETHNIE/MINORITE INDIENNE/ETATS-UNIS/TRAITEMENT/INTERVENTION BREVE/CULTURE/PREVENTION

Substance abuse research among racial, ethnic, and sexual minority populations historically has lagged behind that conducted with majority samples. However, interesting and potentially important advances in prevention, brief interventions, and treatment have been made in the last few years, at least among some minority populations, such as American Indian youth. New prevention efforts have focused on point-of-sale interventions for alcohol, as well as on family-unit interventions designed with subpopulation cultural values in mind. In addition, previously established evidence-based and culturally relevant interventions are being combined with computer technology. Empirical data support using brief interventions with patients of color in medical settings, capitalizing on teachable and reachable moments during a physical trauma or other health crisis. Finally, use of empirically supported treatment may be helpful, with a caveat that these interventions must appropriately match cultural traditions and respect the values of the clients. More research clearly is needed, especially among certain minority populations in the United States. A greater emphasis should be placed on developing novel, culturally grounded interventions in partnership with communities, in addition to adapting existing mainstream interventions for use by other cultures.

Source : P0006,
34538

Thème : **ETHNOLOGIE**

Mills B.A., Caetano R.

Alcohol use and related problems along the United States-Mexico Border

Alcohol Research: Current Reviews, 2016, Vol.38, n°1, 79-81

Mots-clefs : ETATS-UNIS/MEXIQUE/ETHNIE/SANTE/PATHOLOGIE/POLITIQUE EN MATIERE D'ALCOOL/AGE MINIMUM LEGAL/FACTEUR DE RISQUE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE/DEPENDANCE

The southern border the United States shares with Mexico has been of particular interest to alcohol researchers because of the presence of multiple risk factors conducive to alcohol-related problems. The border region spans 2,000 miles and is home to more than 7 million U.S. residents of predominantly Mexican-American ethnicity.

Compared with other areas of the United States, border residents have higher rates of poverty, undereducation, and unemployment (Gerber 2009; Soden 2006). They also are at elevated risk for multiple negative health outcomes, including tuberculosis, hepatitis A, diabetes, and liver disease (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2008; Pan American

Health Organization 2007; Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts 2003) and are differentially affected by crime related to illegal drug trafficking (Office of National Drug Control Policy 2011).

The border also separates two distinct geopolitical areas with longstanding differences in alcohol policy. In Mexico, the legal drinking age is 18, compared with 21 in the United States, and alcohol is comparatively inexpensive. The many Mexican bars within walking distance of the border cater primarily to people in younger age-groups who travel from U.S. border towns to Mexico specifically to capitalize on the cheap alcohol and easier access (Lange and Voas 2000; Lange et al. 2002).

Consistent with the risk factors described above, early studies of alcohol use within border populations showed that border residents were at higher risk for some alcohol outcomes compared with people who do not live near the border. However, the findings varied depending on the following factors:

- The populations studied—for example, Texas versus California;
 - The comparison group used—for example, U.S. Hispanics versus U.S. Mexican Americans; and
 - The specific alcohol outcome in question—for example, alcohol use versus alcohol-related problems (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration 2004; Wallisch 1998; Wallisch and Spence 2006; see also Harrison and Kennedy 1996; Holck et al. 1984).
- Demonstrating the difficulties of finding good comparison groups, one study (Wallisch and Spence 2006) showed that, compared with more densely populated areas, rates of binge drinking and alcohol dependence tend to be higher in colonias, which are unregulated and sparsely populated settlements within the U.S. border region that often lack basic public services.

Source : P0006,
34542

Thème : **VIOLENCE**

Liang W., Chikritzhs T.

Examining the Relationship between Heavy Alcohol Use and Assaults: With Adjustment for the Effects of Unmeasured Confounders

BioMed research international, 2015, 10 p.

Mots-clefs : VIOLENCE/COMPORTEMENT/AGRESSION/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/RISQUE

BACKGROUND:

Experimental studies suggest that alcohol can lead to aggression in laboratory settings; however, it is impossible to test the causal relationship between alcohol use and real-life violence among humans in randomized clinical trials. Objectives. (i) To examine the relationship between heavy alcohol use and assaults in a population based study; (ii) to demonstrate the proxy outcome method, as a means of controlling the effects of unknown/unmeasured confounders in observational studies.

METHODS:

This study used data collected from three waves of the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH). The effects of heavy alcohol use on assault were measured using multivariable logistic regressions in conjunction with the proxy outcome method.

RESULTS:

Application of the proxy outcome method indicated that effect sizes of heavy alcohol use on the risk of assault were overestimated in the standard models. After adjusting for the effects

of unknown/unmeasured confounders, the risk of assault remained 43% and 63% higher ($P < 0.05$) among participants who consumed 5+ drinks/day for 5-8 days/month and 9-30 days/month, respectively.

CONCLUSIONS:

Even after adjustment for unknown/unmeasured confounders the association between heavy alcohol use and risk of violence remained significant. These findings support the hypothesis that heavy alcohol use can cause violence.

Source : *TAP 007 775*,
34382

Thème : **VIOLENCE**

Valenstein-Mah H., Larimer M., Zoellner L., Kaysen D.

Blackout Drinking Predicts Sexual Revictimization in a College Sample of Binge-Drinking Women

Journal of Traumatic Stress, 2015, Vol.28, n°5, 484-488

Mots-clés : VICTIMISATION/SEXUALITE/ETATS-UNIS/MILIEU SCOLAIRE/FEMME/ALCOOLISATION/RISQUE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/CONSEQUENCE/ABUS SEXUEL/VIOLENCE

Sexual victimization is prevalent on U.S. college campuses. Some women experience multiple sexual victimizations with heightened risk among those with prior victimization histories. One risk factor for sexual revictimization is alcohol use. Most research has focused on associations between alcohol consumption and revictimization. The current study's objective was to understand potential mechanisms by which drinking confers risk for revictimization. We hypothesized that specific drinking consequences would predict risk for revictimization above and beyond the quantity of alcohol consumed. There were 162 binge-drinking female students (mean age = 20.21 years, 71.3% White, 36.9% juniors) from the University of Washington who were assessed for baseline victimization (categorized as childhood vs. adolescent victimization), quantity of alcohol consumed, and drinking consequences experienced, then assessed 30 days later for revictimization. There were 40 (24.6%) women who were revictimized in the following 30 days. Results showed that blackout drinking at baseline predicted incapacitated sexual revictimization among women previously victimized as adolescents, after accounting for quantity of alcohol consumed ($OR = 1.79$, 95% CI [1.07, 3.01]). Other drinking consequences were not strongly predictive of revictimization. Adolescent sexual victimization was an important predictor of sexual revictimization in college women; blackout drinking may confer unique risk for revictimization.

Source : *TAP 007 790*,
34397

Thème : **VIOLENCE**

Werner K.B., Grant J.D., McCutcheon V.V., Madden P.A., Heath A.C., Bucholz K.K., Sartor CE.

Differences in childhood physical abuse reporting and the association between CPA and alcohol use disorder in European American and African American women

Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2016, Vol.30, n°4, 423-433

Mots-clefs : ABUS PHYSIQUE/ENFANCE/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/MISSOURI/ADOLESCENT/JEUNE/JUMENT/POPULATION NOIRE/FEMME/ENTRETIEN/COMPORTEMENT/TRAUMA/ETHNIE/DEPRESSION/CANNABIS/DEPENDANCE/ETIOLOGIE/PARENT

The goal of the current study was to examine whether the magnitude of the association between childhood physical abuse (CPA) and alcohol use disorder (AUD) varies by type of CPA assessment and race of the respondents. Data are from the Missouri adolescent female twins study and the Missouri family study ($N = 4508$) where 21.2% identified as African American (AA) and 78.8% as European American (EA); mean age = 23.8. Data were collected using a structured comprehensive interview which assessed CPA experiences using behavioral questions about specific abusive behaviors and trauma checklist items. Cox proportional hazards regression analyses were conducted, adjusting for additional risk factors associated with AUD, including co-occurring psychiatric disorders (defined as time-varying) and parental alcohol misuse. Overall, CPA reporting patterns were highly correlated (tetrachoric $\rho = 0.73$); although, only 25.8% of women who endorsed behaviorally defined CPA also endorsed checklist items whereas 72.2% of women who endorsed checklist items also endorsed behavioral questions. Racial disparities were evident, with behaviorally defined CPA increasing the hazard for AUD in EA but not AA women. Additional racial disparities in the risk for AUD were observed: increased hazard for AUD were associated with major depressive disorder in AA, and cannabis dependence and paternal alcohol problems in EA, women. Results demonstrate the relevance of the type of CPA measure in assessing CPA in studies of alcohol-related problems-behavioral items may be more inclusive of CPA exposure and more predictive of AUD- and highlight racial distinctions of AUD etiology in women.

Source : *P0089*,
34446

Thème : **VIOLENCE**

Miller P., Zinkiewicz L., Hayley A., Sonderlund A., Litherland S., Medew-Ewen T., Wells S., Graham K.

Barroom Aggression Among Australian Men: Associations With Heavy Episodic Drinking, Conformity to Masculine Norms, and Personal and Perceived Peer Approval of Barroom Aggression

Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, 2016, Vol.77, n°3, 421-430

Mots-clefs : CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/AGRESSION/HOMME/PAIR/AUSTRALIE/QUESTIONNAIRE/INTERNET/NORME

SOCIALE/VIOLENCE/COMPORTEMENT/BAR/ANTHROPOLOGIE

Research suggests that heavy episodic drinking (HED), perceived peer norms, and personal approval of aggression influence male barroom aggression (MBA). Qualitative research suggests that conformity to hegemonic masculine gender norms also influences MBA; however, quantitative research on the direct and indirect influence of masculinity on MBA is limited. This study tested the relationships between HED, conformity to masculine gender norms, and personal approval and peer approval of MBA on MBA perpetration, as well as the indirect effect of masculine norms on MBA via HED. A convenience sample of Australian men ($N = 322$; mean age = 21.05 years, $SD = 1.95$; 76.9% university students) completed an online questionnaire, assessing HED and MBA over the previous year, and

subscales of the Beliefs and Attitudes Towards Male Alcohol-Related Aggression Inventory and Conformity to Masculine Norms Inventory-46. Negative binomial regression analyses found that, overall, HED, male peer approval, and personal approval of MBA directly predicted increased risk of verbal and physical MBA perpetration. Greater conformity to specific masculine norms also increased (Power Over Women) and decreased (Emotional Control, Heterosexual Self-Presentation) risk of MBA perpetration. The masculine norms Risk Taking, Playboy, and Emotional Control were found to be indirect predictors of MBA via HED. Risk of MBA perpetration is increased primarily by HED as a direct, but also mediating, predictor. Personal and male peer approval of MBA, and specific masculine norms, further increase this risk whereas other masculine norms appear protective.

Source : P0015,
34455

CONSOMMATION

Thème : ALCOOLISATION - MODE DE CONSOMMATION

Huckle T., Gruenewald P., Ponicki W.R.

Context-Specific Drinking Risks Among Young People.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°5, 1129-1135

Mots-clefs : JEUNE ADULTE/CONSEQUENCE/NOUVELLE-

ZELANDE/BAR/RISQUE/CONSOMMATION/MODE DE

CONSOMMATION/ENVIRONNEMENT/ENVIRONNEMENT DU BUVEUR

Limited research suggests the context in which drinking occurs may contribute to specific alcohol-related consequences. Therefore the aims are to (i) determine whether the use of drinking contexts affects risks for several drinking consequences among young people in the general population and (ii) assess the degree to which additional risks are associated with greater levels of drinking in those contexts. A New Zealand survey of 16- to 29-year-olds asked about context-specific drinking and incidence of alcohol-related consequences grouped as follows: total, alcohol-related disorderly behavior, symptoms of dependence, effects of heavier drinking, and felt effects the next day. A context-specific dose-response model separated the effects of frequency (i.e., how often someone consumes 1 drink in each context) and context-specific quantity (i.e., the count of each successive drink consumed above the first), and these were estimated as predictors of consequences. Demographic covariates were included. *Exposure* (number of visits): Increased exposure to drinking at bars/nightclubs, even at a very low level of consumption, that is, 1 drink, was independently related to the experience of greater consequences, including alcohol-related disorderly behavior. Risks for alcohol-related consequences were more strongly related to exposure to bars/nightclubs than they were to heavier drinking in that context. Greater use of private motor vehicles and outdoor public places was also associated with greater consequences (independently of the heavier drinking in these contexts). *Quantity*: Risk of consequences associated with others' home, restaurants, and own home depended primarily on quantity consumed. Bars/nightclubs are inherently risky contexts for drinking by young people and improved controls are required. Drinking at others' home, private motor vehicles, and outdoor public places were also associated with consequences; prevention efforts increasing the price and reducing the availability of takeaway alcohol should work to reduce consequences at these contexts. Innovative context-specific interventions may be useful.

Source : P0004,

34428

Thème : **DEBIT DE BOISSONS**

Zhang X., Hatcher B., Clarkson L., Holt J., Bagchi S., Kanny D., Brewer R.D.
Changes in density of on-premises alcohol outlets and impact on violent crime, Atlanta, Georgia, 1997-2007.

Preventing Chronic Disease, 2015, Vol.12, E84

Mots-clefs : VENTE/VIOLENCE/ETATS-UNIS/ETUDE
 LONGITUDINALE/EUROPE/COMPORTEMENT
 INTRODUCTION:

Regulating alcohol outlet density is an evidence-based strategy for reducing excessive drinking. However, the effect of this strategy on violent crime has not been well characterized. A reduction in alcohol outlet density in the Buckhead neighborhood of Atlanta from 2003 through 2007 provided an opportunity to evaluate this effect.

METHODS:

We conducted a community-based longitudinal study to evaluate the impact of changes in alcohol outlet density on violent crime in Buckhead compared with 2 other cluster areas in Atlanta (Midtown and Downtown) with high densities of alcohol outlets, from 1997 through 2002 (preintervention) to 2003 through 2007 (postintervention). The relationship between exposures to on-premises retail alcohol outlets and violent crime were assessed by using annual spatially defined indices at the census block level. Multilevel regression models were used to evaluate the relationship between changes in exposure to on-premises alcohol outlets and violent crime while controlling for potential census block-level confounders.

RESULTS:

A 3% relative reduction in alcohol outlet density in Buckhead from 1997-2002 to 2003-2007 was associated with a 2-fold greater reduction in exposure to violent crime than occurred in Midtown or Downtown, where exposure to on-premises retail alcohol outlets increased. The magnitude of the association between exposure to alcohol outlets and violent crime was 2 to 5 times greater in Buckhead than in either Midtown or Downtown during the postintervention period.

CONCLUSIONS:

A modest reduction in alcohol outlet density can substantially reduce exposure to violent crime in neighborhoods with high density of alcohol outlets. Routine monitoring of community exposure to alcohol outlets could also inform the regulation of alcohol outlet density, consistent with *Guide to Community Preventive Services* recommendations.

Source : *TAP 007 807*,
34530

Thème : **ENQUETE DE CONSOMMATION**

Stockwell T., Zhao J., Greenfield T., Li J., Livingston M., Meng Y.
Estimating under- and over-reporting of drinking in national surveys of alcohol consumption: identification of consistent biases across four English-speaking countries

Addiction, 2016, Vol.111, n°7, 1203-1213

Mots-clefs : CONSOMMATION DECLAREE/MODE DE
 CONSOMMATION/AUSTRALIE/CANADA/ETATS-

UNIS/ANGLETERRE/FREQUENCE DE

CONSOMMATION/EVALUATION/BIAIS/ENQUETE DE CONSOMMATION

Questions about drinking 'yesterday' have been used to correct under-reporting of typical alcohol consumption in surveys. We use this method to explore patterns of over- and under-reporting of drinking quantity and frequency by population subgroups in four countries. Multivariate linear regression analyses comparing estimates of typical quantity and frequency of alcohol consumption with and without adjustments using the yesterday method. Survey respondents in Australia ($n = 26\ 648$), Canada ($n = 43\ 371$), USA ($n = 7969$) and England ($n = 8610$). Estimates of typical drinking quantities and frequencies over the past year plus quantity of alcohol consumed the previous day. Typical frequency was underestimated by less frequent drinkers in each country. For example, after adjustment for design effects and age, Australian males self-reporting drinking 'less than once a month' were estimated to have in fact drunk an average of 14.70 (± 0.59) days in the past year compared with the standard assumption of 6 days ($t = 50.5$, $P < 0.001$). Drinking quantity 'yesterday' was not significantly different overall from self-reported typical quantities during the past year in Canada, the United States and England, but slightly lower in Australia (e.g. 2.66 versus 3.04 drinks, $t = 20.4$, $P < 0.01$ for women). People who describe themselves as less frequent drinkers appear to under-report their drinking frequency substantially, but country and subgroup-specific corrections can be estimated. Detailed questions using the yesterday method can help correct under-reporting of quantity of drinking.

Source : P0007,
34438

Thème : **ENQUETE DE CONSOMMATION**

Rehm J., Larsen E., Lewis-Laietmark C., Gheorghe P., Poznyak V., Rekve D., Fleischmann A.

Estimation of Unrecorded Alcohol Consumption in Low-, Middle-, and High-Income Economies for 2010.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°6, 1283-1289

Mots-clefs :

REVENU/STATISTIQUE/EVALUATION/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/PREVALENCE/METHODOLOGIE/ETUDE COMPARATIVE

Consumption of unrecorded alcohol is prevalent, especially in low-income countries (LIC). Monitoring and reduction of unrecorded consumption have been asked for in the World Health Organization (WHO) global strategy to reduce the harmful use of alcohol. To date, only a few countries have installed monitoring systems, however. As part of the WHO global monitoring, an expert survey using the nominal group technique, a variant of Delphi studies, was conducted to assess level and characteristics of unrecorded consumption in 46 member states. One hundred experts responded. Descriptive statistics and repeated analysis of covariance were used to analyze the data. The study showed feasibility of the chosen methodology to elicit information of unrecorded consumption with experts responding for 74% of the countries. Response rate was lower for LIC. Compared to prior WHO estimates, experts tended to estimate higher unrecorded consumption for LIC, and lower unrecorded consumption for high-income countries. Unrecorded consumption was seen as a financial, public health, and social problem by the majority of experts. Homemade alcohol was the most prevalent subcategory of unrecorded consumption globally. The chosen methodology was feasible, and new information about consumption of unrecorded consumption could be gathered. There is still a need for increasing efforts of national monitoring, especially in LIC.

Source : P0004,
34519

Thème : **ENQUETE DE CONSOMMATION**

La génération Y et le vin

2016, 19 p.

Mots-clefs : JEUNE/JEUNE ADULTE/VIN/ADULTE/MODE DE
CONSOMMATION/ENQUETE DE
CONSOMMATION/FAMILLE/PARENT/PAIR/ENVIRONNEMENT

L'étude Ifop / Vin & Société réalisée à l'occasion du Vinocamp 2016 nous enseigne que les jeunes Français de 18 à 30 ans, la fameuse « génération Y » ou les « millennials », reproduisent le modèle culturel traditionnel transmis par leurs parents, qu'il s'agisse de l'image du vin, de la façon de le consommer, ou de le découvrir.

Le vin constitue un lien qui unit les générations entre elles, autour du repas, pour des moments de partage et de convivialité. Plus les jeunes auront été sensibilisés par leurs aînés, plus ils seront enclins à reproduire un rapport traditionnel et classique vis-à-vis de ce produit.

Si la consommation de vin à l'apéritif est une pratique émergente, elle n'émane pas en priorité des tranches d'âge les plus jeunes qui restent sur un rapport traditionnel et classique vis-à-vis de ce produit : seulement 12% des jeunes Français qui consomment du vin le font à l'apéritif. Les données nous permettent d'en déduire que la découverte et l'intérêt du vin viennent progressivement avec l'âge et l'installation dans une vie adulte.

Source : TAP 007 811,
34549

CULTURE

Thème : **CULTURE**

Nahoum-Grappe V., Eloï T., Alexandre-Bidon D., Delon M., Demartini A.E., Guégan S., Kalifa D., Cordereix P., Desbuissons F., Diaz J.L., Lapaque S., Ferrier M.

Ivresses - Alcool, sociabilité et création littéraire

Revue de la Bibliothèque nationale de France, 2016, n°53, 8-125

Mots-clefs :

IVRESSE/HISTOIRE/CULTURE/SOCIOLOGIE/ANTHROPOLOGIE/ETHNOLOGIE/COMPORTEMENT/SOCIETE/LITTERATURE

La question de l'ivresse ne se limite pas à celle de l'éthylisme, ni même à celle de l'alcool, qu'elle excède toutes deux largement. Pour Baudelaire, l'« impératif éthylique » – reflet inversé de la morale d'une époque qui réprovoque les excès de boisson, et à laquelle répond à un siècle de distance l'équivoque « L'abus d'alcool est dangereux pour la santé » des publicités... pour l'alcool –, cette injonction, donc, s'étend bien au-delà de la consommation de vin. En effet, si l'état d'ébriété est nécessaire, la nature de l'adjuvant, elle, demeure contingente. Ce qu'Alfred de Musset résume dans la formule désormais proverbiale : « Qu'importe le flacon, pourvu qu'on ait l'ivresse ? »

De flacons, il sera abondamment question dans ce numéro. Ce qu'on découvre en les ouvrant tantôt flatte, tantôt déconcerte, tantôt encore subvertit le sens commun. La question

de l'ivresse peut bien s'avérer fondatrice – « unique » –, celle-ci n'en appelle pas moins une réponse plurielle. Un survol de l'histoire permet de vérifier que la vision exaltée de l'ivresse plébiscitée par l'auteur des *Fleurs du mal* est loin d'être partagée. De l'ivresse à l'ivrognerie, du divin nectar à l'ignoble gnôle, du vin qui inspire à la bibine qui abrutit, en un mot du spirituel au spiritueux, l'imaginaire de l'ivresse se révèle d'une infinie richesse. En permanence, il oscille entre deux pôles, positif et négatif, qui délimitent le cadre mental d'une société buvante, ou bien tempérante, voire encore abstinent, c'est selon.

Entre le culte bachique de l'Antiquité romaine et l'« ivresse joyeuse » du Moyen Âge, l'ivresse philosophique des Lumières et l'hygiénisme du XIXe siècle, le champagne de la Belle Époque et le pinard des tranchées de 1914, l'absinthe des poètes et la vinasse du prolétaire, l'alcoolisme mondain et la soulographie ordinaire, il existe ainsi davantage de représentations, de pratiques, de sociabilités et même, dans certains cas, de véritables traditions de l'ivresse que d'appellations dans le vignoble français ! En toutes circonstances, cependant, l'ivresse agit comme un formidable révélateur. Avant d'ouvrir la séance de dégustation, on s'en remettra donc à la sagesse populaire, particulièrement créative en l'espèce, qui nous enseigne que « la vérité se trouve au fond de la bouteille ». Et que lorsque le vin est tiré...

Source : *B BNF*,
34475

Thème : **PUBLICITE**

Jones S.C., Robinson L., Barrie L., Francis K., Lee J.K.

Association Between Young Australian's Drinking Behaviours and Their Interactions With Alcohol Brands on Facebook: Results of an Online Survey.

Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2016, Vol.51, n°4, 474-480

Mots-clés :

JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/RESEAU/SOCIOLOGIE/COMPORTEMENT/ETUDE TRANSVERSALE/AUSTRALIE/INTERNET/ETHANOL/MARQUE/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/MARKETING/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/PUBLICITE

To examine the association of alcohol-brand social networking pages and Facebook users' drinking attitudes and behaviours. Cross-sectional, self-report data were obtained from a convenience sample of 283 Australian Facebook users aged 16-24 years via an online survey. More than half of the respondents reported using Facebook for more than an hour daily. While only 20% had actively interacted with an alcohol brand on Facebook, we found a significant association between this active interaction and alcohol consumption, and a strong association between engagement with alcohol brands on Facebook and problematic drinking. The findings of this study demonstrate the need for further research into the complex interaction between social networking and alcohol consumption, and add support to calls for effective regulation of alcohol marketing on social network platforms.

Source : *P0003*,
34489

Thème : **PUBLICITE**

Weaver E.R., Wright C.J., Dietze P.M., Lim M.S.

'A Drink That Makes You Feel Happier, Relaxed and Loving': Young People's Perceptions of Alcohol Advertising on Facebook.

Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2016, Vol.51, n°4, 481-486

Mots-clefs : JEUNE/PERCEPTION/PUBLICITE/INTERNET/ETUDE
TRANSVERSALE/AUSTRALIE/MARQUE/QUESTIONNAIRE/RELAXATION/HU
MEUR/SOCIOLOGIE/RESEAU/MARKETING

To explore young people's perceptions of alcohol advertising on Facebook and investigate perceived compliance with the Alcohol Beverages Advertising Code (ABAC). An online cross-sectional survey with 172 Australians aged 16-29 years recruited from a market research website and via Facebook. We compiled advertisements from six popular alcohol brands' Australian Facebook pages and asked respondents for their perceptions and interpretations in open and closed-ended questions. Open-ended responses most commonly indicated that the main messages of the advertisements related to social success. In closed-ended questions, respondents perceived advertisements implied that alcohol facilitated relaxation (67%), improved mood (65%), social success (57%) and confidence (49%). Young people identified the main themes of alcohol advertising on Facebook as related to social success and significant improvement in mood. Young people's interpretations of Facebook alcohol advertising suggest breaches of ABAC guidelines. Strengthening the enforcement and application of the ABAC and social media alcohol advertising policies is justified.

Source : P0003,
34490

Thème : **PUBLICITE**

Barry A.E., Bates A.M., Olusanya O., Vinal C.E., Martin E., Peoples J.E., Jackson Z.A., Billinger S.A., Yusuf A., Cauley D.A., Montano J.R.

Alcohol Marketing on Twitter and Instagram: Evidence of Directly Advertising to Youth/Adolescents.

Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2016, Vol.51, n°4, 487-492

Mots-clefs :

MARKETING/RESEAU/SOCIOLOGIE/INTERNET/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/MA
RQUE/PUBLICITE/COMMUNICATION/INDUSTRIE/PRODUCTEUR/INITIATI
ON

Assess whether alcohol companies restrict youth/adolescent access, interaction, and exposure to their marketing on Twitter and Instagram. Employed five fictitious male and female Twitter ($n = 10$) and Instagram ($n = 10$) user profiles aged 13, 15, 17, 19 and/or 21. Using cellular smartphones, we determined whether profiles could (a) interact with advertising content-e.g. retweet, view video or picture content, comment, share URL; and/or (b) follow and directly receive advertising material updates from the official Instagram and Twitter pages of 22 alcohol brands for 30 days. All user profiles could fully access, view, and interact with alcohol industry content posted on Instagram and Twitter. Twitter's age-gate, which restricts access for those under 21, successfully prevented underage profiles from following and subsequently receiving promotional material/updates. The two 21+ profiles collectively received 1836 alcohol-related tweets within 30 days. All Instagram profiles, however, were able to follow all alcohol brand pages and received an average of 362 advertisements within 30 days. The quantity of promotional updates increased throughout the week, reaching their peak on Thursday and Friday. Representatives/controllers of alcohol brand Instagram pages would respond directly to our underage user's comments. The alcohol industry is in violation of their proposed self-regulation guidelines for digital marketing communications on Instagram. While Twitter's age-gate effectively blocked direct

to phone updates, unhindered access to post was possible. Everyday our fictitious profiles, even those as young as 13, were bombarded with alcohol industry messages and promotional material directly to their smartphones.

Source : P0003,
34491

Thème : **RELIGION - SPIRITUALITE**

Chartier K.G., Dick D.M., Almasy L., Chan G., Aliev F., Schuckit M.A., Scott D.M., Kramer J., Bucholz K.K., Bierut L.J., Nurnberger J., Porjesz B., Hesselbrock V.M.
Interactions Between Alcohol Metabolism Genes and Religious Involvement in Association With Maximum Drinks and Alcohol Dependence Symptoms

Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, 2016, Vol.77, n°3, 393-404

Mots-clefs :

GENE/GENETIQUE/ADH/ENVIRONNEMENT/ETHNIE/PHENOTYPE/DSM-IV/DEPENDANCE/RELIGION/RISQUE/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL

Variations in the genes encoding alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH) enzymes are associated with both alcohol consumption and dependence in multiple populations. Additionally, some environmental factors have been recognized as modifiers of these relationships. This study examined the modifying effect of religious involvement on relationships between *ADH* gene variants and alcohol consumption-related phenotypes. Subjects were African American, European American, and Hispanic American adults with lifetime exposure to alcohol ($N = 7,716$; 53% female) from the Collaborative Study on the Genetics of Alcoholism. Genetic markers included *ADH1B*-rs1229984, *ADH1B*-rs2066702, *ADH1C*-rs698, *ADH4*-rs1042364, and *ADH4*-rs1800759. Phenotypes were maximum drinks consumed in a 24-hour period and total number of alcohol dependence symptoms according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition. Religious involvement was defined by self-reported religious services attendance. Both religious involvement and *ADH1B*-rs1229984 were negatively associated with the number of maximum drinks consumed and the number of lifetime alcohol dependence symptoms endorsed. The interactions of religious involvement with *ADH1B*-rs2066702, *ADH1C*-rs698, and *ADH4*-rs1042364 were significantly associated with maximum drinks and alcohol dependence symptoms. Risk variants had weaker associations with maximum drinks and alcohol dependence symptoms as a function of increasing religious involvement. This study provided initial evidence of a modifying effect for religious involvement on relationships between ADH variants and maximum drinks and alcohol dependence symptoms.

Source : P0015,
34452

Thème : **RELIGION - SPIRITUALITE**

Witkiewitz K., McCallion E., Kirouac M.

Religious affiliation and spiritual practices: an examination of the role of spirituality in alcohol use and alcohol use disorder

Alcohol Research: Current Reviews, 2016, Vol.38, n°1, 55-58

Mots-clefs : RELIGION/SPIRITUALITE/PROBLEME LIE A
L'ALCOOL/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/TRATTEMENT/GUERISON

Religious affiliation, spirituality, and spiritual practices often have been studied as protective factors in the prevention and treatment of hazardous alcohol consumption (defined as drinking at a level that causes significant problems in functioning or that increases potential harms) and alcohol use disorder (AUD). Specifically, researchers have been interested in whether spirituality and spiritual practices, commonly associated with personal transformation, may also help in personal transformation of substance use behaviors. Personal transformation may involve elements—such as mindfulness and acceptance of a problem—that form the bases of behavioral treatments for substance use disorders, including AUD. Therefore, researchers are interested in whether spirituality can have a positive influence on AUD recovery.

This sidebar reviews some of the recent research that evaluates the role of spirituality in the etiology, maintenance, and treatment of hazardous drinking and AUD, as well as the efficacy of spiritual practices, including meditation and prayer, in reducing alcohol use and preventing relapse following treatment for an AUD. It also discusses results from qualitative studies that have examined life experiences and spirituality as key sources of support among individuals who have recovered from an AUD. Finally, it mentions opportunities for integrating spiritual beliefs and practices into existing empirically supported treatments for hazardous drinking and AUD.

Source : *P0006*,
34539

Thème : **SOCIETE**

Sudhinaraset M., Wigglesworth C., Takeuchi D.T.

Social and cultural contexts of alcohol use - Influences in a social-ecological framework

Alcohol Research: Current Reviews, 2016, Vol.38, n°1, 35-45

Mots-clefs : ALCOOLISATION/CONSOMMATION
EXCESSIVE/CULTURE/SOCIETE/INFLUENCE/PAIR/FAMILLE/INFLUENCE
SOCIALE/SOCIOLOGIE

Alcohol use and misuse account for 3.3 million deaths every year, or 6 percent of all deaths worldwide. The harmful effects of alcohol misuse are far reaching and range from individual health risks, morbidity, and mortality to consequences for family, friends, and the larger society. This article reviews a few of the cultural and social influences on alcohol use and places individual alcohol use within the contexts and environments where people live and interact. It includes a discussion of macrolevel factors, such as advertising and marketing, immigration and discrimination factors, and how neighborhoods, families, and peers influence alcohol use. Specifically, the article describes how social and cultural contexts influence alcohol use/misuse and then explores future directions for alcohol research.

Source : *P0006*,
34537

Thème : **SOCIETE**

Dixon M.A., Chartier K.G.

Alcohol use Patterns among urban and rural residents - Demographic and social influences

Alcohol Research: Current Reviews, 2016, Vol.38, n°1, 69-77

Mots-clés : PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/GEOGRAPHIE/RISQUE/COMMUNAUTE RURALE/COMMUNAUTE URBAINE/PREVALENCE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE/COMPORTEMENT

Rates of alcohol use and alcohol use disorder (AUD) vary with geographic location. Research on risks for AUD associated with living in a rural versus urban setting is complicated by the varied systems used to classify geographic location. Studies comparing the prevalence of heavier or binge drinking and AUD based on a dichotomous urban/rural classification have mixed findings when compared with those using more detailed urban-to-rural categories. In addition, urban/rural residence interacts with other demographic factors such as age, U.S. region, and race/ethnicity to affect alcohol use. Social and cultural factors help explain the relationship between geographic location and alcohol use. However, this area of research could be improved by the use of standardized definitions as well as the analysis of a more complete urban-to-rural continuum (e.g., urban, suburban, and rural areas). Having a better understanding of how geographic characteristics influence alcohol use would help inform and improve prevention and treatment efforts.

Source : *P0006*,
34541

EFFET DE L'ALCOOL

Thème : EFFET DE L'ALCOOL

Wetherill R.R., Fromme K.

Alcohol-Induced Blackouts: A Review of Recent Clinical Research with Practical Implications and Recommendations for Future Studies.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°5, 922-935

Mots-clés : CONSEQUENCE/ETUDE CLINIQUE/LITTERATURE/PREVALENCE/COGNITION/MEMOIRE/NEUROBIOLOGIE/EFFET DE L'ALCOOL

Alcohol-induced blackouts, or memory loss for all or portions of events that occurred during a drinking episode, are reported by approximately 50% of drinkers and are associated with a wide range of negative consequences, including injury and death. As such, identifying the factors that contribute to and result from alcohol-induced blackouts is critical in developing effective prevention programs. Here, we provide an updated review (2010 to 2015) of clinical research focused on alcohol-induced blackouts, outline practical and clinical implications, and provide recommendations for future research. A comprehensive, systematic literature review was conducted to examine all articles published between January 2010 through August 2015 that focused on vulnerabilities, consequences, and possible mechanisms for alcohol-induced blackouts. Twenty-six studies reported on alcohol-induced blackouts. Fifteen studies examined prevalence and/or predictors of alcohol-induced blackouts. Six publications described the consequences of alcohol-induced blackouts, and 5 studies explored potential cognitive and neurobiological mechanisms underlying alcohol-induced blackouts. Recent research on alcohol-induced blackouts suggests that individual differences, not just alcohol consumption, increase the likelihood of experiencing an alcohol-induced blackout, and the consequences of alcohol-induced blackouts extend beyond the consequences related to the drinking episode to include psychiatric symptoms and neurobiological abnormalities. Prospective studies and a standardized assessment of

alcohol-induced blackouts are needed to fully characterize factors associated with alcohol-induced blackouts and to improve prevention strategies.

Source : *P0004*,
34404

Thème : **EFFET DE L'ALCOOL**

Choi S.J., Lee S.I., Joo E.Y.

Habitual Alcohol Consumption and Metabolic Syndrome in Patients with Sleep Disordered Breathing.

PLoS One, **2016**, Vol.11, n°8, e0161276

Mots-clefs : CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/PREVALENCE/SOMMEIL/APNEE DU SOMMEIL/HOMME/SUIVI/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/INDICE DE MASSE CORPORELLE/RISQUE/EFFET DE L'ALCOOL/PATHOLOGIE

To investigate the associations between amount of habitual alcohol consumption (HAC) and prevalence of metabolic syndrome (MetS), sleep, and sleep-disordered breathing (SDB). We enrolled 683 untreated SDB male patients (age: 54.4 ± 7.80 y, apnea-hypopnea index (AHI): 29.0 ± 21.53 /h). HAC was assessed as the average number of drinks consumed per week during the past 12 months. Anthropometric and biochemical markers were used to diagnose MetS. Clinical data and MetS components were compared according to the reported amounts of HAC (no drinking, light drinking <13 , heavy drinking ≥ 13 drinks/week). As reported, 78.9% of the participants ($n = 539$) were regular drinkers; 33.7% ($n = 230$) were habitually heavy drinkers (mean: 30.7 drinks/week), and 45.2% ($n = 309$) were light drinkers (5.1 drinks/week). The overall prevalence of MetS was 36.9% ($n = 252$) and was most common in heavy drinkers (40.5%). Compared to non-drinkers and light drinkers, heavy drinkers had the greatest body mass index (BMI) and waist circumference. Central obesity, hypertension, and hyperglycemia were most prevalent in heavy drinkers. Sleep quality and severity of SDB were the worst in heavy drinkers. After adjusting for age, AHI, and BMI, heavy drinkers had a 1.71 times greater risk of MetS when compared with non-drinkers, and light and heavy drinkers had a 2.06 and 2.11 times higher risk of severe SDB than non-drinkers. HAC may increase the prevalence of MetS and deteriorate sleep in relation to amount of alcohol intake. Even light drinkers had more than twice higher risk of severe SDB than non-drinkers.

Source : *TAP 007 810*,
34533

ENFANT

Thème : **ENFANT**

Rioux C., Castellanos-Ryan N., Parent S., Vitaro F., Tremblay R.E., Séguin J.R.

Differential susceptibility to environmental influences: Interactions between child temperament and parenting in adolescent alcohol use

Development and Psychopathology, **2016**, Vol.28, n°1, 265-275

Mots-clefs :

PARENT/EDUCATION/ADOLESCENT/RISQUE/ALCOOLISATION/COMPORTEMENT/ADOLESCENT/IMPULSIVITE/ENFANT

Temperament and parental practices (PP) are important predictors of adolescent alcohol use (AU); however, less is known about how they combine to increase or decrease risk of AU. This study examined whether age 6 temperament (i.e., impulsivity and inhibitory control) interacted with age 6 coercive PP and/or age 14 parental monitoring to predict AU at 15 years among 209 adolescents. Results showed that low parental monitoring was associated with more frequent AU and that coercive PP interacted with impulsivity to predict AU. This interaction was examined as a function of two models that were not studied before in the prediction of AU: the diathesis-stress model (i.e., impulsive children are more "vulnerable" to adverse PP than those with an easy temperament); and the differential susceptibility model (i.e., impulsive children are also more likely to benefit from good PP). Results supported the differential susceptibility model by showing that impulsive children were not only at higher risk for AU when combined with high coercive PP but also benefit from the absence of coercive PP. This supports the suggestion that the conception of certain temperament characteristics, or in this case impulsivity, as a "vulnerability" for adolescent AU, may need revision because it misrepresents the malleability it may imply.

Source : *TAP 007 774*,
34381

Thème : **ENFANT**

Gauffin K., Hjern A., Vinnerljung B., Björkenstam E.

Childhood Household Dysfunction, Social Inequality and Alcohol Related Illness in Young Adulthood. A Swedish National Cohort Study

PLoS One, 2016, Vol.11, n°3, e0151755

Mots-clefs : ENFANCE/STATUT SOCIO-ECONOMIQUE/SUEDE/ETUDE DE COHORTE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/MORTALITE/PATHOLOGIE/PARENT/RISQUE/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/MALADIE/DYSFONCTIONNEMENT

The aim of this paper is to estimate the cumulative effect of childhood household dysfunction (CHD) on alcohol related illness and death later in life and to test the interaction between CHD and socioeconomic background. The study utilised Swedish national registers including data of a Swedish national cohort born 1973-82 (n = 872,912), which was followed from age 18 to 29-40 years. Cox regression analyses were used to calculate hazard ratios (HR) for alcohol related illness or death in young adulthood. The CHD measure consisted of seven indicators: parental alcohol/drug misuse, mental health problems, criminality, death, divorce, social assistance, and child welfare interventions. Childhood socioeconomic position (SEP) was indicated by parental occupational status. Outcomes were alcohol related inpatient hospital care, specialised outpatient care or deaths. Using the highest socioeconomic group without CHD experience as a reference, those in the same socioeconomic group with one indicator of CHD had HRs of 2.1 [95% CI: 1.7-2.5], two CHD indicators 5.6 [4.4-7.1], three or more indicators 9.4 [7.1-12.4] for retrieving inpatient care. Socioeconomic disadvantage further increased the risks-those with low socioeconomic background and three CHD indicators or more had a HR of 12.5 [10.9-14.3]. Testing for interaction suggests that the combined HRs deviates from additivity [Synergy index: 1.6, 95% CI: 1.4-1.9]. The results for outpatient care were similar, but not as pronounced. In conclusion, this Swedish national cohort study shows that childhood household dysfunction is strongly and cumulatively associated to alcohol related illness later in life and that it interacts with socioeconomic disadvantage.

Source : *TAP 007 778*,

34385

Thème : **ENFANT**

Oberleitner L.M., Smith P.H., Weinberger A.H., Mazure C.M., McKee S.A.
Impact of Exposure to Childhood Maltreatment on Transitions to Alcohol Dependence in Women and Men

Child maltreatment, 2015, Vol.20, n°4, 301-308

Mots-clefs : ENFANT/ENFANCE/ABUS
 PHYSIQUE/DEPENDANCE/ETHANOL/ETUDE DE
 COHORTE/INITIATION/AGE DE DEBUT DE
 CONSOMMATION/SEXE/DIFFERENCE SEXUELLE/VIOLENCE
 BACKGROUND:

Childhood maltreatment decreases age of first use and speeds the transition from first use to dependence (i.e., telescoping) for alcohol use, however, it is currently unknown whether this influence is the same for men and women.

METHOD:

Analyses were conducted with the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (n = 34,653). Outcome variables included age of alcohol initiation and time to onset of Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition alcohol dependence. Predictor variables included gender and childhood maltreatment. Linear and Poisson regression analyses were conducted.

RESULTS:

Results demonstrated that in regard to age of drinking initiation, individuals who experienced childhood maltreatment initiated 1 year earlier than those without maltreatment, however, there was no interaction of this relationship with gender. Regarding the time to dependence, it was found that women who experienced childhood maltreatment demonstrated telescoping (shorter time between onset and dependence) compared to women without maltreatment and men (both with and without maltreatment).

CONCLUSION:

Women with a history of childhood maltreatment are particularly vulnerable to an accelerated time from initiation of alcohol use until dependence, a pattern indicative of increased negative alcohol-related outcomes. Findings highlight the need for development of gender-specific prevention efforts and behavioral treatments to aid in early intervention of problematic alcohol use in women.

Source : TAP 007 791,
 34398

Thème : **ENFANT**

Shin S.H., Chung Y., Rosenberg R.D.

Identifying Sensitive Periods for Alcohol Use: The Roles of Timing and Chronicity of Child Physical Abuse.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°5, 1020-1029

Mots-clefs : ENFANCE/ABUS PHYSIQUE/JEUNE
 ADULTE/ALCOOLISATION/COMPORTEMENT/PROBLEME LIE A
 L'ALCOOL/FACTEUR DE RISQUE/AGRESSION/VIOLENCE

Childhood maltreatment, particularly physical abuse (PA), increases the risk of alcohol use

during young adulthood. Although prior research underscores the importance of examining the roles of PA-event characteristics such as timing of and chronicity of PA in initiating and maintaining alcohol use, few studies have explored the risk of developing alcohol use based on the timing and chronicity of PA. Using a community sample of 300 young adults (ages 18 to 25), this study examined how variations in timing and chronicity of PA relate to 4 distinct drinking behaviors including drinking frequency, binge drinking, alcohol-related problems, and alcohol use disorder (AUD) in the past 12 months. We controlled for sociodemographic information, other types of maltreatment, and common risk factors for alcohol use, such as psychological distress, parental alcoholism, and peer alcohol use in all analyses. This study used person-centered and developmental-stage-based characterizations of PA timing and chronicity to explore the relationship between timing and chronicity of PA and later drinking behaviors. Overall, individuals who were physically abused, particularly during adolescence, and who chronically experienced PA, reported higher levels of monthly drinking frequency and more pathological drinking behaviors such as binge drinking, alcohol-related problems, and AUD. This study describes the specific roles of timing and chronicity of PA in understanding the increased vulnerability to alcohol use among victims of PA. Our findings suggest that PA during adolescence and chronic PA are related to problematic drinking behaviors in young adulthood.

Source : P0004,
34415

Thème : **ENFANT**

Nguyen T.T., Risbud R.D., Chambers C.D., Thomas J.D.

Dietary Nutrient Intake in School-Aged Children With Heavy Prenatal Alcohol Exposure.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°5, 1075-1082

Mots-clefs : NUTRITION/CERVEAU/ENFANT/EXPOSITION PRENATALE A L'ALCOOL/CONSOMMATION DECLAREE/NHANES/COGNITION/EFFET DE L'ALCOOL

Nutrition is an important factor that affects brain development. Nutritional deficiencies can exacerbate alcohol's damaging effects. Conversely, nutritional supplementation can serve a protective role against alcohol damage and may prove to be a worthwhile intervention strategy. This study investigated dietary intake in school-aged children with heavy prenatal alcohol exposure to understand their nutritional status, compared to a national sample of typically developing children and Dietary Reference Intakes. Dietary intake data were collected from children with confirmed histories of heavy prenatal alcohol exposure (5 to 10 years, $n = 55$) using the Automated Self-Administered 24-Hour Dietary Recall (ASA24). Observed nutrient levels were compared to the Dietary Reference Intakes to evaluate adequacy of nutrient intake as well as to national averages for same-aged children (*What We Eat in America*, NHANES 2007-2008). Alcohol-exposed children exhibited poorer nutritional status compared to the typically developing NHANES sample, consuming lower levels of protein, omega-3 fatty acids, magnesium, potassium, zinc, vitamins C and K, niacin, and choline. Moreover, their diets did not meet Recommended Dietary Allowance or Adequate Intake for dietary fiber, potassium, vitamins E and K, omega-3 fatty acids, and choline. The present findings are consistent with prior studies investigating nutritional intake in preschoolers with FASD, indicating that these children are vulnerable to nutritional inadequacies. Moreover, data suggest a specific profile of dietary intake in this population. As several nutrients are important for cognitive development, targeted interventions in

clinical populations might be effective in boosting outcomes. Thus, further clinical investigation into the role of nutrition in improving cognitive outcomes is warranted.

Source : *P0004*,
34422

Thème : **ENFANT**

Wadolowski M., Hutchinson D., Bruno R., Aiken A., Najman J.M., Kypri K., Slade T., McBride N., Mattick R.P.

Parents Who Supply Sips of Alcohol in Early Adolescence: A Prospective Study of Risk Factors

Pediatrics, **2016**, Vol.137, n°3, e20152611

Mots-clefs :

PARENT/INITIATION/ENFANT/ADOLESCENT/AUSTRALIE/ETUDE
LONGITUDINALE/PAIR/ADOLESCENT/ALCOOLISATION

BACKGROUND:

Parents are a major supplier of alcohol to adolescents, often initiating use with sips. Despite harms of adolescent alcohol use, research has not addressed the antecedents of such parental supply. This study investigated the prospective associations between familial, parental, peer, and adolescent characteristics on parental supply of sips.

METHODS:

Participants were 1729 parent-child dyads recruited from Grade 7 classes, as part of the Australian Parental Supply of Alcohol Longitudinal Study. Data are from baseline surveys (Time 1) and 1-year follow-up (Time 2). Unadjusted and adjusted logistic regressions tested prospective associations between Time 1 familial, parental, peer, and adolescent characteristics and Time 2 parental supply.

RESULTS:

In the fully adjusted model, parental supply was associated with increased parent-report of peer substance use (odds ratio [OR] = 1.20, 95% confidence ratio [CI], 1.08-1.34), increased home alcohol access (OR = 1.07, 95% CI, 1.03-1.11), and lenient alcohol-specific rules (OR=0.88, 95% CI, 0.78-0.99).

CONCLUSIONS:

Parents who perceived that their child engaged with substance-using peers were more likely to subsequently supply sips of alcohol. Parents may believe supply of a small quantity of alcohol will protect their child from unsupervised alcohol use with peers. It is also possible that parental perception of peer substance use may result in parents believing that this is a normative behavior for their child's age group, and in turn that supply is also normative. Further research is required to understand the impacts of such supply, even in small quantities, on adolescent alcohol use trajectories.

Source : *TAP 007 798*,
34443

Thème : **ENFANT**

Jackson K.M., Rogers M.L., Sartor C.E.

Parental divorce and initiation of alcohol use in early adolescence

Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, **2016**, Vol.30, n°4, 450-461

Mots-clefs :

PARENT/DIVORCE/ENFANCE/RISQUE/ADOLESCENT/DEPENDANCE/ETHANOL/INITIATION/HISTOIRE FAMILIALE/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/AGE/AGE DE DEBUT DE CONSOMMATION

Parental divorce/separation is among the most commonly endorsed adverse childhood events. It has been shown to increase subsequent risk of alcohol dependence and problems across adolescence and early adulthood, but its influence on early stages of alcohol involvement has only recently been explored. In the present study, we examined whether time to first full drink was accelerated among youth who experienced parental divorce/separation. To determine specificity of risk, models controlled for perceived stress as well as family history of alcoholism, current parental drinking, and internalizing and externalizing problems. Developmental specificity in terms of timing of both parental divorce and first drink was also examined. Participants were 931 middle-school students (488 girls, 443 boys) who were enrolled in a prospective study on drinking initiation and progression (52% female; 23% non-White, 11% Hispanic). Students indicated whether and at what age they had consumed a full drink of alcohol. Parental divorce/separation was coded from a parent-reported life-events inventory and was grouped based on age experienced (ages 0-5, ages 6-9, age 10+). Cox proportional hazard models showed increased risk for onset of drinking as a function of divorce/separation, even controlling for stress, parental alcohol involvement, and psychopathology. There was no evidence for developmental specificity of the divorce/separation effect based on when it occurred nor in timing of first drink. However, the effect of parental divorce/separation on initiation was magnified at higher levels of parental drinking. Given the rates of parental divorce/separation and its association with increased risk of early drinking, investigation of the mechanisms underlying this link is clearly warranted.

Source : P0089,
34449

Thème : **ENFANT**

Skinner M.L., Hong S., Herrenkohl T.I., Brown E.C., Lee J.O., Jung H.

Longitudinal Effects of Early Childhood Maltreatment on Co-Occurring Substance Misuse and Mental Health Problems in Adulthood: The Role of Adolescent Alcohol Use and Depression

Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, 2016, Vol.77, n°3, 464-472

Mots-clefs : ENFANCE/ABUS PHYSIQUE/DEPRESSION/ANXIETE/ETUDE LONGITUDINALE/VIOLENCE/ABUS PHYSIQUE/ABUS SEXUEL/MODELE/SUBSTANCE PSYCHOACTIVE/RISQUE/ALCOOLISATION/EMOTION/COMORBIDITE/ADULTE/ADOLESCENT

This study tested a developmental model in which subtypes of childhood maltreatment were hypothesized to have direct and indirect effects on co-occurring depression, anxiety, and substance misuse in adulthood. Indirect effects involved adolescent alcohol use and depression, which were included as mediators in the tested models. This prospective longitudinal study ($N = 332$; 52.4% male) followed the participants from childhood (18 months to 6 years of age) to adulthood (31-41 years old, $M = 36.21$). Maltreatment subtypes included parent-reported physical and emotional abuse and child-reported sexual abuse. Adult outcomes included measures of substance misuse and mental health (i.e., depression and anxiety). Latent class analysis and structural equation models were used to identify

classes of substance misuse and mental health co-occurrence and to test mediating effects of adolescent alcohol use and depression. Three classes were identified: (a) low risk of substance misuse and low mental health symptoms, (b) moderate substance misuse risk and mild depression and anxiety, and (c) moderate substance misuse risk and moderate to high depression and anxiety. Structural models showed that effects of childhood sexual abuse were fully mediated by adolescent alcohol use and depression. Physical abuse increased adolescent depression but did not have direct or indirect effects on adult outcome classes. Emotional abuse had a direct effect on the adult classes. Children exposed to severe emotional abuse are at higher risk for comorbid substance misuse, depression, and anxiety into their mid-30s, after taking into account evidence of alcohol use and depression during adolescence. Sexual and physical abuse have more proximal effects on adolescent alcohol use and depression, which then influence the risk of adult problems.

Source : *P0015*,
34456

EPIDÉMIOLOGIE

Thème : **CLASSIFICATION - TYPOLOGIE**

AL Kazzi E.S., Lau B., Li T., Schneider E.B., Makary M.A., Hutfless S.
Differences in the Prevalence of Obesity, Smoking and Alcohol in the United States Nationwide Inpatient Sample and the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
PLoS One, **2015**, Vol.10, n°11, e0140165

Mots-clefs :

COMORBIDITE/MORTALITE/PREVALENCE/OBESITE/TABAGISME/ALCOOLISATION/BASE DE DONNEES/CLASSIFICATION/ETATS-UNIS/FACTEUR DE RISQUE/POIDS/COMPORTEMENT/SANTE/SANTE PUBLIQUE

BACKGROUND:

The lack of adequate and standardized recording of leading risk factors for morbidity and mortality in medical records have downstream effects on research based on administrative databases. The measurement of healthcare is increasingly based on risk-adjusted outcomes derived from coded comorbidities in these databases. However inaccurate or haphazard assessment of risk factors for morbidity and mortality in medical record codes can have tremendous implications for quality improvement and healthcare reform.

OBJECTIVE:

We aimed to compare the prevalence of obesity, overweight, tobacco use and alcohol abuse of a large administrative database with a direct data collection survey.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

We used the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-9-CM) codes for four leading risk factors in the United States Nationwide Inpatient Sample (NIS) to compare them with a direct survey in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) in 2011. After confirming normality of the risk factors, we calculated the national and state estimates and Pearson's correlation coefficient for obesity, overweight, tobacco use and alcohol abuse between NIS and BRFSS.

RESULTS:

Compared with direct participant questioning in BRFSS, NIS reported substantially lower prevalence of obesity ($p < 0.01$), overweight ($p < 0.01$), and alcohol abuse ($p < 0.01$), but not tobacco use ($p = 0.18$). The correlation between NIS and BRFSS was 0.27 for obesity ($p = 0.06$), 0.09 for overweight ($p = 0.55$), 0.62 for tobacco use ($p < 0.01$) and 0.40 for

alcohol abuse ($p < 0.01$).

CONCLUSIONS:

The prevalence of obesity, overweight, tobacco smoking and alcohol abuse based on codes is not consistent with prevalence based on direct questioning. The accuracy of these important measures of health and morbidity in databases is critical for healthcare reform policies.

Source : *TAP 007 749*,
34352

Thème : **EPIDEMIOLOGIE**

Francis J.M., Weiss H.A., Mshana G., Baisley K., Grosskurth, Kapiga S.H.

The Epidemiology of Alcohol Use and Alcohol Use Disorders among Young People in Northern Tanzania

PLoS One, **2015**, Vol.10, n°10, e0140041

Mots-clefs : PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/AFRIQUE/ETUDE
TRANSVERSALE/JEUNE/STATUT SOCIO-
DEMOGRAPHIQUE/COMPORTEMENT/AUDIT/PREVALENCE/ALCOOLISATI
ON/ETUDIANT/SEXE/RELIGION/EPIDEMIOLOGIE

INTRODUCTION:

Alcohol use is a global public health problem, including as a risk factor for HIV infection, but few data are available on the epidemiology of alcohol use and alcohol use disorders (AUD) among young people in sub-Saharan Africa.

METHODS:

We conducted a cross-sectional survey among 4 groups of young people aged 15-24 years old (secondary school students, college/university students, employees of local industries and casual labourers) in two regions (Kilimanjaro and Mwanza) of northern Tanzania. Using a multistage stratified random sampling strategy, we collected information on demographics, alcohol use, and behavioural factors. We screened severity of alcohol use using the Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test (AUDIT) and estimated the quantity and frequency of alcohol consumption using the timeline-follow-back-calendar (TLFB) method.

RESULTS:

A total of 1954 young people were surveyed. The prevalence of reported alcohol use was higher among males (47-70% ever users and 20-45% current users) than females (24-54% ever users and 12-47% current users). Prevalence of use was substantially higher in Kilimanjaro than Mwanza region. In both regions, participants reported high exposure to alcohol advertisements, and wide alcohol availability. College students reported the highest prevalence of current alcohol use (45% among males; 26% among females) and of heavy episodic drinking (71% among males; 27% among females) followed by casual labourers. Males were more likely to have AUD (an AUDIT score ≥ 8) than females, with 11-28% of males screening positive for AUD. Alcohol use was associated with male gender, being in a relationship, greater disposable income, non-Muslim religion and a higher number of sexual partners.

CONCLUSIONS:

Alcohol use is a significant problem among young people in northern Tanzania. There is an urgent need to develop, pilot and deliver interventions to help young people delay initiation and reduce levels of harmful drinking, particularly among college students and casual labourers.

Source : *TAP 007 747*,
34350

Thème : **EPIDEMIOLOGIE**

Beck F., Obradovic I., Spilka S.

Addictions en outre-mer

2016, 7 p.

Mots-clefs : DOM-TOM/ADDICTION/STATUT SOCIO-
DEMOGRAPHIQUE/STATUT SOCIO-
ECONOMIQUE/SOCIOLOGIE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/PRISE EN
CHARGE/TABAGISME/ETHANOL/DROGUE/ETUDE DE COHORTE/MODE
DE CONSOMMATION/AGE

Les départements d'outre-mer (DOM) connaissent des situations épidémiologiques assez diverses au regard des addictions, à l'image de contextes géographiques, démographique et socioéconomiques fort différenciés, comme en attestent les indices de développement humain (IDH) relevés par la Cour des comptes. Ils partagent, sur le plan économique et social, une situation de précarité liée à l'histoire et à leur situation ultramarine, précarité globalement plus marquée qu'en métropole. Leur système de soins repose sur les mêmes principes qu'en métropole, dans les modes d'organisation et de couverture par l'Assurance maladie, mais l'accès à la prise en charge se révèle hétérogène sur chaque territoire.

Source : *TAP 007 777*,
34384

Thème : **EPIDEMIOLOGIE**

Statistics on Alcohol - England, 2016

2016, 38 p.

Mots-clefs : ROYAUME-
UNI/STATISTIQUE/HOSPITALISATION/ETHANOL/MORTALITE/PREVALENC
E/CONSOMMATION/COMPORTEMENT/MODE DE
CONSOMMATION/SEXE/JEUNE/ADULTE/ADOLESCENT/TRATTEMENT/ME
DICAMENT/PRISE EN CHARGE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE

This statistical report acts as a reference point for health issues relating to alcohol use and misuse, providing information obtained from a number of sources in a user-friendly format. It covers topics such as drinking habits and behaviours among adults (aged 16 and over) and school children (aged 11 to 15); drinking-related ill health and mortality; affordability of alcohol; alcohol-related admissions to hospital; and alcohol-related costs. The report contains previously published information and also includes additional new analyses. The new analyses are mainly obtained from the Health and Social Care Information Centre's (HSCIC) Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) system, and prescribing data. The report also includes up-to-date information on the latest alcohol related government policies and ambitions and contains links to further sources of useful information.

Source : *TAP 000 732*,
34433

Thème : **EPIDEMIOLOGIE**

Osaki Y., Kinjo A., Higuchi S., Matsumoto H., Yuzuriha T., Horie Y., Kimura M., Kanda H., Yoshimoto H.

Prevalence and Trends in Alcohol Dependence and Alcohol Use Disorders in Japanese Adults; Results from Periodical Nationwide Surveys.

Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2016, Vol.51, n°4, 465-473

Mots-clefs : JAPON/ADULTE/COMPORTEMENT/EVOLUTION/ETUDE TRANSVERSALE/FREQUENCE DE CONSOMMATION/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/CIM-10/QUESTIONNAIRE/AUDIT/PREVALENCE/DEPENDANCE/ETHANOL/DIAGNOSTIC/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE/AGE/EPIDEMOLOGIE

Nationwide surveys to clarify the characteristics and trends of the drinking behavior of Japanese adults were carried out in 2003, 2008, and 2013. These were periodical cross-sectional surveys. Subjects were chosen through a stratified two-stage random sampling method. The surveys included drinking frequency and amount, ICD-10 alcoholism diagnostic standards, questionnaire for the determination of harmful alcohol use (Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test). In 2003, the surveys obtained responses from 2547 people (73% response rate); in 2008, 4123 people (55% response rate); and in 2013, 4153 people (59% response rate). The proportion of lifetime experience of alcohol dependence diagnosed by ICD-10 was 1.9% for male and 0.2% for female, and the estimated number of patients was 1.07 million. The declining trends were observed in the percentage of daily drinkers and the amount of alcohol consumed per week for male. The lowering of the age for consuming their first alcoholic drink and their first drunken experience was observed among female. The gender difference of prevalence of problem drinking is getting smaller. The binge drinking and heavy episodic drinking were observed especially younger generation. The only small proportion of patients with alcohol dependence had received specialized medical care, whereas the many of these visited medical institutions and health screening. The survey observed many hidden alcoholic patients, and showed the possibility that the healthcare facilities and health screening became the place of screening and intervention for alcohol dependence.

Source : P0003,
34488

FEMME

Thème : **FEMME**

Rotheram-Borus M.J., Tomlinson M., Le Roux I., Stein J.A.

Alcohol Use, Partner Violence, and Depression: A Cluster Randomized Controlled Trial Among Urban South African Mothers Over 3 Years

American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2015, Vol.49, n°5, 715-725

Mots-clefs : GROSSESSE/FEMME/AFRIQUE DU SUD/VIH/ALCOOLISATION/NUTRITION/SUIVI/DEPRESSION/VIOLENCE/CONJOINT/REVENU/INTERVENTION
INTRODUCTION:

Pregnant South African women with histories of drinking alcohol, abuse by violent partners, depression, and living with HIV are likely to have their post-birth trajectories over 36 months significantly influenced by these risks.

DESIGN:

All pregnant women in 24 Cape Town neighborhoods were recruited into a cluster RCT by neighborhood to either: (1) a standard care condition ($n = 12$ neighborhoods, $n = 594$ mothers); or (2) a home-visiting intervention condition ($n = 12$ neighborhoods, $n = 644$ mothers).

SETTING/PARTICIPANTS:

Pregnant women residing in urban, low-income neighborhoods in Cape Town, South Africa.

INTERVENTION:

Home visiting included prenatal and postnatal visits by community health workers (Mentor Mothers) focusing on general maternal and child health, HIV/tuberculosis, alcohol use, and nutrition.

MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES:

Mothers were assessed in pregnancy and at 18 and 36 months post birth: 80.6% of mothers completed all assessments between 2009 and 2014 and were included in these analyses performed in 2014. Longitudinal structural equation modeling examined alcohol use, partner violence, and depression at the baseline and 18-month interviews as predictors of maternal outcomes at 36 months post birth.

RESULTS:

Relative to standard care, intervention mothers were significantly less likely to report depressive symptoms and more positive quality of life at 36 months. Alcohol use was significantly related to use over time, but was also related to depression and HIV status at each assessment and partner violence at 36 months.

CONCLUSIONS:

Alcohol, partner violence, and depression are significantly related over time. A home-visiting intervention improved the emotional health of low-income mothers even when depression was not initially targeted.

Source : *TAP 007 786*,
34393

Thème : FEMME**Femmes & Addictions - Accompagnement en CSAPA et CAARUD**

Repères, 2016, 100 p.

Mots-clefs : FEMME/ADDICTION/PRISE EN

CHARGE/SMASST/VIOLENCE/PREVENTION/PSYCHOLOGIE

Le guide "Femmes et addictions" a été réalisé par la Fédération Addiction avec le soutien de la MILDECA, de la Direction générale de la santé et de la Direction générale de la Cohésion sociale – Service des Droits des femmes et de l'Égalité entre les femmes et les hommes. Il constitue une étape importante dans la prise en compte de la spécificité des conduites addictives des femmes, dans tous leurs aspects, sociaux, économiques, physiologiques et psychologiques.

Ce guide, fait partie des actions prévues dans le plan gouvernemental de lutte contre les drogues et les conduites addictives 2013-2017, il vise à apporter une aide pour les professionnels afin d'améliorer l'accueil et le suivi des femmes dans les structures d'accompagnement des personnes souffrant de conduites addictives.

L'un des objectifs du guide est aussi de changer les représentations afin d'inciter les femmes à pousser plus souvent les portes des dispositifs de prise en charge des conduites addictives. En effet, en luttant contre la stigmatisation des femmes usagères de drogues, ce guide entend faciliter leur accès aux structures médico-sociales.

Il est aussi une invitation à renouveler les pratiques professionnelles des CSAPA et des CAARUD et de leurs partenaires.

L'originalité de ce guide tient également à sa méthode d'élaboration selon la démarche participative mise en place par la fédération addiction, avec le recueil de la parole des professionnels, croisée avec celles des femmes concernées et une recherche documentaire. Enfin le guide a été testé avant sa parution par des professionnels des addictions et des partenaires qui ont fait part des freins à l'amélioration des pratiques et des ressources susceptibles d'aider à la mise en place d'actions spécifiques en direction des femmes ayant des conduites addictives.

Source : *RAP 000 734*,
34435

Thème : **FEMME**

Brown J.L., Talley A.E., Littlefield A.K., Gause N.K.

Young women's alcohol expectancies for sexual risk-taking mediate the link between sexual enhancement motives and condomless sex when drinking.

Journal of Behavioral Medicine, 2016, Vol.39, n°5, 925-930

Mots-clefs :

ALCOOLISATION/FEMME/SEXUALITE/PRESERVATIF/COMPORTEMENT A RISQUE/ATTENTE/JEUNE

Alcohol use is prevalent among young women. Alcohol expectancies for sexual risk-taking and sexual enhancement motives have been associated with decreased condom use. This study investigated whether alcohol expectancies for sexual risk-taking mediated the association between sexual enhancement motives and condom use. Young women ($N = 287$, M age = 20.1) completed a survey assessing alcohol expectancies for sexual risk-taking, sexual enhancement motives, and characteristics of their most recent sexual encounter involving alcohol. Most participants (66.9 %) reported unprotected sex during their last sexual encounter involving alcohol. Higher sexual enhancement motives ($OR = 1.35$, $p = .019$) and alcohol expectancies for sexual risk-taking ($OR = 1.89$, $p < .001$) were associated with increased likelihood of condomless sex. Alcohol expectancies for sexual risk-taking mediated the association between sexual enhancement motives and condomless vaginal sex. Within the context of sexual encounters involving alcohol, expectancies that drinking may result in sexual risk-taking may account for why sexual enhancement motives relate to decreased condom use.

Source : *TAP 007 800*,
34445

Thème : **FEMME**

Semple S.J., Pitpitan E.V., Chavarin C.V., Strathdee S.A., Zavala R.I., Aarons G.A., Patterson T.L.

Prevalence and Correlates of Hazardous Drinking among Female Sex Workers in 13 Mexican Cities.

Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2016, Vol.51, n°4, 450-456

Mots-clefs : PREVALENCE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/FEMME/PROSTITUTION/MEXIQUE/SEXUALITE/ETHANOL/CO

NSOMMATION/TABAGISME

To describe the prevalence and correlates of hazardous drinking among female sex workers (FSWs) at 13 sites throughout Mexico. FSWs ($N = 1089$) who were enrolled in a brief sexual risk reduction intervention (*Mujer Segura*) were queried about their sexual risk and substance use practices and their work contexts. Participants were classified as hazardous or non-hazardous drinkers based on the Alcohol Use Disorders test (AUDIT-C). Logistic regression models were used to examine individual, contextual, and community-level factors as correlates of hazardous drinking. Ninety-two percent of participants reported alcohol consumption in the past month. Among drinkers ($N = 1001$), 83% met AUDIT-C criteria for hazardous drinking. Factors that were independently associated with hazardous drinking included: drug use in the past month (adjusted odds ratio (AOR) = 3.31; 95% CI 1.29-8.45), being a cigarette smoker (AOR = 1.71; 95% CI 1.13-2.58), being a barmaid or dance hostess (AOR = 3.40; 95% CI 1.95-5.91), alcohol use before or during sex with clients (AOR = 7.78; 95% CI 4.84-12.52), and working in a city with a higher marginalization index (AOR = 1.07; 95% CI 1.04-1.11). Findings support the high prioritization by public health authorities of alcohol prevention and treatment programs for FSWs.

Source : *P0003*,
34486

FOIE

Thème : **FOIE**

Glavind E., Aagaard N.K., Gronbaek H., Möller H.J., Orntoft N.W., Vilstrup H., Thomsen K.L.

Alcoholic Hepatitis Markedly Decreases the Capacity for Urea Synthesis

PLoS One, 2016, Vol.11, n°7, e0158388

Mots-clefs :

FOIE/HEPATITE/METABOLISME/GALACTOSE/ALCOOLIQUE/PATIENT/INFLAMMATION

BACKGROUND AND AIM:

Data on quantitative metabolic liver functions in the life-threatening disease alcoholic hepatitis are scarce. Urea synthesis is an essential metabolic liver function that plays a key regulatory role in nitrogen homeostasis. The urea synthesis capacity decreases in patients with compromised liver function, whereas it increases in patients with inflammation. Alcoholic hepatitis involves both mechanisms, but how these opposite effects are balanced remains unclear. Our aim was to investigate how alcoholic hepatitis affects the capacity for urea synthesis. We related these findings to another measure of metabolic liver function, the galactose elimination capacity (GEC), as well as to clinical disease severity.

METHODS:

We included 20 patients with alcoholic hepatitis and 7 healthy controls. The urea synthesis capacity was quantified by the functional hepatic nitrogen clearance (FHNC), i.e., the slope of the linear relationship between the blood α -amino nitrogen concentration and urea nitrogen synthesis rate during alanine infusion. The GEC was determined using blood concentration decay curves after intravenous bolus injection of galactose. Clinical disease severity was assessed by the Glasgow Alcoholic Hepatitis Score and Model for End-Stage Liver Disease (MELD) score.

RESULTS:

The FHNC was markedly decreased in the alcoholic hepatitis patients compared with the

healthy controls (7.2 ± 4.9 L/h vs. 37.4 ± 6.8 L/h, $P < 0.01$), and the largest decrease was observed in those with severe alcoholic hepatitis (4.9 ± 3.6 L/h vs. 9.9 ± 4.9 L/h, $P < 0.05$). The GEC was less markedly reduced than the FHNC. A negative correlation was detected between the FHNC and MELD score ($\rho = -0.49$, $P < 0.05$).

CONCLUSIONS:

Alcoholic hepatitis markedly decreases the urea synthesis capacity. This decrease is associated with an increase in clinical disease severity. Thus, the metabolic failure in alcoholic hepatitis prevails such that the liver cannot adequately perform the metabolic up-regulation observed in other stressful states, including extrahepatic inflammation, which may contribute to the patients' poor prognosis.

Source : *TAP 007 756*,
34359

Thème : **FOIE**

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

Hepatic Peroxisome Proliferator-Activated Receptor Gamma Signaling Contributes to Alcohol-Induced Hepatic Steatosis and Inflammation in Mice.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, **2016**, Vol.40, n°5, 988-999

Mots-clefs : LIPIDE/FOIE/STEATOSE/HEPATOPATHIE/MODELE
ANIMAL/SOURIS/INFLAMMATION/ACIDE
GRAS/METABOLISME/METABOLITE

Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPAR γ) signaling has been shown to regulate lipogenesis and lipid accumulation. Previous studies have shown that hepatic PPAR γ is up-regulated in steatotic liver of both animal and human. However, the effects of hepatic PPAR γ signaling on alcoholic liver disease (ALD) remain elusive. To determine the role of hepatic PPAR γ signaling on ALD, wild-type (WT) and hepatocyte-specific PPAR γ knockdown (PPAR γ Δ Hep) mice were fed a modified Lieber-DeCarli alcohol or isocaloric maltose dextrin control liquid diet for 8 weeks to induce ALD. Blood parameters, hepatic steatosis, and inflammation were measured after 8-week alcohol feeding. Alcohol feeding to WT mice resulted in liver damage (alanine aminotransferase [ALT], 94.68 ± 17.05 U/L; aspartate aminotransferase [AST], 55.87 ± 11.29 U/L), which was significantly alleviated by hepatic PPAR γ knockdown (ALT, 57.36 ± 14.98 U/L; AST, 38.06 ± 3.35 U/L). Alcohol feeding led to marked lipid accumulation and up-regulation of lipogenic genes including fatty acid transport protein 1 (FATP1), acetyl-CoA carboxylase (ACC), fatty acid synthase (FASN), lipin1 (LIPIN1), diacylglycerol acyltransferase 1 (DGAT1), and diacylglycerol acyltransferase 2 (DGAT2) in the livers of WT mice. Knockdown of hepatic PPAR γ significantly alleviated alcohol-induced lipid accumulation and abolished the up-regulation of FASN, DGAT1, and DGAT2. Silencing of PPAR γ in FL83B cells significantly decreased ethanol (EtOH)-, linoleic acid-, and EtOH plus linoleic acid-induced lipid accumulation. Knockdown of hepatic PPAR γ also significantly reduced alcohol-induced inflammatory chemokine (monocyte chemoattractant protein 1 [MCP1], keratinocyte-derived chemokine [KC], interferon gamma-induced protein 10 [IP-10]) and inflammatory infiltration (lymphocyte antigen 6 complex, locus G [Ly6G], and F4/80). The results suggest that hepatic PPAR γ signaling contributes to alcohol-induced liver injury by promoting hepatic steatosis and inflammation.

Source : *P0004*,

34412

Thème : **FOIE**

Thursz M., Forrest E., Roderick P., Day C., Austin A., O'Grady J., Ryder S., Allison M., Gleeson D., McCune A., Patch D., Wright M., Masson S., Richardson P., Vale L., Mellor J., Stanton L., Bowers M., Ratcliffe I., Downs N., Kirkman S., Homer T., Ternent L.

The clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of STeroids Or Pentoxifylline for Alcoholic Hepatitis (STOPAH): a 2 × 2 factorial randomised controlled trial

Health Technology Assessment, 2015, Vol.19, n°102, 1-104

Mots-clefs : HEPATITE

ALCOOLIQUE/FOIE/TRAITEMENT/EFFICACITE/ROYAUME-UNI/PLACEBO/MORTALITE/PATIENT/ETUDE CLINIQUE

BACKGROUND:

Alcoholic hepatitis (AH) is a distinct presentation of alcoholic liver disease arising in patients who have been drinking to excess for prolonged periods, which is characterised by jaundice and liver failure. Severe disease is associated with high short-term mortality. Prednisolone and pentoxifylline (PTX) are recommended in guidelines for treatment of severe AH, but trials supporting their use have given heterogeneous results and controversy persists about their benefit.

OBJECTIVES:

The aim of the clinical effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of STeroids Or Pentoxifylline for Alcoholic Hepatitis trial was to resolve the clinical dilemma on the use of prednisolone or PTX.

DESIGN:

The trial was a randomised, double-blind, 2 × 2 factorial, multicentre design.

SETTING:

Sixty-five gastroenterology and hepatology inpatient units across the UK.

PARTICIPANTS:

Patients with a clinical diagnosis of AH who had a Maddrey's discriminant function value of ≥ 32 were randomised into four arms: A, placebo/placebo; B, placebo/prednisolone; C, PTX/placebo; and D, PTX/prednisolone. Of the 5234 patients screened for the trial, 1103 were randomised and after withdrawals, 1053 were available for primary end-point analysis.

INTERVENTIONS:

Those allocated to prednisolone were given 40 mg daily for 28 days and those allocated to PTX were given 400 mg three times per day for 28 days.

OUTCOMES:

The primary outcome measure was mortality at 28 days. Secondary outcome measures included mortality or liver transplant at 90 days and at 1 year. Rates of recidivism among survivors and the impact of recidivism on mortality were assessed.

RESULTS:

At 28 days, in arm A, 45 of 269 (16.7%) patients died; in arm B, 38 of 266 (14.3%) died; in arm C, 50 of 258 (19.4%) died; and in arm D, 35 of 260 (13.5%) died. For PTX, the odds ratio for 28-day mortality was 1.07 [95% confidence interval (CI) 0.77 to 1.40; $p = 0.686$] and for prednisolone the odds ratio was 0.72 (95% CI 0.52 to 1.01; $p = 0.056$). In the logistic regression analysis, accounting for indices of disease severity and prognosis, the odds ratio for 28-day mortality in the prednisolone-treated group was 0.61 (95% CI 0.41 to 0.91; $p = 0.015$). At 90 days and 1 year there were no significant differences in mortality rates between the treatment groups. Serious infections occurred in 13% of patients treated with prednisolone compared with 7% of controls ($p = 0.002$). At the 90-day follow-up, 45% of

patients reported being completely abstinent, 9% reported drinking within safety limits and 33% had an unknown level of alcohol consumption. At 1 year, 37% of patients reported being completely abstinent, 10% reported drinking within safety limits and 39% had an unknown level of alcohol consumption. Only 22% of patients had attended alcohol rehabilitation treatment at 90 days and 1 year.

CONCLUSIONS:

We conclude that prednisolone reduces the risk of mortality at 28 days, but this benefit is not sustained beyond 28 days. PTX had no impact on survival. Future research should focus on interventions to promote abstinence and on treatments that suppress the hepatic inflammation without increasing susceptibility to infection.

TRIAL REGISTRATION:

This trial is registered as EudraCT 2009-013897-42 and Current Controlled Trials ISRCTN88782125.

FUNDING:

This project was funded by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Health Technology Assessment programme and will be published in full in Health Technology Assessment; Vol. 19, No. 102. See the NIHR Journals Library website for further project information. The NIHR Clinical Research Network provided research nurse support and the Imperial College Biomedical Research Centre also provided funding.

Source : *TAP 007 795*,
34430

Thème : **FOIE**

Wang S., Pacher P., De Lisle R.C., Huang H., Ding W.X.

A Mechanistic Review of Cell Death in Alcohol-Induced Liver Injury.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, **2016**, Vol.40, n°6, 1215-1223

Mots-clefs :

FOIE/HEPATOLOGIE/CELLULE/PATHOGENESE/APOPTOSE/NECROSE/CIRRHOSE/FIBROSE/INFLAMMATION/CANCER

Alcoholic liver disease (ALD) is a major health problem in the United States and worldwide without successful treatments. Chronic alcohol consumption can lead to ALD, which is characterized by steatosis, inflammation, fibrosis, cirrhosis, and even liver cancer. Recent studies suggest that alcohol induces both cell death and adaptive cell survival pathways in the liver, and the balance of cell death and cell survival ultimately decides the pathogenesis of ALD. This review summarizes the recent progress on the role and mechanisms of apoptosis, necroptosis, and autophagy in the pathogenesis of ALD. Understanding the complex regulation of apoptosis, necrosis, and autophagy may help to develop novel therapeutic strategies by targeting all 3 pathways simultaneously.

Source : *P0004*,
34511

Thème : **FOIE**

Olivera-Martinez M.A.

Of Alcohol and Liver Transplant, Here and There.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, **2016**, Vol.40, n°6, 1224-1225

Mots-clefs : HEPATOPATHIE/FOIE/ETATS-

UNIS/CIRRHOSE/MORTALITE/TRANSPLANTATION/PATHOLOGIE

ALCOHOLIC LIVER DISEASE (ALD) is one of the most frequent and probably the most ancient known disorder of the liver associated with an external agent. ALD is also an important public health concern in most of the Western World.

Data from the National Center for Health Statistics and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in the United States estimate that liver disease and cirrhosis represented the 12th cause of overall mortality in 2009 (Heron, 2012; Scaglione et al., 2015) and alcohol continues to be among the major indications for liver transplant worldwide. In the United States, from the 14,786 patients listed for liver transplant, 19.6% of them have as indication alcoholic cirrhosis (UNOS Annual Report, 2014).

Source : P0004,
34512

Thème : **FOIE**

Nguyen T.A., DeShazo J.P., Thacker L.R., Puri P., Sanyal A.J.

The Worsening Profile of Alcoholic Hepatitis in the United States.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°6, 1295-1303

Mots-clefs : HEPATITE

ALCOOLIQUE/HEPATITE/FOIE/HOSPITALISATION/ADULTE/ETATS-

UNIS/EVOLUTION/MORTALITE/COMORBIDITE

Alcoholic hepatitis (AH) is a major cause of liver-related hospitalization. The profile, treatment patterns, and outcomes of subjects admitted for AH in routine clinical practice are unknown. Also, it is not known whether these are changing over time. This study is thus aimed to identify temporal trends in hospitalization rates, clinical characteristics, treatment patterns, and outcomes of subjects admitted for AH in a routine clinical setting. A retrospective analysis of adults admitted for AH from 2000 to 2011 was performed using an anonymized EMR database of patient-level data from 169 U.S. medical centers. (i) The proportion of baby boomers admitted for AH increased from 2000 to 2011 (26 to 31%, $p < 0.0001$). (ii) The median Model for End-Stage Liver Disease (MELD) score increased over time from 12 to 14 ($p = 0.0014$) driven mainly by increased international normalized ratio (1.2 to 1.4, $p < 0.0001$). The median Charlson Comorbidity Index increased from 0 to 1 ($p < 0.0001$) with increased diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and heart disease. (iii) The following increased from 2001 to 2011: Gastrointestinal bleed-7 to 10% ($p = 0.03$); hepatic encephalopathy-7 to 13% ($p < 0.0001$); hepatorenal syndrome-1.8 to 2.8% ($p = 0.0003$); sepsis-0 to 6% ($p < 0.0001$); and pancreatitis-11 to 16% ($p = 0.0061$). (iv) *Treatment patterns and mortality*: Eight to 9% of subjects received steroids while pentoxifylline use increased to 2.2%. In those with MELD ≥ 22 , mortality remained between 19 and 20% and only steroids modestly improved survival in this subset. Severe AH continues to have a high mortality. The severity and comorbidities and *complications* associated with AH have worsened. Drug therapy remains suboptimal.

Source : P0004,
34522

GÉNÉTIQUE

Thème : **GENETIQUE**

Barbier E., Johnstone A.L., Khomtchouk B.B., Tapocik J.D., Pitcaim C., Rehman F., Augier E., Schank J.R., Rienas C.A., Van Booven D.J., Sun H., Wahlestedt C., Heilig M.

Dependence-induced increase of alcohol self-administration and compulsive drinking mediated by the histone methyltransferase PRDM2.

Molecular Psychiatry, **2016**, 13 p.

Mots-clefs :

DEPENDANCE/ETHANOL/HISTONE/ADN/SYNAPSE/GENE/MODELE ANIMAL/RAT/RECHUTE/AUTO-ADMINISTRATION

Epigenetic processes have been implicated in the pathophysiology of alcohol dependence, but the specific molecular mechanisms mediating dependence-induced neuroadaptations remain largely unknown. Here, we found that a history of alcohol dependence persistently decreased the expression of *Prdm2*, a histone methyltransferase that monomethylates histone 3 at the lysine 9 residue (H3K9me1), in the rat dorsomedial prefrontal cortex (dmPFC). Downregulation of *Prdm2* was associated with decreased H3K9me1, supporting that changes in *Prdm2* mRNA levels affected its activity. Chromatin immunoprecipitation followed by massively parallel DNA sequencing showed that genes involved in synaptic communication are epigenetically regulated by H3K9me1 in dependent rats. In non-dependent rats, viral-vector-mediated knockdown of *Prdm2* in the dmPFC resulted in expression changes similar to those observed following a history of alcohol dependence. *Prdm2* knockdown resulted in increased alcohol self-administration, increased aversion-resistant alcohol intake and enhanced stress-induced relapse to alcohol seeking, a phenocopy of postdependent rats. Collectively, these results identify a novel epigenetic mechanism that contributes to the development of alcohol-seeking behavior following a history of dependence.

Source : *TAP 007 767*,
34370

Thème : **GENETIQUE**

Mandal C., Kim S.H., Chai J.C., Oh S.M., Lee Y.S., Jung K.H., Chai Y.G.

RNA Sequencing Reveals the Alteration of the Expression of Novel Genes in Ethanol-Treated Embryoid Bodies

PLoS One, **2016**, Vol.11, n°3, e0149976

Mots-clefs :

GROSSESSE/FOETUS/DEVELOPPEMENT/EMBRYON/GENE/ARN/TRANSCRIPTION/PCR/GENETIQUE

Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder is a collective term representing fetal abnormalities associated with maternal alcohol consumption. Prenatal alcohol exposure and related anomalies are well characterized, but the molecular mechanism behind this phenomenon is not well characterized. In this present study, our aim is to profile important genes that regulate cellular development during fetal development. Human embryonic carcinoma cells (NCCIT) are cultured to form embryoid bodies and then treated in the presence and absence of ethanol (50 mM). We employed RNA sequencing to profile differentially expressed genes in the ethanol-treated embryoid bodies from NCCIT vs. EB, NCCIT vs. EB+EtOH and EB vs. EB+EtOH data sets. A total of 632, 205 and 517 differentially

expressed genes were identified from NCCIT vs. EB, NCCIT vs. EB+EtOH and EB vs. EB+EtOH, respectively. Functional annotation using bioinformatics tools reveal significant enrichment of differential cellular development and developmental disorders. Furthermore, a group of 42, 15 and 35 transcription factor-encoding genes are screened from all of the differentially expressed genes obtained from NCCIT vs. EB, NCCIT vs. EB+EtOH and EB vs. EB+EtOH, respectively. We validated relative gene expression levels of several transcription factors from these lists by quantitative real-time PCR. We hope that our study substantially contributes to the understanding of the molecular mechanism underlying the pathology of alcohol-mediated anomalies and ease further research.

Source : *TAP 007 779*,
34386

Thème : **GENETIQUE**

Yang P.Y., Miao N.F., Lin C.W., Chou Y.E., Yang S.F., Huang H.C., Chang H.J., Tsai H.T.
Impact of Maspin Polymorphism rs2289520 G/C and Its Interaction with Gene to Gene, Alcohol Consumption Increase Susceptibility to Oral Cancer Occurrence
PLoS One, **2016**, Vol.11, n°8, e0160841

Mots-clefs :

GENE/GENETIQUE/POLYMORPHISME/CANCER/PATHOLOGIE/CAVITE ORALE/NUCLEOTIDE/PCR/RISQUE/ALLELE/FACTEUR DE RISQUE
BACKGROUND:

The purpose of this study was to identify gene polymorphisms of mammary serine protease inhibitor (Maspin) specific to patients with oral cancer susceptibility and clinicopathological status.

METHODOLOGY/PRINCIPAL FINDINGS:

Three single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of the Maspin gene from 741 patients with oral cancer and 601 non-cancer controls were analyzed by real-time PCR. The participants with *G/G homozygotes* or with *G/C heterozygotes of Maspin rs2289520* polymorphism had a 2.07-fold ($p = 0.01$) and a 2.01-fold ($p = 0.02$) risk of developing oral cancer compared to those with *C/C homozygotes*. Moreover, gene-gene interaction increased the risk of oral cancer susceptibility among subjects expose to oral cancer related risk factors, including areca, alcohol, and tobacco consumption.

CONCLUSION:

G allele of *Maspin rs2289520* polymorphism may be a factor that increases the susceptibility to oral cancer. The interactions of gene to oral cancer-related environmental risk factors have a synergetic effect that can further enhance oral cancer development.

Source : *TAP 007 782*,
34389

Thème : **GENETIQUE**

Alshammari F.D.

Molecular Screening for P53 Mutations among Tobacco Smokers in a Survey of Awareness of Links between Tobacco, Alcohol Use and Cancer in Saudi Arabia
Asian Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention, **2015**, Vol.16, n°16, 6845-6849

Mots-clefs : CANCER/ALCOOLISATION/TABAGISME/FACTEUR DE

RISQUE/ETUDE
TRANSVERSALE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/MUTATION/GENE/ADN/GENETIQUE
BACKGROUND:

Roles of tobacco and alcohol use in etiology of cancer are well established. Alteration in P53 have essential roles neoplastic change by preventing genome mutation; the aim of this study was to assess the association between P53 mutation and tobacco and alcohol consumption, as well as to assess the epidemiology of tobacco and alcohol use as risk factors for cancer in the adult population of northern Saudi civilians.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

A cross-sectional survey from October 2014 to January 2015, covering 3,398 adults, was performed. P53 mutation molecular detection was performed for 100 tobacco and alcohol users, using DNA extracted from buccal cells.

RESULTS:

Of the 3,398 participants 3,253/3398(95.7%) responded, with a male female ratio of 1.10:1.00. Out of these, 24.8% had smoked tobacco in their lifetime and 2.7% were consumers of alcoholic beverages. None was identified with any P53 mutation.

CONCLUSIONS:

The prevalence of tobacco smoking among the northern Saudi civilians was relatively high. Females' attitudes in tobacco and alcohol related issues were found to be affected by social stigma. Tobacco and alcohol use has no link to P53 gene mutations.

Source : *TAP 007 789*,
34396

Thème : **GENETIQUE**

Seglem K.B., Waaktaar T., Ask H., Torgersen S.

Sex differences in genetic and environmental contributions to alcohol consumption from early adolescence to young adulthood

Addiction, 2016, Vol.111, n°7, 1188-1195

Mots-clefs : GENETIQUE/ENVIRONNEMENT/ADOLESCENT/JEUNE/JEUNE
ADULTE/ETUDE
LONGITUDINALE/JUMEAU/NORVEGE/QUESTIONNAIRE/FREQUENCE DE
CONSOMMATION/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE
PONCTUELLE/SEXE/INFLUENCE

To estimate genetic and environmental contributions to alcohol consumption from early adolescence to young adulthood, and test whether gender moderates these effects. Longitudinal twin cohort design. Population-based sample from Norway. A total of 2862 male and female twins, aged 14-22 years, were assessed at one ($n = 881$), two ($n = 898$) or three ($n = 1083$) occasions. The percentage of females was between 56 and 63 in the different age groups (in the different waves). Alcohol consumption was measured by two questionnaire items about frequency of alcohol use and frequency of being drunk. Additive genetic effects showed low to moderate contributions [proportion estimate, 95% confidence interval (CI) = range from 0.03 (0.00-0.14) to 0.49 (0.37-0.59) in males and from 0.09 (0.00-0.57) to 0.41 (0.24-0.58) in females] from adolescence to young adulthood, while environmental influences shared by twin pairs and contributing to twin similarity were moderate to highly influential during this developmental period [proportion estimate, 95% CI = range from 0.04 (0.00-0.13) to 0.45 (0.26-0.60) in males for shared environment in common with females, from 0.25 (0.09-0.42) to 0.54 (0.06-0.78) for shared environment specific to males and from 0.36 (0.20-0.52) to 0.51 (0.37-0.71) in females]. There was

evidence of qualitative sex differences with shared environmental influences being largely sex-specific from middle adolescence onwards. Alcohol consumption from early adolescence to young adulthood appears to be influenced to a small to moderate degree by genetic factors and to a moderate to high degree by shared environmental factors (e.g. rearing influences, shared friends). The shared environmental factors influencing alcohol consumption appear to be largely gender-specific.

Source : P0007,
34436

Thème : **GENETIQUE**

Yokoyama A., Kamada Y., Imazeki H., Hayashi E., Murata S., Kinoshita K., Yokoyama T., Kitagawa Y.

Effects of ADH1B and ALDH2 Genetic Polymorphisms on Alcohol Elimination Rates and Salivary Acetaldehyde Levels in Intoxicated Japanese Alcoholic Men.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°6, 1241-1250

Mots-clefs :

GENETIQUE/POLYMORPHISME/ADH/ALDH/SALIVE/SANG/GENOTYPE/ALCOOLEMIE/ALLELE/RISQUE/ALCOOLISME/CANCER/VOIE AERODIGESTIVE SUPERIEURE/HOMME/JAPON

The genetic polymorphisms of alcohol dehydrogenase-1B (ADH1B) and aldehyde dehydrogenase-2 (ALDH2) are associated with the risk of alcoholism and upper aerodigestive tract cancer in alcoholics. Salivary ethanol (sEtOH) levels are well correlated with blood EtOH levels. To study the effects of ADH1B and ALDH2 genotypes on the alcohol elimination rate (AER) and salivary acetaldehyde (sAcH) levels, we measured the sEtOH and sAcH levels twice at a 1-hour intervals in 99 intoxicated Japanese alcoholic men who had stopped drinking for 4 or more hours. The initial sEtOH levels did not differ between the *ADH1B*2* group ($n = 50$) and the *ADH1B*1/*1* group ($n = 49$) (median: 0.617 vs. 0.762 mg/ml). The salivary AER (sAER) increased as the sEtOH levels increased ($p < 0.0001$). After stratification according to the sEtOH levels (<0.4 , 0.4 to 0.99 , and ≥ 1.00 mg/ml), the median sAER of the *ADH1B*2* group was 0.075, 0.188, and 0.228 mg/ml/h, respectively, and that of the *ADH1B*1/*1* group was 0.037, 0.115, and 0.233 mg/ml/h, respectively. The sAER of the *ADH1B*2* group was faster than that of the *ADH1B*1/*1* group overall ($p = 0.001$) and when the sEtOH category was 0.4 to 0.99 mg/ml ($p < 0.0001$). The ADH1B genotype and the sEtOH levels had an interaction effect on the sAER ($p = 0.036$). A multiple linear regression analysis with a stepwise procedure selected the *ADH1B*2* allele ($p = 0.004$) and the sEtOH levels ($p < 0.0001$) as positive predictors of sAER. The sAER did not differ according to the *ALDH2* genotype. The sAcH levels were higher than the blood AcH levels reported in alcoholics, probably because of AcH production by oral microorganisms. The sAcH of the *ALDH2*1/*2* group ($n = 18$) was higher than that of the *ALDH2*1/*1* group ($n = 81$) overall ($p = 0.0008$) and when the corresponding sEtOH category was ≥ 1.00 mg/ml (median: 3.195 vs. 1.776 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, $p = 0.009$). A multiple linear regression analysis selected the *ALDH2*1/*2* and the sEtOH levels as positive predictors of the sAcH levels ($p < 0.0001$). The enhanced AER in *ADH1B*2* carriers and the increased sAcH levels in *ALDH2*1/*2* carriers among intoxicated alcoholics provide possible mechanisms explaining how each genetic polymorphism affects the risk of alcoholism and upper aerodigestive tract cancer.

Source : P0004,

34516

Thème : **GENETIQUE**

Wall T.L., Luczak S.E., Hiller-Sturmhofel S.

Biology, genetics, and environment - Underlying factors influencing alcohol metabolism*Alcohol Research: Current Reviews*, 2016, Vol.38, n°1, 59-68

Mots-clefs :

GENETIQUE/GENE/ADH/ALDH/DEPENDANCE/RISQUE/ETHANOL/ALLELE/METABOLISME/ETHNIE/ENVIRONNEMENT

Gene variants encoding several of the alcohol-metabolizing enzymes, alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH) and aldehyde dehydrogenase (ALDH), are among the largest genetic associations with risk for alcohol dependence. Certain genetic variants (i.e., alleles)—particularly the ADH1B*2, ADH1B*3, ADH1C*1, and ALDH2*2 alleles—have been associated with lower rates of alcohol dependence. These alleles may lead to an accumulation of acetaldehyde during alcohol metabolism, which can result in heightened subjective and objective effects. The prevalence of these alleles differs among ethnic groups; ADH1B*2 is found frequently in northeast Asians and occasionally Caucasians, ADH1B*3 is found predominantly in people of African ancestry, ADH1C*1 varies substantially across populations, and ALDH2*2 is found almost exclusively in northeast Asians. Differences in the prevalence of these alleles may account at least in part for ethnic differences in alcohol consumption and alcohol use disorder (AUD). However, these alleles do not act in isolation to influence the risk of AUD. For example, the gene effects of ALDH2*2 and ADH1B*2 seem to interact. Moreover, other factors have been found to influence the extent to which these alleles affect a person's alcohol involvement, including developmental stage, individual characteristics (e.g., ethnicity, antisocial behavior, and behavioral undercontrol), and environmental factors (e.g., culture, religion, family environment, and childhood adversity).

Source : P0006,
34540

Thème : **GENETIQUE**

Carey C.E., Agrawal A., Bucholz K.K., Hartz S.M., Lynskey M.T., Nelson E.C., Bierut L.J., Bogdan R.

Associations between Polygenic Risk for Psychiatric Disorders and Substance Involvement.*Frontiers in genetics*, 2016, Vol.7, n°149, 10 p.

Mots-clefs : COMORBIDITE/PSYCHIATRIE/SUBSTANCE PSYCHOACTIVE/GENETIQUE/RISQUE/ETUDE DE COHORTE/PSYCHOPATHOLOGIE/ETHANOL/CANNABIS/COCAINE/NICOTINE/HYPERACTIVITE/AUTISME/DEPRESSION/PERSONNALITE/SCHIZOPHR ENIE/DEPENDANCE

Despite evidence of substantial comorbidity between psychiatric disorders and substance involvement, the extent to which common genetic factors contribute to their co-occurrence remains understudied. In the current study, we tested for associations between polygenic risk for psychiatric disorders and substance involvement (i.e., ranging from ever-use to severe dependence) among 2573 non-Hispanic European-American participants from the Study of

Addiction: Genetics and Environment. Polygenic risk scores (PRS) for cross-disorder psychopathology (CROSS) were generated based on the Psychiatric Genomics Consortium's Cross-Disorder meta-analysis and then tested for associations with a factor representing general liability to alcohol, cannabis, cocaine, nicotine, and opioid involvement (GENSUB). Follow-up analyses evaluated specific associations between each of the five psychiatric disorders which comprised CROSS-attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), autism spectrum disorder (AUT), bipolar disorder (BIP), major depressive disorder (MDD), and schizophrenia (SCZ)-and involvement with each component substance included in GENSUB. CROSS PRS explained 1.10% of variance in GENSUB in our sample ($p < 0.001$). After correction for multiple testing in our follow-up analyses of polygenic risk for each individual disorder predicting involvement with each component substance, associations remained between: (A) MDD PRS and non-problem cannabis use, (B) MDD PRS and severe cocaine dependence, (C) SCZ PRS and non-problem cannabis use and severe cannabis dependence, and (D) SCZ PRS and severe cocaine dependence. These results suggest that shared covariance from common genetic variation contributes to psychiatric and substance involvement comorbidity.

Source : *TAP 007 812*,
34550

INSTITUTION-LÉGISLATION-ECONOMIE

Thème : **INSTITUTION - LEGISLATION**

Les pratiques de marketing des marques d'alcools analysées par la Cour des comptes

La Correspondance de la Publicité, 2016, 6 p.

Mots-clefs : PUBLICITE/MARKETING/PRODUCTEUR/MARQUE/BOISSON ALCOOLISEE/LEGISLATION/POLITIQUE

La Cour des comptes a récemment conduit une évaluation des politiques de lutte contre les consommations nocives d'alcool visant, notamment, à apprécier l'efficacité des principaux leviers d'action publique et les limites des politiques de conduites. Le rapport s'intéresse, entre autres, à la question de l'encadrement de la publicité des boissons alcooliques, mis en place par la loi Evin du 10 janvier 1991, et regrette que la publicité numérique reste sans contrôle.

Nous présentons ci-dessous de larges extraits sur la question des pratiques de marketing des marques d'alcools telles qu'elles ont été analysées par la Cour des comptes.

Source : *TAP 007 803*,
34503

JEUNE

Thème : **JEUNE**

Nishida A., Cadar D., Xu M.K., Croudace T., Jones P.B., Kuh D., Richards M.
Adolescent Self-Organization and Adult Smoking and Drinking over Fifty Years of Follow-Up: The British 1946 Birth Cohort

PLoS One, 2016, Vol.11, n°1, e0146731

Mots-clefs : ETUDE DE

COHORTE/ADOLESCENT/JEUNE/TABAGISME/ALCOOLISATION/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/MODELE/SOCIOLOGIE/COGNITION/COMPORTEMENT/STATUT SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE/ANGLETERRE

Variations in markers of adolescent self-organization predict a range of economic and health-related outcomes in general population studies. Using a population-based birth cohort study we investigated associations between adolescent self-organization and two common factors over adulthood influencing health, smoking and alcohol consumption. The MRC National Survey of Health and Development (the British 1946 birth cohort) was used to test associations between a dimensional measure of adolescent self-organization derived from teacher ratings, and summary longitudinal measures of smoking and alcohol consumption over the ensuing five decades. Multinomial regression models were adjusted for sex, adolescent emotional and conduct problems, occupational social class of origin, childhood cognition, educational attainment and adult occupational social class. With all covariates adjusted, higher adolescent self-organization was associated with fewer smoking pack years, although not with quitting; there was no association with alcohol consumption across adulthood (none or heavy compared with light to moderate). Adolescent self-organization appears to be protective against smoking, but not against heavy alcohol consumption. Interpretation of this differential effect should be embedded in an understanding of the social and sociodemographic context in which these health behaviours occur over time.

Source : *TAP 007 752*,
34355

Thème : **JEUNE**

Degenhardt L., Romaniuk H., Coffey C., Hall W.D., Swift W., Carlin J.B., O'Loughlin C., Patton G.C.

Does the social context of early alcohol use affect risky drinking in adolescents?

Prospective cohort study

BMC Public Health, **2015**, Vol.15, n°1137, 9 p.

Mots-clefs : SOCIOLOGIE/ADOLESCENT/JEUNE/ETUDE

LONGITUDINALE/ETUDE DE COHORTE/MODE DE

CONSOMMATION/ENVIRONNEMENT/FAMILLE/RISQUE/PARENT/COMPORTEMENT/AGE DE DEBUT DE CONSOMMATION

BACKGROUND:

There are limited longitudinal data on the associations between different social contexts of alcohol use and risky adolescent drinking.

METHODS:

Australian prospective longitudinal cohort of 1943 adolescents with 6 assessment waves at ages 14-17 years. Drinkers were asked where and how frequently they drank. Contexts were: at home with family, at home alone, at a party with friends, in a park/car, or at a bar/nightclub. The outcomes were prevalence and incidence of risky drinking (≥ 5 standard drinks (10g alcohol) on a day, past week) and very risky drinking (> 20 standard drinks for males and > 11 for females) in early (waves 1-2) and late (waves 3-6) adolescence.

RESULTS:

Forty-four percent (95 % CI: 41-46 %) reported past-week risky drinking on at least one wave during adolescence (waves 1-6). Drinking at a party was the most common repeated drinking context in early adolescence (28 %, 95 % CI 26-30 %); 15 % reported drinking

repeatedly (3+ times) with their family in early adolescence (95 % CI: 14-17 %). For all contexts (including drinking with family), drinking 3+ times in a given context was associated with increased the risk of risky drinking in later adolescence. These effects remained apparent after adjustment for potential confounders (e.g. for drinking with family, adjusted RR 1.9; 95 % CI: 1.5-2.4). Similar patterns were observed for very risky drinking.

CONCLUSIONS:

Our results suggest that consumption with family does not protect against risky drinking. Furthermore, parents who wish to minimise high risk drinking by their adolescent children might also limit their children's opportunities to consume alcohol in unsupervised settings.

Source : *TAP 007 757*,
34360

Thème : **JEUNE**

Jones S.C., Andrews K., Berry N.

Lost in translation: a focus group study of parents' and adolescents' interpretations of underage drinking and parental supply

BMC Public Health, **2016**, Vol.16, n°561, 10 p.

Mots-clefs :

JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/AUSTRALIE/PARENT/COMPORTEMENT/PROGRAMME DE PREVENTION/PERCEPTION/NORME SOCIALE/INTERVENTION/AGE MINIMUM LEGAL

BACKGROUND:

Reductions in underage drinking will only come about from changes in the social and cultural environment. Despite decades of messages discouraging parental supply, parents perceive social norms supportive of allowing children to consume alcohol in 'safe' environments.

METHODS:

Twelve focus groups conducted in a regional community in NSW, Australia; four with parents of teenagers ($n = 27$; 70 % female) and eight with adolescents ($n = 47$; 55 % female). Participants were recruited using local media. Groups explored knowledge and attitudes and around alcohol consumption by, and parental supply of alcohol to, underage teenagers; and discussed materials from previous campaigns targeting adolescents and parents.

RESULTS:

Parents and adolescents perceived teen drinking to be a common behaviour within the community, but applied moral judgements to these behaviours. Younger adolescents expressed more negative views of teen drinkers and parents who supply alcohol than older adolescents. Adolescents and parents perceived those who 'provide alcohol' (other families) as bad parents, and those who 'teach responsible drinking' (themselves) as good people. Both groups expressed a preference for high-fear, victim-blaming messages that targeted 'those people' whose behaviours are problematic.

CONCLUSIONS:

In developing and testing interventions to address underage drinking, it is essential to ensure the target audience perceive themselves to be the target audience. If we do not have a shared understanding of underage 'drinking' and parental 'provision', such messages will continue to be perceived by parents who are trying to do the 'right' thing as targeting a different behaviour and tacitly supporting their decision to provide their children with alcohol.

Source : *TAP 007 760*,

34363

Thème : **JEUNE**

Warren J.C., Smalley K.B., Barefoot K.N.

Perceived ease of access to alcohol, tobacco and other substances in rural and urban US students*Rural and remote health*, 2015, Vol.15, n°4, 12 p.

Mots-clefs : ETUDIANT/ADOLESCENT/JEUNE/DISPONIBILITE DE L'ALCOOL/SUBSTANCE PSYCHOACTIVE/PERCEPTION/TABAGISME/MARIJUANA/ETHANOL/ETATS-UNIS/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/DROGUE

INTRODUCTION:

Ease of access to substances has been shown to have a direct and significant relationship with substance use for school-aged children. Previous research involving rural samples of middle and high school students reveals that perceived ease of access to substances is a significant predictor of recent use among rural adolescents; however, it is unclear if perceived access to substances varies between rural and urban areas. The purpose of the present study was to examine rural-urban differences in perceived ease of access to alcohol, smoking and chewing tobacco, marijuana, and seven other substances in the US state of Georgia in order to better inform and promote future substance use prevention and programming efforts in rural areas.

METHODS:

Data were analyzed from the 2013 Georgia Student Health Survey II, administered in all public and interested private/charter schools in the state of Georgia. A total of 513 909 students (18.2% rural) indicated their perceived ease of access to 11 substances on a four-point Likert-type scale. Rural-urban differences were investigated using 2 analysis.

RESULTS:

In general, it appeared the rural-urban differences fell along legal/illicit lines. For middle school students, a significant difference in perceived ease of access was found for each substance, with rural students reporting greater access to smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, and steroids, and urban students reporting greater access to alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, inhalants, ecstasy, methamphetamine, hallucinogens, and prescription drugs. Rural high school students reported higher access to alcohol, smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, and steroids, with urban students reporting higher access to marijuana, cocaine, inhalants, ecstasy, and hallucinogens. Perceptions of ease of access more than doubled for each substance in both geographies between middle and high school.

CONCLUSIONS:

The present study found multiple and fairly consistent differences between rural and urban students' perceived ease of access to a variety of substances, with rural students reporting higher levels of access to legal substances and urban students reporting higher levels of access predominantly to illicit substances. Most troubling were the high levels of perceived access to substances, particularly among high school students. Even within rural students who reported lower ease of access, more than half of students reported having at least somewhat easy access to marijuana. More than 60% of both rural and urban high school students reported easy access to alcohol. Future research should investigate ways to decrease the perceptions of access to substances in order to prevent use and abuse.

Source : *TAP 007 771*,

34378

Thème : **JEUNE**

Yu J., Wu Q., Yang C., Vrana K.E., Zhou L., Yang L., Zhang H., Yan D., Li M., Teng S., Gong J., Yan Y., Wang Z.

Influence of Parental Monitoring, Sensation Seeking, Expected Social Benefits, and Refusal Efficacy on Tobacco and Alcohol Use in Chinese Adolescents

Medicine, **2016**, Vol.95, n°11, 9 p.

Mots-clefs : PARENT/EDUCATION/RECHERCHE DE SENSATION/ADOLESCENT/TABAGISME/ALCOOLISATION/CHINE/JEUNE/ETUDIANT/MODELE/SOCIOLOGIE/COMPORTEMENT

The relationships between parental monitoring (PM), sensation seeking (SS), expected social benefits (ESB), refusal efficacy (RE), and tobacco and alcohol use (TAU) have been well documented among adolescents. However, the mechanisms by which these 4 determinants affect TAU remain unclear. Based on the Theory of Triadic Influence, this study aimed to explore how PM, SS, ESB, and RE simultaneously influenced TAU in Chinese adolescents. From September 2013 to June 2014, we used multistage cluster sampling to select 6269 students from 179 classes of 7 vocational high schools in 3 cities of China. Each student completed a battery of 5 measures: PM, SS, ESB, RE, and TAU. Then, we used structural equation modeling techniques and mediation analyses to investigate the relationships among these 5 measures, with TAU as the final dependent variable. Results demonstrated that the relationship between PM and TAU was fully mediated by ESB and RE ($b = -0.18, P < 0.001$), that SS influenced TAU directly ($b = 0.10, P < 0.001$) and indirectly through ESB and RE ($b = 0.15, P < 0.001$), and that ESB influenced TAU directly ($b = 0.09, P < 0.001$) and indirectly through RE ($b = 0.28, P < 0.001$). These findings indicate that the link between PM and SS to TAU among Chinese adolescents can be explained by ESB and RE. These 4 precursory determinants can play an important role in TAU prevention among adolescents in China.

Source : *TAP 007 787*,
34394

Thème : **JEUNE**

Lee K.T., Vandell D.L.

Out-of-School Time and Adolescent Substance Use

Journal of Adolescent Health, **2015**, Vol.57, n°5, 523-529

Mots-clefs : ADOLESCENT/JEUNE/PAIR/ETUDE LONGITUDINALE/ETUDE DE COHORTE/SUBSTANCE

PSYCHOACTIVE/ETHANOL/TABAC/MARIJUANA/SPORT/FACTEUR PREDICTIF/REDUCTION DE CONSOMMATION
PURPOSE:

High levels of adolescent substance use are linked to lower academic achievement, reduced schooling, and delinquency. We assess four types of out-of-school time (OST) contexts--unsupervised time with peers, sports, organized activities, and paid employment--in relation to tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use at the end of high school. Other research has examined these OST contexts in isolation, limiting efforts to disentangle potentially confounded relations.

METHODS:

Longitudinal data from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Study of Early Child Care and Youth Development (N = 766) examined associations between different OST contexts during high school and substance use at the end of high school.

RESULTS:

Unsupervised time with peers increased the **odds** of tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use, whereas sports increased the **odds** of alcohol use and decreased the **odds** of marijuana use. Paid employment increased the **odds** of tobacco and alcohol use. Unsupervised time with peers predicted increased **amounts** of tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use, whereas sports predicted decreased **amounts** of tobacco and marijuana use and increased **amounts** of alcohol use at the end of high school.

CONCLUSIONS:

Although unsupervised time with peers, sports, and paid employment were differentially linked to the **odds** of substance use, only unsupervised time with peers and sports were significantly associated with the **amounts** of tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use at the end of high school. These findings underscore the value of considering OST contexts in relation to strategies to promote adolescent health. Reducing unsupervised time with peers and increasing sports participation may have positive impacts on reducing substance use.

Source : *TAP 007 792*,
34399

Thème : JEUNE

Spilka S., Le Nezet O., Mutatayi C., Janssen E.

Les drogues durant les "années lycée" - Résultats de l'enquête ESPAD 2015 en France

Tendances, **2016**, n°112, 4 p.

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

Le dernier exercice de l'enquête européenne ESPAD (European School Survey Project on Alcohol and other Drugs) s'est déroulé entre avril et juin 2015. Cette enquête quadriennale permettait à l'origine de suivre depuis 1995 et de comparer à l'échelle européenne les usages de drogues chez les adolescents âgés de 16 ans. En France, l'enquête, menée depuis 1999, a été élargie en 2011 à l'ensemble des adolescents scolarisés de la seconde à la terminale, offrant l'occasion d'étudier les usages sur une période de vie plus longue que ne l'impose le protocole européen mais particulièrement cruciale pour observer la diffusion des produits psychoactif chez les adolescents. En 2015, 6 642 lycéens ont donc été interrogés en France métropolitaine et, pour la première fois, 2 852 élèves des départements d'outre-mer (pour ces derniers, les résultats seront publiés ultérieurement).

Source : *P0067*,
34402

Thème : JEUNE

Spilka O., Le Nezet O.

Consommation de tabac, alcool, cannabis et autres drogues en France et en Europe,

à 16 ans - Résultats de l'enquête européenne ESPAD 2015
2016, 21 p.

Mots-clés : ENQUETE ESPAD/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/FRANCE/SUBSTANCE PSYCHOACTIVE/ETHANOL/TABAC/CANNABIS/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE/IVRESSE/EXPERIMENTATION/SEXE/EUROPE

Le projet européen d'enquêtes scolaires sur l'alcool et les autres drogues (ESPAD) permet de recueillir des données comparables sur la consommation de drogues parmi les élèves âgés de 16 ans et de documenter, pour chaque pays, les variations de la diffusion des produits psychoactifs chez les adolescents sur une longue période.

Ce document de synthèse présente les principales évolutions des usages (tabac, alcool, cannabis...) en France ainsi que les tendances récentes observées au sein des pays européens entre les deux dernières enquêtes 2011 et 2015.

À l'instar de ce qui est observé dans la plupart des autres pays européens, la France a connu une baisse significative des niveaux récents de consommation d'alcool, de tabac et de cannabis entre 2011 et 2015 parmi les adolescents de 16 ans. Cependant, le niveau de consommation du cannabis y reste le plus élevé des pays ayant participé à l'édition 2015. La consommation des drogues illicites autres que le cannabis quant à elle n'a pas beaucoup évolué entre 2011 et 2015 en France comme dans la majorité des pays. Si les nouveaux produits de synthèse (NPS) semblent se diffuser au sein de la population adolescente européenne, les investigations doivent être développées en ce qui concerne ces nombreuses substances difficiles à identifier. L'usage d'Internet tel qu'il est rapporté montre l'ancrage de cette pratique chez les adolescents.

Enfin, pour terminer, signalons l'absence pour cette édition 2015 de l'Allemagne, de la Suisse ou encore la Grande Bretagne. L'Espagne n'a jamais participé au projet ESPAD, ayant déjà au niveau national une enquête similaire ou tout du moins très proche, ESTUDES 2014/2015. Si les indicateurs de ce pays sont intégrés aux cartes quand cela était possible, ils ne sont pas comptabilisés dans le calcul de la moyenne européenne.

Source : *RAP 000 729*,
34403

Thème : **JEUNE**

Cavazos-Rehg P.A., Houston A.J., Krauss M.J., Sowles S.J., Spitznagel E.L., Chaloupka F.J., Gruzza R., Johnston L.D., O'Malley P.M., Bierut L.J.

Selected State Policies and Associations With Alcohol Use Behaviors and Risky Driving Behaviors Among Youth: Findings from Monitoring the Future Study.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°5, 1030-1036

Mots-clés : POLITIQUE EN MATIERE D'ALCOOL/LEGISLATION/AGE MINIMUM LEGAL/COMPORTEMENT/ETUDIANT/ETUDE MONITORING THE FUTURE/ADOLESCENT/JEUNE/ETATS-

UNIS/MODELE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE/SECURITE ROUTIERE/CONDUITE EN ETAT D'IVRESSE

Effective policies that can reduce alcohol use behaviors and impaired driving among young people at a population level are needed. Graduated driver licensing (GDL) laws increase the driving privileges of young novice drivers as they age and gain more driving experience. In this study, we seek to determine the effects of GDLs on risky driving behaviors of youth and to assess if GDLs have an unintended effect on underage drinking behaviors. We

utilized 2000 to 2013 data on 12th grade students from the Monitoring the Future (MTF) study, an ongoing, annual national survey (since 1975) that studies the substance use behaviors of adolescents, as well as data on GDL laws obtained via the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety (IIHS). We conducted a series of regular logistic regression models that included fixed effects for year and state, and adjusted for demographic characteristics, school characteristics, and other state alcohol policies. Total weighted sample size was 129,289 12th graders. Past month alcohol use and binge drinking (i.e., =5 drinks on one occasion) in the past 2 weeks were 45 and 26%, respectively. Seventeen percent of respondents reported riding with a driver who drank alcohol. Nearly 12% reported driving in the past 2 weeks after drinking alcohol, and 7% reported driving after binge drinking. Over half of the students lived in a state with a "good" GDL law. The logistic regression models suggest a link between restrictive GDL policies and a reduction of alcohol use behaviors and risky driving behaviors among youth. Our findings indicate that the effects of GDLs extend beyond driving-related risks and into other drinking-related behaviors that pose immediate or delayed health risks for young people. We speculate that GDLs may dictate social norms and expectations for youth risk behaviors, and should be maximized throughout the United States.

Source : *P0004*,
34416

Thème : **JEUNE**

De Looze M., Raaijmakers Q., Bogt T.T., Bendtsen P., Farhat T., Ferreira M., Godeau E., Kuntsche E., Molcho M., Pfortner T.K., Simons-Morton B., Vieno A., Vollebergh W., Pickett W.

Decreases in adolescent weekly alcohol use in Europe and North America: evidence from 28 countries from 2002 to 2010

European Journal of Public Health, 2015, Vol.25, supp.2, 69-72

Mots-clefs : ADOLESCENT/JEUNE/EUROPE/AMERIQUE DU NORD/ENQUETE HBSC/SEXE/AGE/PREVALENCE/ALCOOLISATION

BACKGROUND:

This study examined trends in adolescent weekly alcohol use between 2002 and 2010 in 28 European and North American countries.

METHODS:

Analyses were based on data from 11-, 13- and 15-year-old adolescents who participated in the Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children (HBSC) study in 2002, 2006 and 2010.

RESULTS:

Weekly alcohol use declined in 20 of 28 countries and in all geographic regions, from 12.1 to 6.1% in Anglo-Saxon countries, 11.4 to 7.8% in Western Europe, 9.3 to 4.1% in Northern Europe and 16.3 to 9.9% in Southern Europe. Even in Eastern Europe, where a stable trend was observed between 2002 and 2006, weekly alcohol use declined between 2006 and 2010 from 12.3 to 10.1%. The decline was evident in all gender and age subgroups.

CONCLUSIONS:

These consistent trends may be attributable to increased awareness of the harmful effects of alcohol for adolescent development and the implementation of associated prevention efforts, or changes in social norms and conditions. Although the declining trend was remarkably similar across countries, prevalence rates still differed considerably across countries.

Source : *TAP 007 797*,
34442

Thème : **JEUNE**

Norman P., Wrona-Clarke A.

Combining self-affirmation and implementation intentions to reduce heavy episodic drinking in university students

Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2016, Vol.30, n°4, 434-441

Mots-clefs : COGNITION/COMPORTEMENT/ETUDIANT/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE/INTERACTION/REDUCTION DE CONSOMMATION/UNIVERSITE/JEUNE

Studies testing the effects of self-affirmation on alcohol-related cognitions and behavior in university students have produced equivocal results. Because self-affirmation is a motivational technique (i.e., designed to reduce defensive processing) it may need to be supplemented with volitional techniques, such as forming if-then plans, to translate positive intentions into behavior. Participants (N = 348) were randomly assigned to conditions in a 2 (self-affirmation) × 2 (implementation intention) between-participants factorial design. Participants completed a self-affirmation task (i.e., values essay) or not, read a summary about the health risks of binge drinking (8/6 units for men/women), and then completed an implementation intention task (i.e., forming if-then plans) or not. Participants then completed measures of message derogation, perceived risk, and intention as well as alcohol consumption 1 week later. All main and interaction effects for self-affirmation were nonsignificant. In contrast, participants who formed implementation intentions (vs. not) reported drinking fewer units of alcohol and engaged in binge drinking less frequently at 1-week follow-up. Additional analyses revealed that affirming a social value attenuated the effect of self-affirmation on intention, but augmented the effect of implementation intentions on behavior. Overall, the findings provide additional evidence for the positive effects of implementation intentions but question the use of self-affirmation to reduce alcohol consumption in university students.

Source : *P0089*,
34447

Thème : **JEUNE**

Collins R.L., Martino S.C., Kovalchik S.A., Becker K.M., Shadel W.G., D'Amico E.J.

Alcohol Advertising Exposure Among Middle School-Age Youth: An Assessment Across All Media and Venues

Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, 2016, Vol.77, n°3, 384-392

Mots-clefs : PUBLICITE/MEDIA/ETATS-UNIS/ADOLESCENT/ETHNOLOGIE/ETHANOL/TELEVISION/RISQUE/JEUNE/DIFFERENCE SEXUELLE

The purpose of this study was to quantify middle school youth's exposure to alcohol advertisements across media and venues, determine venues of greatest exposure, and identify characteristics of youth who are most exposed. Over a 10-month period in 2013, 589 Los Angeles-area youth ages 11-14 from diverse racial/ethnic backgrounds completed a short paper-and-pencil survey assessing background characteristics and then participated in a 14-day ecological momentary assessment, logging all exposures to alcohol advertisements on

handheld computers as they occurred. African American and Hispanic youth were exposed to an average of 4.1 and 3.4 advertisements per day, respectively, nearly two times as many as non-Hispanic White youth, who were exposed to 2.0 advertisements per day. Girls were exposed to 30% more advertisements than boys. Most exposures were to outdoor advertisements, with television advertisements a close second. Exposure to alcohol advertising is frequent among middle school-age youth and may put them at risk for earlier or more frequent underage drinking. Greater restrictions on alcohol advertising outdoors and on television should be considered by regulators and by the alcohol industry and should focus particularly on reducing exposure among minority youth.

Source : P0015,
34451

Thème : **JEUNE**

Cheng H.G., Cantave M.D., Anthony J.C.

Alcohol Experiences Viewed Mutoscopically: Newly Incident Drinking of Twelve- to Twenty-Five-Year-Olds in the United States, 2002-2013

Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, 2016, Vol.77, n°3, 405-412

Mots-clefs : AGE/ETATS-UNIS/ETUDE DE
COHORTE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/CONSOMMATION
DECLAREE/INCIDENCE/MODELE/MODE DE
CONSOMMATION/JEUNE/JEUNE ADULTE/PREVALENCE

This study sought to discover recent age-specific and cohort-specific patterns of newly incident drinking of alcoholic beverages among young people in the United States, with identification of age at peak risk, cohort by cohort, and age by age. Data are from the U.S. National Surveys on Drug Use and Health 2002-2013, with 12 independent successive replications of nationally representative surveys ($n \sim 420,000$ 12- to 25-year-olds). Drinking was assessed via confidential computer-assisted self-interviews. Looking across age strata, we found rising age-specific drinking incidence rates across adolescence to a plateau at age 16-18 years and made a new discovery of a statistically robust and highly reproducible dip in incidence at age 19-20 years, followed by the major peak at age 21 years, with sharply reduced incidence thereafter. Evaluated using an epidemiological mutoscope view, individual cohorts showed a congruent pattern, with starting age held constant. A completely different pattern was seen in age-specific prevalence estimates that showed monotonic linear increases. The novelty seen here, with multiple replications, is a set of clearly nonlinear, age-specific drinking incidence patterns not documented in prior studies. Evidence of noncongruent prevalence patterns is provided. We hope these simple examples will be useful in teaching the epidemiology of alcohol drinking.

Source : P0015,
34453

Thème : **JEUNE**

Stanger S., Abaied J., Wagner C.

Predicting Heavy Alcohol Use in College Students: Interactions Among Socialization of Coping, Alcohol Use Onset, and Physiological Reactivity

Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, 2016, Vol.77, n°3, 483-494

Mots-clefs : INITIATION/AGE DE DEBUT DE
CONSUMMATION/RISQUE/CONSUMMATION
EXCESSIVE/ALCOOLISATION/JEUNE/PARENT/GESTION DES
PROBLEMES/FACTEUR PREDICTIF

Early age at onset of alcohol use is a risk factor for later heavy alcohol use, but some individuals are buffered from this risk. To better understand this process, this study investigated the interactive contributions of parental coping suggestions, skin conductance level reactivity (SCLR), and age at onset of alcohol use on heavy alcohol use in college students. College students ($N = 146$, 77% female) reported their age at onset of alcohol use, frequency of recent heavy alcohol use, and their parents' coping suggestions; SCLR was monitored as participants completed a laboratory challenge task. In addition, students' parents ($N = 73$, 77% mothers) reported on their coping suggestions. Results indicated that in the presence of physiological risk only (blunted SCLR, late age at onset of alcohol use), higher frequencies of engagement and disengagement parental coping suggestions were protective against heavy alcohol use in college students. However, if both risk factors were present (blunted SCLR, early age at onset of alcohol use), more engagement suggestions predicted more heavy alcohol use among college students. These findings extend previous findings on the impact of parenting on heavy alcohol use among college students and provide novel evidence for the moderating role of sympathetic stress reactivity.

Source : *P0015*,
34458

Thème : **JEUNE**

Young C.M., Neighbors C., Dibello A.M., Sharp C., Zvolensky M.J., Lewis M.A.
Coping Motives Moderate Efficacy of Personalized Normative Feedback Among Heavy Drinking U.S. College Students
Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, 2016, Vol.77, n°3, 495-499

Mots-clefs : INTERVENTION/GESTION DES PROBLEMES/NORME
SOCIALE/MOTIVATION/ETATS-
UNIS/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/SUIVI/COMPORTEMENT

Personalized normative feedback (PNF) interventions have received empirical support, are presumed to work by reducing normative misperceptions, and have been found to be particularly efficacious for those who drink for social reasons. However, PNF interventions also offer direct comparisons between one's own drinking and normative drinking, which may be especially important for coping drinkers. The present research evaluated whether reduced perceived norms and drinking at follow-ups varied as a function of coping motives. Aims were examined as a secondary analysis of a PNF intervention study among 252 U.S. college students. Following baseline assessment, participants were randomly assigned to receive PNF or assessment only. Follow-up assessments occurred 3 and 6 months after baseline. Findings indicated that the PNF intervention was more effective at both follow-ups in reducing drinking, but not alcohol use problems, for participants scoring higher in coping motives. Furthermore, coping motives were the only drinking motive that uniquely moderated PNF efficacy. Analyses indicated that intervention effects on drinking varied as a function of coping drinking motives; however, intervention effects on norms did not vary by coping motives. Finally, coping motives were found to moderate associations between perceived norms and drinking. These results suggest that coping motives may be useful for identifying young adults-and presumably others-who can most benefit from PNF approaches. Furthermore, PNF may influence future drinking behavior through mechanisms

other than changes in perceived norms. Future investigations could examine other pathways through which PNF may reduce drinking.

Source : P0015,
34459

Thème : **JEUNE**

O'Neil A.I., Lafreniere K.D., Jackson D.L.

Pre-drinking motives in Canadian undergraduate students: Confirmatory factor analysis of the Prepartying Motivations Inventory and examination of new themes
Addictive Behaviors, 2016, Vol.60, 42-47

Mots-clefs :

ETUDIANT/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/MOTIVATION/CANADA/INTERNET/QUESTIONNAIRE/STATUT SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE/COMPORTEMENT/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL

Pre-drinking is a risky, yet common activity among college students whereby they consume alcohol prior to going to an event where more alcohol may be consumed (LaBrie, Hummer, Pederson, Lac, & Chithambo, 2012). While general drinking motives have been studied extensively, attention to pre-drinking is recent, and deserves more attention. This study assessed the reliability, validity, and factor structure of the Prepartying Motivations Inventory (PMI), and identified novel motivations through a thematic analysis. A sample of 276 Canadian undergraduate students completed an online survey consisting of open-ended questions, drinking and pre-drinking questions, the PMI, and a brief demographic questionnaire. It was demonstrated that a four-factor model, similar to that of the initial PMI, fits well, but that improvements are made by eliminating an item related to being under the legal drinking age. Further, five new themes emerged that warrant further investigation, and possible inclusion in the current PMI. Findings suggest that the PMI could be refined to further understand students' motivations for pre-drinking, and might inform alcohol intervention programs on post-secondary campuses.

Source : P0001,
34466

Thème : **JEUNE**

Litt D.M., Lewis M.A.

Examining a social reaction model in the prediction of adolescent alcohol use
Addictive Behaviors, 2016, Vol.60, 160-164

Mots-clefs :

MODELE/COMPORTEMENT/SOCIOLOGIE/ADOLESCENT/JEUNE/ALCOOLISATION/FACTEUR PREDICTIF

The prototype willingness model (PWM; Gerrard et al., 2008) is a modified dual-processing model designed to improve the predictive value of existing health risk behavior by suggesting that there are two pathways to health risk behaviors: a reasoned path that is mediated by behavioral intention and a social reaction path that is mediated by behavioral willingness. Although there is evidence supporting the social reaction path to risk behavior among adolescents, most of this work has focused on specific components of the pathway such as prototypes or willingness rather than looking at the entire social reaction pathway as

a whole. As such, the primary goal of the present study was to determine whether the social reaction pathway has acceptable fit for a sample of adolescents using a longitudinal design. Results from 835 adolescents support the social reaction pathway of the PWM model when applied to adolescent alcohol use. Specifically, prototypes, perceived vulnerability, and norms predicted willingness to drink, which in turn predicted drinking behavior (drinks per week and peak number of drinks) over a period of 12 months. As such, these findings suggest that the social reaction pathway of the PWM is applicable to adolescent drinkers, meaning that adolescent drinking behavior is based on a less planned and socially based decision process.

Source : P0001,
34470

Thème : **JEUNE**

White H.R., Anderson K.G., Ray A.E., Mun E.Y.

Do drinking motives distinguish extreme drinking college students from their peers?
Addictive Behaviors, 2016, Vol.60, 213-218

Mots-clefs : CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE/MILIEU

SCOLAIRE/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/ETATS-

UNIS/SUIVI/SOCIOLOGIE/GESTION DES PROBLEMES/MOTIVATION/PAIR

The literature highlights the need to move beyond the traditional heavy episodic ("binge") drinking criteria when trying to identify at-risk college drinkers. Thus, recent attention has focused on more extreme levels of drinking. This study examines whether drinking motives can distinguish college student extreme drinkers from lighter drinkers. We used data from 3518 college student current drinkers (63.4% women) who participated in eight different studies at five different college campuses across the United States; a subsample of these students was followed up at 6 months post-baseline. At baseline and follow-up, drinkers were divided into three groups: nonbinge drinkers (< 4 drinks for women and 5 for men on their maximum drinking occasion), binge drinkers (4-7 drinks for women; 5-9 for men), and extreme drinkers (8+ for women and 10+ for men). At baseline, extreme drinkers, compared to nonbinge and binge drinkers, reported greater social, enhancement, and coping motives, as well as greater quantity and frequency of drinking per week and more alcohol-related problems. Those who were not extreme drinkers at baseline and later became extreme drinkers at follow-up reported significantly greater increases in social and enhancement motives, compared to those who remained nonextreme drinkers. Those who were extreme drinkers at baseline and reduced their drinking 6 months later, compared to those who remained extreme drinkers, reported greater reductions in enhancement and coping motives. Focusing on drinking motives might be an efficacious target for preventive intervention programs to reduce extreme drinking among college students.

Source : P0001,
34473

Thème : **JEUNE**

Stogner J.M., Gibson C.L.

Genetic Modification of the Relationship between Parental Rejection and Adolescent Alcohol Use.

Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2016, Vol.51, n°4, 442-449

Mots-clefs :

PARENT/ADOLESCENT/JEUNE/ALCOOLISATION/GENETIQUE/ETUDE
LONGITUDINALE/ETUDE DE
COHORTE/ENVIRONNEMENT/FAMILLE/RISQUE/GENE DRD2/RELATION
SOCIALE

Parenting practices are associated with adolescents' alcohol consumption, however not all youth respond similarly to challenging family situations and harsh environments. This study examines the relationship between perceived parental rejection and adolescent alcohol use, and specifically evaluates whether youth who possess greater genetic sensitivity to their environment are more susceptible to negative parental relationships. Analyzing data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health, we estimated a series of regression models predicting alcohol use during adolescence. A multiplicative interaction term between parental rejection and a genetic index was constructed to evaluate this potential gene-environment interaction. Results from logistic regression analyses show a statistically significant gene-environment interaction predicting alcohol use. The relationship between parental rejection and alcohol use was moderated by the genetic index, indicating that adolescents possessing more 'risk alleles' for five candidate genes were affected more by stressful parental relationships. Feelings of parental rejection appear to influence the alcohol use decisions of youth, but they do not do so equally for all. Higher scores on the constructed genetic sensitivity measure are related to increased susceptibility to negative parental relationships.

Source : *P0003*,
34485

Thème : **JEUNE**

Youthful Abandon - Why are young people drinking less?
2016, 44 p.

Mots-clefs : ROYAUME-

UNI/JEUNE/EVOLUTION/ADOLESCENT/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/SEX
E/STATUT SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE/AGE MINIMUM LEGAL/NORME
SOCIALE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/ENFANT/PARENT/DISPONIBILITE
DE L'ALCOOL/ETHNIE

Underage drinking in the UK is in long-term decline, though it remains high: 38% of 11-15 year olds in England had tried alcohol in 2014, down from 61% in 2003, with similar drops in Scotland. This trend has accelerated since 2009. The fall has occurred at all levels of consumption, across boys and girls, and all sociodemographic groups.

In order to maintain this progress, and take action to further curb underage drinking, it is important to understand the factors behind this trend.

Source : *RAP 000 735*,
34501

Thème : **JEUNE**

No alcohol for under 18s - Working paper of the German Center for Addiction Issues
2016, 11 p.

Mots-clefs :

ALLEMAGNE/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/SANTE PUBLIQUE/PREVALENCE/DESINHIBITION/RECOMMANDATION/AGE MINIMUM LEGAL

In Germany, the consumption of alcohol is widespread and is generally appreciated and encouraged. Even where adolescents are concerned, the German population only regards the consumption of alcohol as problematic if it leads to severe alcohol intoxication or violent crimes. Experts, on the other hand, have been very concerned for years about the very prevalent alcohol consumption among children and adolescents which on average begins at age 14 (Federal Centre for Health Education, Bundeszentrale für gesundheitliche Aufklärung, 2014).

Alcohol is a very harmful product. This is the result of its properties as a cytotoxin, an intoxicant, and addictive drug as well as its disinhibiting effects. Any alcoholic beverage and any type of alcohol consumption entails health risks. They apply to all consumers, i. e. irrespective of their sex, health status or age. During the entire development of adolescents, the risks posed by alcohol consumption are even greater.

Against this background, the German Centre for Addiction Issues, registered association, recommends that adolescents under the age of 18 refrain from alcohol consumption altogether during this decisive phase of life.

Source : *TAP 007 804*,
34504

Thème : **JEUNE**

Tavolacci M.P., Boerg E., Richard L., Meyrignac G., Dechelotte P., Ladner J.

Prevalence of binge drinking and associated behaviours among 3286 college students in France.

BMC Public Health, 2016, Vol.16, n°178, 9 p.

Mots-clefs : CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE

PONCTUELLE/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/FRANCE/NORMANDIE/PREVALENCE/COMPORTEMENT/ETUDE TRANSVERSALE/STATUT SOCIO-ECONOMIQUE/QUESTIONNAIRE/CONSOMMATION DECLAREE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/FREQUENCE DE CONSOMMATION/TABAGISME/CANNABIS/STRESS/DEPRESSION/SEXE/SPORT

BACKGROUND:

Studies conducted on characteristics of binge drinking and associated behaviours in college student populations are scarce especially in France. Hence, it is important to identify risk factors for binge drinking at university, especially those which may be changed. The aim of this study was to assess the prevalence of binge drinking and associated behaviours across a large sample of college students in Upper Normandy (France).

METHODS:

A cross sectional study was performed between November 2009 and February 2013 and data on socioeconomic characteristics and behavioural risk factors were collected: alcohol (consumption and misuse of alcohol, occasional and frequent binge drinking), tobacco, cannabis, cyberaddiction, stress and depression. An anonymous self-administered questionnaire was filled out by college student volunteers from Upper Normandy (France) either online or by paper questionnaire. Analyses were performed using multivariate logistic regression models.

RESULTS:

A total of 3286 students were included. The mean (Standard Deviation (SD)) age of students was 20.8 years (SD = 2.1) with a male-female ratio of 0.60. The prevalence of binge drinking in the never, occasional and frequent categories was respectively 34.9%, 51.3%, and 13.8%. The mean number of units of alcohol consumed per week (except BD episodes) was 0.78 for never, 3.7 for occasional and 10.5 for frequent binge drinkers ($p < 0.0001$). A positive relation was observed between frequent binge drinking and the following: male gender (AOR 4.77 95% CI (3.43-6.63); $p < 0.0001$), living in rented accommodation AOR 1.70 95% CI (1.21-2.40; $p < 0.0001$), attending business school AOR 4.72 95% CI (2.76-8.08; $p < 0.0001$), regular practice of sport AOR 1.70 95% CI (1.24-2.34; $p = 0.001$), smoking AOR 5.89 95% CI (4.03-8.60; $p < 0.0001$), occasional cannabis use AOR 12.66 95% CI (8.97-17.87; $p < 0.0001$), and alcohol abuse AOR 19.25 95% CI (13.4-27.72; $p < .0001$). A negative association was observed between frequent binge drinking and grant holder status, living in couples, and stress.

CONCLUSIONS:

This study highlights the spread of binge drinking among college students and identifies student populations at risk: male gender, living in rented accommodation, regular practice of sport, and other risk behaviours such as use of tobacco, cannabis and alcohol. These behaviours increase with the frequency of binge drinking.

Source : *TAP 007 806*,
34529

Thème : **JEUNE**

Veliz P., McCabe S.E., Boyd C.J.

Extreme binge drinking among adolescent athletes: A cause for concern?

American Journal on Addictions, **2016**, Vol.25, n°1, 37-40

Mots-clefs : ADOLESCENT/JEUNE/SPORT/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE
PONCTUELLE/SEXE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/RISQUE/COMPORTEMENT/COMPOR
TEMENT A RISQUE

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES:

Examine the association between adolescent sport participation and extreme binge drinking (10 + drinks) among boys and girls.

METHODS:

Secondary analysis of the nationally representative 2013 Youth Risk Behavior Survey ($n = 13,583$).

RESULTS:

Boys who participated on sport teams had the greatest odds of engaging in extreme binge drinking.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS:

Despite the modest associations found among athletes, boys who participated on multiple sport teams had the greatest odds of engaging in extreme binge drinking.

SCIENTIFIC SIGNIFICANCE:

Greater prevention efforts should target multi-sport athletes because they are at greater risk for negative consequences of heavy drinking.

Source : *TAP 007 808*,
34531

Thème : **JEUNE**

Windle M.

Drinking over the lifespan - Focus on early adolescents and youth*Alcohol Research: Current Reviews*, 2016, Vol.38, n°1, 95-101

Mots-clefs : ETATS-

UNIS/ADOLESCENT/JEUNE/EVOLUTION/ALCOOLISATION/MODE DE
CONSOMMATION/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE
PONCTUELLE/IVRESSE/ADULTE/RISQUE/CONSOMMATION
EXCESSIVE/CONSEQUENCE

Historical trends in alcohol use among U.S. adolescents, as well as data regarding alcohol-related traffic fatalities among youth, indicate decreases in alcohol use. Nevertheless, alcohol use patterns still indicate high rates of binge drinking and drunkenness and the co-occurrence of alcohol use among youth with risky sexual activity, illicit substance use, and poor school performance. This article discusses unique elements of alcohol use among adolescents relative to adults that pose risks for alcohol misuse and alcohol-related problems. These differences range from patterns of drinking to differential sensitivity to alcohol. Developmental differences between adolescents and adults also are discussed with regard to age-normative developmental tasks and distinctions in brain development that may affect differences in drinking patterns. Epidemiologic findings on sexual-minority youth are provided, as are global trends in alcohol use among early adolescents and youth. It is proposed that using information about differences between youth and adults will be helpful in directing future etiologic and intervention research by capitalizing on unique biological, psychological, and social factors that may affect the success of efforts to reduce alcohol use among early adolescents and youth.

Source : P0006,
34544

Thème : **JEUNE**

Merrill J.E., Carey K.B.

Drinking over the lifespan - Focus on college ages*Alcohol Research: Current Reviews*, 2016, Vol.38, n°1, 103-114

Mots-clefs : MILIEU

SCOLAIRE/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/CONSEQUENCE/CONSOMMATION
EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/ENVIRONNEMENT/PAIR/PSYCHOSOCIOLOGIE/CO
MORTEMENT/NORME SOCIALE

Many college students drink heavily and experience myriad associated negative consequences. This review suggests that a developmental perspective can facilitate a better understanding of college drinking. Specifically, using an emerging adulthood framework that considers the ongoing role of parents and neurodevelopmental processes can provide insight into why students drink. Most college students drink and tend to drink more and more heavily than their non-college-attending peers. These drinking patterns are affected by environmental and temporal characteristics specific to the college environment, including residential campus living, the academic week, and the academic year. Additional psychosocial factors are of particular relevance to the drinking behavior of college-age people, and include exaggerated peer norms, the development and use of protective behavioral strategies, and mental health considerations. Understanding the unique interaction of person and environment is key to designing prevention/intervention efforts.

Source : *P0006*,
34545

MODÈLE ANIMAL

Thème : **MODELE ANIMAL**

Banerjee A., Abdelmegeed M.A., Jang S., Song B.J.

Increased Sensitivity to Binge Alcohol-Induced Gut Leakiness and Inflammatory Liver Disease in HIV Transgenic Rats

PLoS One, **2015**, Vol.10, n°10, e0140498

Mots-clefs : FOIE/HEPATOPATHIE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE
PONCTUELLE/INFLAMMATION/VIH/MODELE
ANIMAL/RAT/FEMELLE/ENDOTOXINE/STEATOSE/CELLULE DE
KUPFFER/INTESTIN/INFECTION

The mechanisms of alcohol-mediated advanced liver injury in HIV-infected individuals are poorly understood. Thus, this study was aimed to investigate the effect of binge alcohol on the inflammatory liver disease in HIV transgenic rats as a model for simulating human conditions. Female wild-type (WT) or HIV transgenic rats were treated with three consecutive doses of binge ethanol (EtOH) (3.5 g/kg/dose oral gavages at 12-h intervals) or dextrose (Control). Blood and liver tissues were collected at 1 or 6-h following the last dose of ethanol or dextrose for the measurements of serum endotoxin and liver pathology, respectively. Compared to the WT, the HIV rats showed increased sensitivity to alcohol-mediated gut leakiness, hepatic steatosis and inflammation, as evidenced with the significantly elevated levels of serum endotoxin, hepatic triglycerides, histological fat accumulation and F4/80 staining. Real-time PCR analysis revealed that hepatic levels of toll-like receptor-4 (TLR4), leptin and the downstream target monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCP-1) were significantly up-regulated in the HIV-EtOH rats, compared to all other groups. Subsequent experiments with primary cultured cells showed that both hepatocytes and hepatic Kupffer cells were the sources of the elevated MCP-1 in HIV-EtOH rats. Further, TLR4 and MCP-1 were found to be upregulated by leptin. Collectively, these results show that HIV rats, similar to HIV-infected people being treated with the highly active anti-retroviral therapy (HAART), are more susceptible to binge alcohol-induced gut leakiness and inflammatory liver disease than the corresponding WT, possibly due to additive or synergistic interaction between binge alcohol exposure and HIV infection. Based on these results, HIV transgenic rats can be used as a surrogate model to study the molecular mechanisms of many disease states caused by heavy alcohol intake in HIV-infected people on HAART.

Source : *TAP 007 748*,
34351

Thème : **MODELE ANIMAL**

Lo C.L., Lossie A.C., Liang T., Liu Y., Xuei X., Lumeng L., Zhou F.C., Muir W.M.

High Resolution Genomic Scans Reveal Genetic Architecture Controlling Alcohol Preference in Bidirectionally Selected Rat Model.

PLoS Genetics, **2016**, Vol.12, n°8, e1006178

Mots-clefs : PREFERENCE POUR L'ALCOOL/MODELE ANIMAL/ADN/GENE/GENETIQUE/COMPORTEMENT/NEUROLOGIE/NEUROTRANSMISSION/SYNAPSE/SOUCHE

Investigations on the influence of nature vs. nurture on Alcoholism (Alcohol Use Disorder) in human have yet to provide a clear view on potential genomic etiologies. To address this issue, we sequenced a replicated animal model system bidirectionally-selected for alcohol preference (AP). This model is uniquely suited to map genetic effects with high reproducibility, and resolution. The origin of the rat lines (an 8-way cross) resulted in small haplotype blocks (HB) with a corresponding high level of resolution. We sequenced DNAs from 40 samples (10 per line of each replicate) to determine allele frequencies and HB. We achieved ~46X coverage per line and replicate. Excessive differentiation in the genomic architecture between lines, across replicates, termed signatures of selection (SS), were classified according to gene and region. We identified SS in 930 genes associated with AP. The majority (50%) of the SS were confined to single gene regions, the greatest numbers of which were in promoters (284) and intronic regions (169) with the least in exon's (4), suggesting that differences in AP were primarily due to alterations in regulatory regions. We confirmed previously identified genes and found many new genes associated with AP. Of those newly identified genes, several demonstrated neuronal function involved in synaptic memory and reward behavior, e.g. ion channels (*Kcnf1*, *Kcnn3*, *Scn5a*), excitatory receptors (*Grin2a*, *Gria3*, *Grip1*), neurotransmitters (*Pomc*), and synapses (*Snap29*). This study not only reveals the polygenic architecture of AP, but also emphasizes the importance of regulatory elements, consistent with other complex traits.

Source : *TAP 007 763*,
34366

Thème : **MODELE ANIMAL**

Rorick-Kehn L.M., Ciccocioppo R., Wong C.J., Witkin J.M., Martinez-Grau M.A., Stopponi S., Adams B.L., Katner J.S., Perry K.W., Toledo M.A., Diaz N., Lafuente C., Jiménez A., Benito A., Pedregal C., Weiss F., Statnick M.A.

A Novel, Orally Bioavailable Nociceptin Receptor Antagonist, LY2940094, Reduces Ethanol Self-Administration and Ethanol Seeking in Animal Models.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, **2016**, Vol.40, n°5, 945-954

Mots-clefs : MODELE ANIMAL/ADDICTION/SYSTEME DE RECOMPENSE/AUTO-ADMINISTRATION/ETHANOL/STRESS/PREFERENCE POUR L'ALCOOL/COMPORTEMENT/RECEPTEUR/TRAITEMENT/RONGEUR
The nociceptin/orphanin-FQ (or opioid receptor-like [ORL1]) receptor (NOP) is localized in the mesolimbic reward pathway and has been suggested to play a role in feeding, mood, stress, and addiction. Since its deorphanization in 1995, there has been a clear dichotomy in the literature regarding whether an agonist or antagonist would provide therapeutic benefit. Specifically, the literature reports indicate that NOP receptor antagonists produce efficacy in animal models of hyperphagia and antidepressant-like activity, whereas NOP agonists produce anxiolytic-like effects and dampen reward/addiction behaviors including ethanol consumption. We characterize here the potent, orally bioavailable NOP antagonist, LY2940094, in rodent models of ethanol consumption, including ethanol self-administration, progressive ratio operant self-administration, stress-induced reinstatement of ethanol seeking, and in vivo microdialysis in the nucleus accumbens. LY2940094 dose dependently reduced homecage ethanol self-administration in Indiana alcohol-preferring (P) and Marchigian Sardinian alcohol-preferring (msP) rats, without affecting food/water intake

or locomotor activity. Reduced ethanol intake in P rats did not show significant tolerance over 4 days of subchronic dosing. LY2940094 attenuated progressive ratio operant responding and break points for ethanol in P rats. Moreover, stress-induced reinstatement of ethanol seeking in msP rats was completely blocked by LY2940094. Furthermore, LY2940094 blocked ethanol-stimulated dopamine release in response to ethanol challenge (1.1 g/kg, intraperitoneally). Our findings demonstrate for the first time that blockade of NOP receptors attenuates ethanol self-administration and ethanol-motivated behaviors, stress-induced ethanol seeking, and ethanol-induced stimulation of brain reward pathways in lines of rats that exhibit excessive ethanol consumption. Results suggest that LY2940094 may have potential therapeutic utility in treating alcohol addiction.

Source : P0004,
34408

Thème : **MODELE ANIMAL**

McClintick J.N., McBride W.J., Bell R.L., Ding Z.M., Liu Y., Xuei X., Edenberg H.J.
Gene Expression Changes in Glutamate and GABA-A Receptors, Neuropeptides, Ion Channels, and Cholesterol Synthesis in the Periaqueductal Gray Following Binge-Like Alcohol Drinking by Adolescent Alcohol-Preferring (P) Rats.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°5, 955-968

Mots-clefs : CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE
PONCTUELLE/MALE/ADOLESCENT/PREFERENCE POUR
L'ALCOOL/MODELE
ANIMAL/RAT/GENE/GENETIQUE/GLUTAMATE/RECEPTEUR/NMDA/RECEPTEUR A LA
SEROTONINE/ANXIETE/COMPORTEMENT/POTASSIUM/CALCIUM/SODIUM
/PEUR/DOULEUR/SENSIBILITE/RECEPTEUR
GABAA/NEUROPEPTIDE/CHOLESTEROL/CANAL IONIQUE

Binge drinking of alcohol during adolescence is a serious public health concern with long-term consequences, including increased pain, fear, and anxiety. The periaqueductal gray (PAG) is involved in processing pain, fear, and anxiety. The effects of adolescent binge drinking on gene expression in this region have yet to be studied. Male adolescent alcohol-preferring (P) rats were exposed to repeated binge drinking (three 1-hour sessions/d during the dark/cycle, 5 days/wk for 3 weeks starting at 28 days of age; ethanol intakes of 2.5 to 3 g/kg/session). We used RNA sequencing to assess the effects of ethanol intake on gene expression. Ethanol significantly altered the expression of 1,670 of the 12,123 detected genes: 877 (53%) decreased. In the glutamate system, 23 genes were found to be altered, including reduction in 7 of 10 genes for metabotropic and NMDA receptors. Subunit changes in the NMDA receptor may make it less sensitive to ethanol. Changes in GABAA genes would most likely increase the ability of the PAG to produce tonic inhibition. Five serotonin receptor genes, 6 acetylcholine receptor genes, and 4 glycine receptor genes showed decreased expression in the alcohol-drinking rats. Opioid genes (e.g., *Oprk1*, *Oprm1*) and genes for neuropeptides linked to anxiety and panic behaviors (e.g., *Npy1r*) had mostly decreased expression. Genes for 27 potassium, 10 sodium, and 5 calcium ion channels were found to be differentially expressed. Nine genes in the cholesterol synthesis pathway had decreased expression, including *Hmgcr*, encoding the rate-limiting enzyme. Genes involved in the production of myelin also had decreased expression. The results demonstrate that binge alcohol drinking during adolescence produces developmental changes in the expression of key genes within the PAG; many of these changes point to increased susceptibility to pain,

fear, and anxiety, which could contribute to excessive drinking to relieve these negative effects.

Source : P0004,
34409

Thème : **MODELE ANIMAL**

Quintanilla M.E., Rivera-Meza M., Berríos-Cárcamo P., Salinas-Luypaert C., Herrera-Marschitz M., Israel Y.

Beyond the "First Hit": Marked Inhibition by *N*-Acetyl Cysteine of Chronic Ethanol Intake But Not of Early Ethanol Intake. Parallel Effects on Ethanol-Induced Saccharin Motivation.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°5, 1044-1051

Mots-clefs : ACETALDEHYDE/GLUTAMATE/CERVEAU/INGESTION
CHRONIQUE/ETHANOL/MODELE
ANIMAL/RAT/SACCHARINE/COMPORTEMENT

A number of studies have shown that acetaldehyde synthesized in the brain is necessary to induce ethanol (EtOH) reinforcement in naïve animals (*acquisition phase*). However, after chronic intake is achieved (*maintenance phase*), EtOH intake becomes independent of acetaldehyde generation or its levels. Glutamate has been reported to be associated with the maintenance of chronic EtOH intake. The levels of brain extracellular glutamate are modulated by 2 glial processes: glutamate reabsorption via an Na(+)-glutamate transporter (GLT1) and a cystine-glutamate exchanger. Chronic EtOH intake lowers GLT1 levels and increases extracellular glutamate. The administration of *N*-acetyl cysteine (NAC), a precursor of cystine, has been shown to reduce the relapse of several drugs of abuse, while NAC has not been tested on chronic EtOH intake or on EtOH's influence on the motivation for another drug. These were investigated in the present study. (i) Rats bred for their high EtOH intake were allowed access to 10% EtOH and water up to 87 days. NAC was administered (30 and 60 mg/kg daily, intraperitoneally) for 14 consecutive days, either during the *acquisition* phase or the *maintenance* phase of EtOH drinking. (ii) In additional experiments, rats were allowed EtOH (10%) and water access for 61 days, after which EtOH was replaced by saccharin (0.3%) to determine both if chronic EtOH consumption influences saccharin intake and whether NAC modifies the post chronic EtOH saccharin intake. NAC did not influence the acquisition ("first hit") of chronic EtOH intake, but greatly inhibited (60 to 70%; $p < 0.0001$) EtOH intake when NAC was administered to animals that were consuming EtOH *chronically*. NAC did not influence saccharin intake in naïve animals. In animals that had consumed EtOH *chronically* and were thereafter offered a saccharin solution (0.3%), saccharin intake increased over 100% versus that of EtOH-untreated animals, an effect that was fully suppressed by NAC. *N*-acetyl cysteine, a drug approved for use in humans, markedly reduces chronic EtOH intake and abolishes the increased intake of saccharin stimulated by chronic EtOH drinking.

Source : P0004,
34418

Thème : **MODELE ANIMAL**

Beckwith S.W., Czachowski C.L.

Alcohol-Preferring P Rats Exhibit Elevated Motor Impulsivity Concomitant with

Operant Responding and Self-Administration of Alcohol.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°5, 1100-1110

Mots-clefs : IMPULSIVITE/PREFERENCE POUR L'ALCOOL/MODELE ANIMAL/RAT/RAT LONG-EVANS/AUTO-ADMINISTRATION/COMPORTEMENT/CHOIX/INHIBITION

Increased levels of impulsivity are associated with increased illicit drug use and alcoholism. Previous research in our laboratory has shown that increased levels of delay discounting (a decision-making form of impulsivity) are related to appetitive processes governing alcohol self-administration as opposed to purely consummatory processes. Specifically, the high-seeking/high-drinking alcohol-preferring P rats showed increased delay discounting compared to nonselected Long Evans rats (LE) whereas the high-drinking/moderate-seeking HAD2 rats did not. The P rats also displayed a perseverative pattern of behavior such that during operant alcohol self-administration they exhibited greater resistance to extinction. One explanation for the previous findings is that P rats have a deficit in response inhibition. This study followed up on this possibility by utilizing a countermanding paradigm (stop signal reaction time [SSRT] task) followed by operant self-administration of alcohol across increasing fixed ratio requirements (FR; 1, 2, 5, 10, and 15 responses). In separate animals, 24-hour access 2-bottle choice (10% EtOH vs. water) drinking was assessed. In the SSRT task, P rats exhibited an increased SSRT compared to both LE and HAD2 rats indicating a decrease in behavioral inhibition in the P rats. Also, P rats showed increased operant self-administration across all FRs and the greatest increase in responding with increasing FR requirements. Conversely, the HAD2 and LE had shorter SSRTs and lower levels of operant alcohol self-administration. However, for 2-bottle choice drinking HAD2s and P rats consumed more EtOH and had a greater preference for EtOH compared to LE. These data extend previous findings showing the P rats to have increased delay discounting (decision-making impulsivity) and suggest that P rats also have a lack of behavioral inhibition (motor impulsivity). This supports the notion that P rats are a highly impulsive as well as "high-seeking" model of alcoholism, and that the HAD2s' elevated levels of alcohol consumption are not mediated via appetitive processes or impulsivity.

Source : P0004,
34425

Thème : **MODELE ANIMAL**

Rompala G.R., Finegersh A., Homanics G.E.

Paternal preconception ethanol exposure blunts hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis responsivity and stress-induced excessive fluid intake in male mice.

Alcohol, 2016, Vol.53, 19-25

Mots-clefs :

PERE/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/STRESS/PROGENITURE/MODELE ANIMAL/SOURIS/MALE/FEMELLE/CORTICOSTERONE

A growing number of environmental insults have been shown to induce epigenetic effects that persist across generations. For instance, paternal preconception exposures to ethanol or stress have independently been shown to exert such intergenerational effects. Since ethanol exposure is a physiological stressor that activates the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis, we hypothesized that paternal ethanol exposure would impact stress responsivity of offspring. Adult male mice were exposed to chronic intermittent vapor ethanol or control conditions for 5 weeks before being mated with ethanol-naïve females to produce ethanol

(E)- and control (C)-sired offspring. Adult male and female offspring were tested for plasma corticosterone (CORT) levels following acute restraint stress and the male offspring were further examined for stress-evoked 2-bottle choice ethanol-drinking. Paternal ethanol exposure blunted plasma CORT levels following acute restraint stress selectively in male offspring; females were unaffected. In a stress-evoked ethanol-drinking assay, there was no effect of stress on ethanol consumption. However, C-sired males exhibited increased total fluid intake (polydipsia) in response to stress while E-sired males were resistant to this stress-induced phenotype. Taken together, these data suggest that paternal ethanol exposure imparts stress hyporesponsivity to male offspring.

Source : P0002,
34495

Thème : **MODELE ANIMAL**

Sekhon M.L., Lamina O., Hogan K.E., Kliethermes C.L.

Common genes regulate food and ethanol intake in *Drosophila*.

Alcohol, 2016, Vol.53, 27-34

Mots-clefs : MODELE

ANIMAL/DROSOPHILE/NUTRITION/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/GENE/GENETIQUE/COMPORTEMENT

The abuse liability of alcohol (ethanol) is believed to result in part from its actions on neurobiological substrates that underlie the motivation toward food and other natural reinforcers, and a growing body of evidence indicates that these substrates are broadly conserved among animal phyla. Understanding the extent to which the substrates regulating ethanol and food intake overlap is an important step toward developing therapeutics that selectively reduce ethanol intake. In the current experiments, we measured food and ethanol intake in Recombinant Inbred (RI) lines of *Drosophila melanogaster* using several assays, and then calculated genetic correlations to estimate the degree to which common genes might underlie behavior in these assays. We found that food intake and ethanol intake as measured in the capillary assay are genetically correlated traits in *D. melanogaster*, as well as in a panel of 11 *Drosophila* species that we tested subsequently. RI line differences in food intake in a dyed food assay were genetically unrelated to ethanol intake in the capillary assay or to ethanol preference measured using an olfactory trap apparatus. Using publicly available gene expression data, we found that expression profiles across the RI lines of a number of genes (including the D2-like dopamine receptor, DOPA decarboxylase, and fruitless) correlated with the RI line differences in food and ethanol intake we measured, while the expression profiles of other genes, including NPF, and the NPF and 5-HT₂ receptors, correlated only with ethanol intake or preference. Our results suggest that food and ethanol intake are regulated by some common genes in *Drosophila*, but that other genes regulate ethanol intake independently of food intake. These results have implications toward the development of therapeutics that preferentially reduce ethanol intake.

Source : P0002,
34496

Thème : **MODELE ANIMAL**

McGonigle C.E., Nentwig T.B., Wilson D.E., Rhinehart E.M., Grisel J.E.

β-endorphin regulates alcohol consumption induced by exercise restriction in female

mice.

Alcohol, 2016, Vol.53, 51-60

Mots-clefs : BETA-ENDORPHINE/OPIOIDE ENDOGENE/STRESS/MODELE ANIMAL/AUTO-ADMINISTRATION/DISPONIBILITE DE L'ALCOOL/SOURIS/CORTICOSTERONE/CORTICOTROPIN-RELEASING FACTOR/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/FEMELLE/ACTIVITE PHYSIQUE

Animal models have long been used to study the mechanisms underlying the complex association between alcohol and stress. Female mice prevented from running on a home-cage activity wheel increase voluntary ethanol consumption. β -endorphin is an endogenous opioid involved in negatively regulating the stress response and has also been implicated in the risk for excessive drinking. The present study investigates the role of β -endorphin in moderating free-choice consumption of ethanol in response to a blocked activity wheel. Female, transgenic mice with varying levels of the opioid peptide were given daily 2-h access to 20% ethanol with rotations on a running wheel blocked on alternate days. Subjects with low β -endorphin exhibited enhanced stress sensitivity by self-administering larger quantities of ethanol on days when wheel running was prevented. β -endorphin levels did not influence voluntary activity on the running wheel. There were genotypic differences in plasma corticosterone levels as well as corticotropin-releasing hormone mRNA content in multiple brain regions associated with the stress response in these free drinking and running subjects. Susceptibility to stress is enhanced in female mice with low levels of β -endorphin, and better understanding of the role for this opioid in mitigating the response to stressors may aid in the development of interventions and treatments for excessive use of alcohol in women.

Source : P0002,
34499

Thème : **MODELE ANIMAL**

Butler T.R., Karkhanis A.N., Jones S.R., Weiner J.L.

Adolescent Social Isolation as a Model of Heightened Vulnerability to Comorbid Alcoholism and Anxiety Disorders.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°6, 1202-1214

Mots-clefs : ANXIETE/COMORBIDITE/STRESS/FACTEUR DE RISQUE/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/NEUROBIOLOGIE/MODELE ANIMAL/ISOLEMENT /ADOLESCENT/COMPORTEMENT/MALE/RONGEUR/CATECHOLAMINE/DO PAMINE/VULNERABILITE/ALCOOLISME

Individuals diagnosed with anxiety-related illnesses are at increased risk of developing alcoholism, exhibit a telescoped progression of this disease and fare worse in recovery, relative to alcoholics that do not suffer from a comorbid anxiety disorder. Similarly, preclinical evidence supports the notion that stress and anxiety represent major risk factors for the development of alcohol use disorder (AUD). Despite the importance of understanding the link between anxiety and alcoholism, much remains unknown about the neurobiological substrates underlying this relationship. One stumbling block has been the lack of animal models that reliably reproduce the spectrum of behaviors associated with increased vulnerability to these diseases. Here, we review the literature that has examined the behavioral and neurobiological outcomes of a simple rodent adolescent social isolation procedure and discuss its validity as a model of vulnerability to comorbid anxiety disorders and alcoholism. Recent studies have provided strong evidence that adolescent social

isolation of male rats leads to the expression of a variety of behaviors linked with increased vulnerability to anxiety and/or AUD, including deficits in sensory gating and fear extinction, and increases in anxiety measures and ethanol drinking. Neurobiological studies are beginning to identify mesolimbic adaptations that may contribute to the behavioral phenotype engendered by this model. Some of these changes include increased excitability of ventral tegmental area dopamine neurons and pyramidal cells in the basolateral amygdala and significant alterations in baseline and stimulated catecholamine signaling. A growing body of evidence suggests that adolescent social isolation may represent a reliable rodent model of heightened vulnerability to anxiety disorders and alcoholism in male rats. These studies provide initial support for the face, construct, and predictive validity of this model and highlight its utility in identifying neurobiological adaptations associated with increased risk of developing these disorders.

Source : P0004,
34510

Thème : **MODELE ANIMAL**

Tunc-Ozcan E., Ferreira A.B., Redei E.E.

Modeling Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder: Validating an Ex Vivo Primary Hippocampal Cell Culture System.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°6, 1273-1282

Mots-clefs : SAF/EXPOSITION PRENATALE A L'ALCOOL/HIPPOCAMPE/IN VIVO/MODELE ANIMAL/RAT/RAT SPRAGUE-

DAWLEY/INSULINE/EXPRESSION GENIQUE/CULTURE CELLULAIRE

Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) is the leading nongenetic cause of mental retardation. There are no treatments for FASD to date. Preclinical in vivo and in vitro studies could help in identifying novel drug targets as for other diseases. Here, we describe an ex vivo model that combines the physiological advantages of prenatal ethanol (EtOH) exposure in vivo with the uniformity of primary fetal hippocampal culture to characterize the effects of prenatal EtOH. The insulin signaling pathways are known to be involved in hippocampal functions. Therefore, we compared the expression of insulin signaling pathway genes between fetal hippocampi (in vivo) and primary hippocampal culture (ex vivo). The similarity of prenatal EtOH effects in these 2 paradigms would deem the ex vivo culture acceptable to screen possible treatments for FASD. Pregnant Sprague-Dawley rats received 1 of 3 diets: ad libitum standard laboratory chow (control-C), isocaloric pair-fed (nutritional control), and EtOH containing liquid diets from gestational day (GD) 8. Fetal male and female hippocampi were collected either on GD21 (in vivo) or on GD18 for primary culture (ex vivo). Transcript levels of *Igf2*, *Igf2r*, *Insr*, *Grb10*, *Rasgrf1*, and *Zac1* were measured by reverse transcription quantitative polymerase chain reaction. Hippocampal transcript levels differed by prenatal treatment in both males and females with sex differences observed in the expression of *Igf2* and *Insr*. The effect of prenatal EtOH on the hippocampal expression of the insulin pathway genes was parallel in the in vivo and the ex vivo conditions. The similarity of gene expression changes in response to prenatal EtOH between the in vivo and the ex vivo conditions ascertains that these effects are already set in the fetal hippocampus at GD18. This strengthens the feasibility of the ex vivo primary hippocampal culture as a tool to test and screen candidate drug targets for FASD.

Source : P0004,
34518

Thème : **MODELE ANIMAL**

Fritz B.M., Quoilin C., Kasten C.R., Smoker M., Boehm S.L.

Concomitant Caffeine Increases Binge Consumption of Ethanol in Adolescent and Adult Mice, But Produces Additive Motor Stimulation Only in Adolescent Animals.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, **2016**, Vol.40, n°6, 1351-1360

Mots-clefs : CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE
PONCTUELLE/CAFEINE/ETHANOL/COMPORTEMENT/MODELE
ANIMAL/CONSEQUENCE/SOURIS/AUTO-
ADMINISTRATION/ADOLESCENT/ADULTE/EAU/LOCOMOTRICITE/NUIT/C
ERVEAU

Binge co-consumption of highly caffeinated energy drinks with alcohol (ethanol [EtOH]) has become a common practice among adolescents/young adults and has been associated with an increased incidence of hazardous behaviors. Animal models are critical in advancing our understanding the neurobehavioral consequences of this form of binge drinking. Surprisingly, virtually no work has explored caffeine and EtOH co-consumption or its long-term consequences in adolescent animals. The primary objective of the current study was to extend a previously established mouse model of voluntary binge caffeine and EtOH co-consumption to explore adolescent consumption and responses compared to adults. Adolescent and adult male C57BL/6J mice had daily limited access to caffeine (0.03% w/v), EtOH (20% v/v), a combined EtOH/caffeine solution, or water for 14 days via the binge-like drinking paradigm, drinking-in-the-dark (DID). Home cage locomotor activity was measured during DID in a subset of mice. Following DID, all mice rested for 18 days so that adolescents reached adulthood, whereupon all mice underwent 7 days of continuous access 2-bottle choice drinking for 10% (v/v) EtOH or water. Co-consumption with caffeine significantly increased EtOH intake and resultant blood ethanol concentrations in both adolescent and adult mice. In addition, adolescent mice exhibited a uniquely robust locomotor stimulant response to caffeine and EtOH co-consumption. Later EtOH intake and preference was not influenced, however, by prior fluid consumption history via DID. Together with findings from the human literature, our results suggest that caffeine co-consumption may positively influence binge alcohol consumption in adolescents/young adults. Importantly, this age group may be particularly sensitive to the additive stimulant effects of caffeinated alcohol consumption, an effect which may be related to the high incidence of associated negative outcomes in this population. These observations are particularly concerning considering the heightened plasticity of the adolescent brain.

Source : P0004,
34528

PATHOLOGIE

Thème : **MORTALITE**

Cho J.S., Shin S.D., Lee E.J., Song K.J., Noh H., Kim Y.J., Lee S.C., Park J.O., Kim S.C., Hwang S.S.

Alcohol Intake and Reduced Mortality in Patients with Traumatic Brain Injury.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, **2016**, Vol.40, n°6, 1290-1294

Mots-clefs :

CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/MONDIALISATION/CERVEAU/TRAUMA/BLESURE/SERVICE DES URGENCES/PATIENT

The purpose of our study was to determine whether alcohol intake influences short-term mortality in patients with traumatic brain injury (TBI), using a comprehensive trauma database. We collected data from 7 emergency departments (EDs) between June 1, 2008 and May 31, 2010, using the same data form. Cases were included if they met the following criteria: (i) older than 15 and (ii) injuries including TBI. Demographics and outcomes were compared between patients with and without alcohol intake. We present the risk of mortality using hazard ratios and 95% confidence intervals. A total of 76,596 trauma patients visited the EDs during the study period; 12,980 patients were older than 15 and had TBI. There were 4,009 (30.9%) patients in the alcohol-intake group, of whom 3,306 (82.5%) patients were male, 1,450 (36.2%) patients were moved by ambulance, and 1,218 (30.4%) patients' injuries were intentional. The most frequent injury mechanism was falling down with alcohol intake and blunt injury without alcohol intake. Mortality rate was 1.0% with alcohol intake and 2.0% without alcohol intake. After adjusting for all factors related to mortality, the hazard ratio of mortality was 0.72 in the alcohol-intake group. Mortality rate due to TBI in the alcohol-intake group appears to be lower compared to that in the no-alcohol-intake group after adjusting for main confounding variables.

Source : *P0004*,
34520

Thème : **PATHOLOGIE**

Miller A.C., Nelson A.K., Livchits V., Greenfield S.F., Yanova G., Yanov S., Connery H.S., Atwood S., Lastimoso C.S., Shin S.S.

Understanding HIV Risk Behavior among Tuberculosis Patients with Alcohol Use Disorders in Tomsk, Russian Federation

PLoS One, 2016, Vol.11, n°2, e0148910

Mots-clés :

VIH/TUBERCULOSE/RUSSIE/DEPRESSION/PSYCHOSOCIOLOGIE/COMPORTEMENT/DROGUE/SEXUALITE/COMPORTEMENT A RISQUE/PATHOLOGIE/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL

Russian Federation's (RF) HIV epidemic is the fastest growing of any country. This study explores factors associated with high HIV risk behavior in tuberculosis (TB) patients with alcohol use disorders in Tomsk, RF. This analysis was nested within the Integrated Management of Physician-delivered Alcohol Care for TB Patients (IMPACT, trial number NCT00675961) randomized controlled study of integrating alcohol treatment into TB treatment in Tomsk. Demographics, HIV risk behavior (defined as participant report of high-risk intravenous drug use and/or multiple sexual partners with inconsistent condom use in the last six months), clinical data, alcohol use, depression and psychosocial factors were collected from 196 participants (161 male and 35 female) at baseline. Forty-six participants (23.5%) endorsed HIV risk behavior at baseline. Incarceration history (Odds Ratio (OR) 3.93, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.95, 7.95), age under 41 (OR: 2.97, CI: 1.46, 6.04), drug addiction (OR: 3.60 CI: 1.10, 11.77), history of a sexually transmitted disease (STD) (OR 2.00 CI: 1.02, 3.90), low social capital (OR: 2.81 CI: 0.99, 8.03) and heavier alcohol use (OR: 2.56 CI: 1.02, 6.46) were significantly more likely to be associated with HIV risk behavior at baseline. In adjusted analysis, age under 41 (OR: 4.93, CI: 2.10, 11.58), incarceration history (OR: 3.56 CI: 1.55, 8.17) and STD history (OR: 3.48, CI: 1.5, 8.10) continued to be significantly associated with HIV risk behavior. Understanding HIV

transmission dynamics in Russia remains an urgent priority to inform strategies to address the epidemic. Larger studies addressing sex differences in risks and barriers to protective behavior are needed.

Source : *TAP 007 755*,
34358

Thème : **PATHOLOGIE**

Bettioli S.S., Rose T.C., Hughes C.J., Smith L.A.

Alcohol Consumption and Parkinson's Disease Risk: A Review of Recent Findings
Journal of Parkinson's disease, 2015, Vol.5, 425-442

Mots-clés : MALADIE DE
PARKINSON/PATHOLOGIE/ALCOOLISATION/FACTEUR DE RISQUE/MODE
DE CONSOMMATION/TABAGISME/CAFE/MODE DE VIE
BACKGROUND:

The association between Parkinson's disease and lifestyle exposures such as smoking, coffee and alcohol consumption have been the focus of research for several decades, with varying and often conflicting results.

OBJECTIVE:

This paper reviews the key features of observational studies investigating the relationship between alcohol drinking and PD risk, to determine potential sources of variability between the results.

METHODS:

Relevant literature from 2000-2014 was systematically retrieved using three databases. Primary research articles were included if they reported a measure of association between quantity and frequency of alcohol intake and PD risk, and adjusted at least for the potential confounding factors of smoking and age.

RESULTS:

Sixteen articles were identified. The seven case-control studies were more likely to report a weak protective association by level of alcohol consumption compared to the studies with prospective designs. Two studies reported the relationship between heavy (harmful to health) drinking and PD. There was weak evidence that associations varied by type of alcoholic beverage. Smoking may modify the association between alcohol intake and PD risk, however, the evidence does not support the theory that a confounder (such as an addiction-avoiding personality trait) produced the inverse associations between smoking, coffee and alcohol intake and PD risk. Methodological weaknesses of the studies, including selection and recall bias, residual confounding and lack of statistical power may in part account for their differences.

CONCLUSION:

The weak association between alcohol drinking and PD risk was found in studies at greater risk of selection and recall bias.

Source : *TAP 007 772*,
34379

Thème : **PATHOLOGIE**

Pandeya N., Wilson L.F., Webb P.M., Neale R.E., Bain C.J., Whiteman D.C.

Cancers in Australia in 2010 attributable to the consumption of alcohol

Mots-clefs :

CANCER/PATHOLOGIE/AUSTRALIE/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/PREVALENCE/INCIDENCE/ADULTE

OBJECTIVE:

To estimate the proportion and numbers of cancers occurring in Australia in 2010 that are attributable to alcohol consumption.

METHODS:

We estimated the population attributable fraction (PAF) of cancers causally associated with alcohol consumption using standard formulae incorporating prevalence of alcohol consumption and relative risks associated with consumption and cancer. We also estimated the proportion change in cancer incidence (potential impact fraction [PIF]) that might have occurred under the hypothetical scenario that an intervention reduced alcohol consumption, so that no-one drank > 2 drinks/day.

RESULTS:

An estimated 3,208 cancers (2.8% of all cancers) occurring in Australian adults in 2010 could be attributed to alcohol consumption. The greatest numbers were for cancers of the colon (868) and female breast cancer (830). The highest PAFs were for squamous cell carcinomas of the oral cavity/pharynx (31%) and oesophagus (25%). The incidence of alcohol-associated cancer types could have been reduced by 1,442 cases (4.3%)--from 33,537 to 32,083--if no Australian adult consumed > 2 drinks/day.

CONCLUSIONS:

More than 3,000 cancers were attributable to alcohol consumption and thus were potentially preventable.

IMPLICATIONS:

Strategies that limit alcohol consumption to guideline levels could prevent a large number of cancers in Australian adults.

Source : *TAP 007 773*,
34380

Thème : **PATHOLOGIE**

Britton A., Hardy R., Kuh D., Deanfield J., Charakida M., Bell S.

Twenty-year trajectories of alcohol consumption during midlife and atherosclerotic thickening in early old age: findings from two British population cohort studies

BMC Medicine, 2016, Vol.14, n°1, 8 p.

Mots-clefs : ATHEROSCLEROSE/PATHOLOGIE/ROYAUME-UNI/ETUDE DE COHORTE/ETUDE

TRANSVERSALE/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/CONSOMMATION

EXCESSIVE/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/CONSOMMATION

MODEREE/PERSONNE AGEE

BACKGROUND:

Epidemiological evidence indicates a protective effect of light-moderate drinking on cardiovascular disease and an increased risk for heavier drinking. Nevertheless, the effect of alcohol on atherosclerotic changes in vessel walls is disputed. Most previous studies have only looked at the cross-sectional relationship between alcohol and carotid intima media thickness (cIMT) - a surrogate marker of atherosclerosis. Single measurements of alcohol assume that alcohol exposure is stable and ignore the possible cumulative effects of harm,

leading to possibly incorrect inferences.

METHODS:

Data were retrieved from two UK population based cohort studies: the Whitehall II cohort of civil servants and the MRC National Survey of Health and Development (combined sample size of 5403 men and women). Twenty year-drinking trajectories during midlife were linked to measures of cIMT when participants were in early old age, and adjusted for age, sex, socioeconomic position, ethnicity and smoking.

RESULTS:

Those who consistently drank heavily had an increased cIMT compared to stable moderate drinkers (pooled difference in cIMT 0.021 mm; 95 % CI 0.002 to 0.039), after adjustment for covariates. This was not detected in cross-sectional analyses. Former drinkers also had an increased cIMT compared to moderate drinkers (pooled difference in cIMT 0.021; 95 % CI 0.005 to 0.037). There were no appreciable differences in cIMT between non-drinkers and consistent moderate drinkers.

CONCLUSION:

The drinking habits among adults during midlife affect the atherosclerotic process and sustained heavy drinking is associated with an increased cIMT compared to stable moderate drinkers. This finding was not seen when only using cross-sectional analyses, thus highlighting the importance of taking a life course approach. There was no evidence of a favourable atherosclerotic profile from stable moderate drinking compared to stable non-drinking.

Source : *TAP 007 784*,
34391

Thème : [PATHOLOGIE](#)

Klatsky A.L., Li Y., Tran N., Baer D., Udaltsova N., Armstrong M.A., Friedman G.D.
Alcohol intake, beverage choice, and cancer: a cohort study in a large kaiser permanente population

The Permanente journal., **2015**, Vol.19, n°2, 28-34

Mots-clefs : CANCER/PATHOLOGIE/DISCRIMINATION DES
BOISSONS/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/ETUDE DE
COHORTE/RISQUE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/CONSOMMATION
MODEREE/ABSTINENCE

CONTEXT:

Heavy intake of alcoholic beverages is associated with an increased risk of developing several types of cancers at specific body sites. However, evidence is conflicting regarding alcohol-associated cancers in other sites of the body as well as the role played by choice of wine, liquor, or beer.

OBJECTIVE:

To study incident cancer risk from 1978 to 1985 an through followup in 2012 relative to light-to-moderate and heavy drinking and to the choice of alcoholic beverage in a cohort of 124, 193 persons.

DESIGN:

Cohort.

MAINT OUTCOME MEASURES:

- 1) Cox proportional hazards models controlled for 7 covariates to analyze alcohol-associated risk of any cancer and multiple specific types.
- 2) Similar analyses in strata of drinkers with or without a preponderant choice of wine,

liquor, or beer and with or without inferred likelihood of underreporting.

RESULTS:

With lifelong abstainers as referent, heavy drinking (≥ 3 drinks per day) was associated with increased risk of 5 cancer types: upper airway/digestive tract, lung, female breast, colorectal, and melanoma, with light-to-moderate drinking related to all but lung cancer. No significantly increased risk was seen for 12 other cancer sites: stomach, pancreas, liver, brain, thyroid, kidney, bladder, prostate, ovary, uterine body, cervix, and hematologic system. For all cancers combined there was a progressive relationship with all levels of alcohol drinking. These associations were largely independent of smoking, but among light-to-moderate drinkers there was evidence of confounding by inferred underreporting. Beverage choice played no major independent role.

CONCLUSION:

Heavy alcohol drinking is related to increased risk of some cancer types but not others. Because of probable confounding, the role of light-to-moderate drinking remains unclear.

Source : *TAP 007 794*,
34401

Thème : PATHOLOGIE

Shield K.D., Soerjomataram I., Rehm J.

Alcohol Use and Breast Cancer: A Critical Review.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, **2016**, Vol.40, n°6, 1166-1181

Mots-clefs :

CANCER/PATHOLOGIE/SEIN/MORTALITE/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/INCIDENCE/METABOLISME/META-ANALYSE/DOSE-EFFET/RISQUE

The objective of this study was to outline the biological pathways of alcohol-attributable breast cancer, the epidemiological risk relationship between alcohol consumption and breast cancer, and the global burden of breast cancer incidence and mortality attributable to alcohol consumption, with a focus on light drinking. First, the literature regarding the biological mechanisms of how alcohol affects the risk of breast cancer was reviewed and summarized. Second, a search of meta-analyses that evaluated the risk relationship between alcohol consumption and breast cancer was conducted. Last, the burden of alcohol-attributable breast cancer incidence and mortality was estimated by means of a Population-Attributable Fraction methodology. Data on alcohol consumption were obtained from the Global Information System on Alcohol and Health, and data on cancer incidence and mortality were obtained from the GLOBOCAN database. Alcohol consumption affects breast cancer risk through the alteration in hormone levels and the associated biological pathways, the metabolism of ethanol resulting in carcinogens, and the inhibition of the one carbon metabolism pathway. The systematic review found 15 meta-analyses on the risk relationship between alcohol consumption (also light consumption) and the risk of breast cancer. All but 2 of these analyses showed a dose-response relationship between alcohol consumption and the risk of breast cancer. An estimated 144,000 (95% confidence interval [CI]: 88,000 to 200,000) breast cancer cases and 38,000 (95% CI: 2,400 to 53,000) breast cancer deaths globally in 2012 were attributable to alcohol, with 18.8% of these cases and 17.5% of these deaths affecting women who were light alcohol consumers. All levels of evidence showed a risk relationship between alcohol consumption and the risk of breast cancer, even at low levels of consumption. Due to this strong relationship, and to the amount of alcohol consumed globally, the incidence of and mortality from alcohol-attributable breast cancer is large.

Source : P0004,
34507

Thème : **PATHOLOGIE**

Malik P., von Gleissenthal G., Gasser R.W., Moncayo R., Giesinger J.M., Mechtcheriakov S.

Osteoprotegerin Levels Decrease in Abstinent Alcohol-Dependent Patients.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°6, 1235-1240

Mots-clefs : OS/ABSTINENCE/METABOLISME/EFFET DE L'ALCOOL/PATHOLOGIE

Osteoprotegerin (OPG) is a parameter of increasing interest in the search for pathophysiological mechanisms of reduced bone mineral density (BMD). It has been shown to be increased in alcohol-dependent subjects. In our study, we wanted to examine whether changes in OPG and receptor activator of the nuclear factor- κ B ligand (RANKL) levels during an 8-week abstinence period in alcohol-dependent patients treated in an alcohol rehabilitation clinic would occur and whether alcohol-related variables, smoking, status, or physical activity prior to the study served as an influence on BMD and on OPG/RANKL levels. Forty-three patients, who were abstinent not longer than a week, were included in the study. OPG and RANKL as well as other markers of bone metabolism were measured at baseline, and after 8 weeks of treatment, BMD was measured once. OPG levels decreased significantly, while osteocalcin, a marker of bone formation, increased significantly. RANKL as well as RANKL/OPG ratio, Serum CrossLaps, and all examined hormones showed no significant changes over time. Inflammatory parameters showed a significant reduction after 8 weeks. We detected no influence of potentially confounding variables of alcohol dependency on the course of OPG or other laboratory values. Our results could point to the well-known risk for reduced BMD in these patients being reversible with abstinence through an excess of bone formation. We also confirmed earlier findings that inflammatory processes play a role in the pathogenesis of alcohol-induced disturbances in bone metabolism.

Source : P0004,
34515

Thème : **PATHOLOGIE**

El Haj M., Kessels R.P., Matton C., Bacquet J.E., Urso L., Cool G., Guidez F., Potier S., Nandrino J.L., Antoine P.

Destination Memory in Korsakoff's Syndrome.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°6, 1321-1327

Mots-clefs : SYNDROME DE KORSAKOFF/MEMOIRE/CARENCE/EXPERIENCE/TEST/NEUROPSYCHOLOGIE/PATHOLOGIE

BACKGROUND:

Context memory, or the ability to remember the context in which an episodic event has occurred (e.g., where and when an event took place), has been found to be compromised in Korsakoff's syndrome. This study examined whether a similar deficit would be observed for destination memory, that is, the ability to remember to whom an information was previously

transmitted.

METHODS:

Patients with Korsakoff's syndrome and healthy controls were instructed to tell proverbs to pictures of celebrities. In a subsequent recognition test, they had to indicate to which celebrity they had previously told the proverbs. Participants also completed a neuropsychological battery including a binding task in which they were required to associate letters with their correspondent locations to assess context memory.

RESULTS:

Results showed worse binding and destination memory in patients with Korsakoff's syndrome than in controls. In the Korsakoff group, destination memory was significantly correlated with and predicted by performances on the binding task.

CONCLUSIONS:

The binding process seems to be impaired in Korsakoff's syndrome, a deficit that may account for the destination memory compromise in the syndrome, and probably, for the difficulty to retrieve the "where and when" of an encountered event.

Source : *P0004*,
34525

PHYSIOLOGIE

Thème : **METABOLISME**

Osna N.A., Kharbanda K.

Multi-Organ Alcohol-Related Damage: Mechanisms and Treatment

Biomolecules, **2016**, Vol.6, n°2, 5 p.

Mots-clefs : EFFET DE

L'ALCOOL/PATHOLOGIE/FOIE/METABOLISME/ETHANOL/ENZYME/CYTOCHROME P450 2E1/SYSTEME IMMUNITAIRE/STRESS OXYDATIF/ORGANE

Alcohol consumption causes damage to various organs and systems. Liver is a primary target for the detrimental effects of alcohol since this substance of abuse is mainly metabolized by liver cells, which express high levels of two major alcohol oxidizing enzymes, alcohol dehydrogenase and CYP2E1. However, other organs, including brain, gut, pancreas, lungs and the immune system are also affected by alcohol. Alcohol may also serve to intensify the progression of viral infections, autoimmune diseases and cancer. Common mechanisms of alcohol-related organ injury include increases in oxidative stress, methylation impairments, aberrant posttranslational modifications of proteins, dysregulation in lipid metabolism and signal transduction pathways, all of which ultimately affect cell survival and function.

Source : *TAP 007 776*,
34383

Thème : **METABOLISME**

Würtz P., Cook S., Wang Q., Tiainen M., Tynkkynen T., Kangas A.J., Soininen P., Laitinen J., Viikari J., Kähönen M., Lethtimäki T., Perola M., Blankenberg S., Zeller T., Männistö S., Salomaa V., Järvelin M.R., Raitakari O.T., Ala-Korpela M., Leon D.A.

Metabolic profiling of alcohol consumption in 9778 young adults

International Journal of Epidemiology, **2016**, 1-14

Mots-clefs : ETUDE TRANSVERSALE/JEUNE
ADULTE/METABOLISME/METABOLITE/ETUDE DE
COHORTE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/FINLANDE/LIPIDE/HDL/LDL/ACIDE
GRAS/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/MARQUEUR BIOLOGIQUE/MALADIE
CARDIOVASCULAIRE

BACKGROUND:

High alcohol consumption is a major cause of morbidity, yet alcohol is associated with both favourable and adverse effects on cardiometabolic risk markers. We aimed to characterize the associations of usual alcohol consumption with a comprehensive systemic metabolite profile in young adults.

METHODS:

Cross-sectional associations of alcohol intake with 86 metabolic measures were assessed for 9778 individuals from three population-based cohorts from Finland (age 24-45 years, 52% women). Metabolic changes associated with change in alcohol intake during 6-year follow-up were further examined for 1466 individuals. Alcohol intake was assessed by questionnaires. Circulating lipids, fatty acids and metabolites were quantified by high-throughput nuclear magnetic resonance metabolomics and biochemical assays.

RESULTS:

Increased alcohol intake was associated with cardiometabolic risk markers across multiple metabolic pathways, including higher lipid concentrations in HDL subclasses and smaller LDL particle size, increased proportions of monounsaturated fatty acids and decreased proportion of omega-6 fatty acids, lower concentrations of glutamine and citrate ($P < 0.001$ for 56 metabolic measures). Many metabolic biomarkers displayed U-shaped associations with alcohol consumption. Results were coherent for men and women, consistent across the three cohorts and similar if adjusting for body mass index, smoking and physical activity. The metabolic changes accompanying change in alcohol intake during follow-up resembled the cross-sectional association pattern ($R^2 = 0.83$, slope = 0.72 ± 0.04).

CONCLUSIONS:

Alcohol consumption is associated with a complex metabolic signature, including aberrations in multiple biomarkers for elevated cardiometabolic risk. The metabolic signature tracks with long-term changes in alcohol consumption. These results elucidate the double-edged effects of alcohol on cardiovascular risk.

Source : *TAP 007 796*,
34441

Thème : METABOLISME

Árnyas EM., Pál L., Baranyi G., Bujdosó O., Rácz G., Ádány R., McKee M., Szucs S.
**Metabolites of Aliphatic Alcohols Detected in Alcoholic Beverages Inhibit
Phagocytosis.**

Alcohol and Alcoholism, **2016**, Vol.51, n°4, 388-94

Mots-clefs :

METABOLITE/MONOCYTE/ACETALDEHYDE/PHAGOCYTOSE/CELLULE/PHYSIOLOGIE/INFECTION/PATHOLOGIE/RISQUE

The aim of our study was to measure granulocyte and monocyte phagocytosis following treatment of cells with some metabolites of aliphatic alcohols alone and in combination with acetaldehyde. The cells were separated from human peripheral blood prior to determination of phagocytosis of opsonized zymosan particles by granulocytes and monocytes treated individually with metabolites of aliphatic alcohols including formaldehyde, 1-propanal,

acetone, 1-butanol, and 2-butanone and in combination with acetaldehyde. The findings revealed that metabolites of aliphatic alcohols inhibited phagocytosis by granulocytes and monocytes in a concentration-dependent manner and when combined with acetaldehyde, they caused a further decrease in phagocytic activity. Due to their additive effects, it is possible that, in combination with acetaldehyde, metabolites of aliphatic alcohols may inhibit phagocytosis at physiologically realistic concentrations in episodic heavy drinkers, thereby contributing to their increased susceptibility to infectious diseases.

Source : P0003,
34477

Thème : **MODELE ANIMAL**

Tsuruya A., Kuwahara A., Saito Y., Yamaguchi H., Tenma N., Inai M., Takahashi S., Tsutsumi E., Suwa Y., Totsuka Y., Suda W., Oshima K., Hattori M., Mizukami T., Yokoyama A., Shimoyama T., Nakayama T.

Major Anaerobic Bacteria Responsible for the Production of Carcinogenic Acetaldehyde from Ethanol in the Colon and Rectum.

Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2016, Vol.51, n°4, 395-401

Mots-clefs :

OXYDATION/ETHANOL/INTESTIN/BACTERIE/CANCER/RECTUM/COLON/
ACETALDEHYDE/JAPON/ALCOOLIQUE/METABOLISME/PATHOGENESE/C
ARCINOGENESE

The importance of ethanol oxidation by intestinal aerobes and facultative anaerobes under aerobic conditions in the pathogenesis of ethanol-related colorectal cancer has been proposed. However, the role of obligate anaerobes therein remains to be established, and it is still unclear which bacterial species, if any, are most important in the production and/or elimination of carcinogenic acetaldehyde under such conditions. This study was undertaken to address these issues. More than 500 bacterial strains were isolated from the faeces of Japanese alcoholics and phylogenetically characterized, and their aerobic ethanol metabolism was studied *in vitro* to examine their ability to accumulate acetaldehyde beyond the minimum mutagenic concentration (MMC, 50 µM). Bacterial strains that were considered to potentially accumulate acetaldehyde beyond the MMC under aerobic conditions in the colon and rectum were identified and referred to as 'potential acetaldehyde accumulators' (PAAs). *Ruminococcus*, an obligate anaerobe, was identified as a genus that includes a large number of PAAs. Other obligate anaerobes were also found to include PAAs. The accumulation of acetaldehyde by PAAs colonizing the colorectal mucosal surface could be described, at least in part, as the response of PAAs to oxidative stress. Ethanol oxidation by intestinal obligate anaerobes under aerobic conditions in the colon and rectum could also play an important role in the pathogenesis of ethanol-related colorectal cancer.

Source : P0003,
34478

PRÉVENTION-SANTÉ PUBLIQUE

Thème : **POLITIQUE**

Kalinowski A., Humphreys K.

Governmental standard drink definitions and low-risk alcohol consumption

guidelines in 37 countries*Addiction*, 2016, Vol.111, n°7, 1293-1298

Mots-clefs : RECOMMANDATION/POLITIQUE EN MATIERE D'ALCOOL/UNITE STANDARD/CONSOMMATION/DEFINITION/SANTE PUBLIQUE

One of the challenges of international alcohol research and policy is the variability in and lack of knowledge of how governments in different nations define a standard drink and low-risk drinking. This study gathered such information from governmental agencies in 37 countries. A pool of 75 countries that might have definitions was created using World Health Organization (WHO) information and the authors' own judgement. Structured internet searches of relevant terms for each country were supplemented by efforts to contact government agencies directly and to consult with alcohol experts in the country. Most of the 75 national governments examined were not identified as having adopted a standard drink definition. Among the 37 that were so identified, the modal standard drink size was 10 g pure ethanol, but variation was wide (8-20 g). Significant variability was also evident for low-risk drinking guidelines, ranging from 10-42 g per day for women and 10-56 g per day for men to 98-140 g per week for women and 150-280 g per week for men. Researchers working and communicating across national boundaries should be sensitive to the substantial variability in 'standard' drink definitions and low-risk drinking guidelines. The potential impact of guidelines, both in general and in specific national cases, remains an important question for public health research.

Source : P0007,
34439

Thème : POLITIQUE

Anderson P., Rehm J.

Evaluating Alcohol Industry Action to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol.*Alcohol and Alcoholism*, 2016, Vol.51, n°4, 383-387

Mots-clefs : MORTALITE/REDUCTION DE CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/DANGEROUSITE/PATHOLOGIE/EFFICACITE/INTERVENTION/PREVENTION/PRODUCTEUR/INDUSTRIE/EVALUATION

For the year 2013, it is estimated that alcohol was the world's sixth leading risk factor for disability-adjusted life years (DALYs), after high blood pressure, smoking, high body mass index, childhood undernutrition and high fasting plasma glucose (GBD 2013 Risk Factors Collaborators, 2015). The numbers of age-standardized alcohol-attributable deaths and DALYs were 11.1 and 13.6% higher in 2013 than in 1990, respectively. Reduction in alcohol consumption is essential to achieve global targets of reducing deaths from non-communicable diseases by 25% between 2010 and 2025 (Kontis *et al.*, 2014), and WHO has set a target of reducing the harmful use of alcohol by 10% between 2010 and 2025 (WHO, 2014a,b), largely operationalized by measuring levels of per capita adult alcohol consumption. The evidence base for effective measures to reduce alcohol consumption is robust (see Anderson *et al.*, 2009, 2012, 2013).

It has been pointed out that improvements in alcohol-related health cannot be done by ministries of health alone, but require whole of government and whole of society approaches (see World Health Organization (WHO) publications: Kickbusch and Gleicher, 2012; Kickbusch and Behrendt, 2013), including action by the alcohol industry (OECD, 2015). Indeed, WHO's Global Strategy to reduce the harmful use of alcohol (WHO, 2010) states:“(p. 20) Economic operators in alcohol production and trade are important players in

their role as developers, producers, distributors, marketers and sellers of alcoholic beverages. They are especially encouraged to consider effective ways to prevent and reduce harmful use of alcohol within their core roles mentioned above, including self-regulatory actions and initiatives.

Source : P0003,
34476

Thème : **POLITIQUE**

Vandenberg B., Sharma A.

Are Alcohol Taxation and Pricing Policies Regressive? Product-Level Effects of a Specific Tax and a Minimum Unit Price for Alcohol.

Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2016, Vol.51, n°4, 493-502

Mots-clefs : POLITIQUE EN MATIERE D'ALCOOL/PRIX/UNITÉ STANDARD/TAXE/AUSTRALIE/CONSOMMATION/MODELE/REVENU/REDUCTION DE CONSOMMATION/COMPORTEMENT/CONSOMMATION INDIVIDUELLE

To compare estimated effects of two policy alternatives, (i) a minimum unit price (MUP) for alcohol and (ii) specific (per-unit) taxation, upon current product prices, per capita spending (A\$), and per capita consumption by income quintile, consumption quintile and product type. Estimation of baseline spending and consumption, and modelling policy-to-price and price-to-consumption effects of policy changes using scanner data from a panel of demographically representative Australian households that includes product-level details of their off-trade alcohol spending ($n = 885$; total observations = 12,505). Robustness checks include alternative price elasticities, tax rates, minimum price thresholds and tax pass-through rates. Current alcohol taxes and alternative taxation and pricing policies are not highly regressive. Any regressive effects are small and concentrated among heavy consumers. The lowest-income consumers currently spend a larger proportion of income (2.3%) on alcohol taxes than the highest-income consumers (0.3%), but the mean amount is small in magnitude [A\$5.50 per week (95%CI: 5.18-5.88)]. Both a MUP and specific taxation will have some regressive effects, but the effects are limited, as they are greatest for the heaviest consumers, irrespective of income. Among the policy alternatives, a MUP is more effective in reducing consumption than specific taxation, especially for consumers in the lowest-income quintile: an estimated mean per capita reduction of 11.9 standard drinks per week (95%CI: 11.3-12.6). Policies that increase the cost of the cheapest alcohol can be effective in reducing alcohol consumption, without having highly regressive effects.

Source : P0003,
34492

Thème : **PREVENTION**

Bertholet N., Cunningham J.A., Faouzzi M., Gaume J., Gmel G., Burnand B., Daeppen J.B.
Internet-Based Brief Intervention to Prevent Unhealthy Alcohol Use among Young Men: A Randomized Controlled Trial

PLoS One, 2015, Vol.10, n°12, e0144146

Mots-clefs : MORBIDITE/MORTALITE/RISQUE/JEUNE

ADULTE/SUIVI/INTERNET/INTERVENTION
BREVE/PREVENTION/INTERVENTION/ALCOOLISATION/CONSOMMATION
EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE/MODE DE CONSOMMATION
INTRODUCTION:

Alcohol use is one of the leading modifiable morbidity and mortality risk factors among young adults.

STUDY DESIGN:

2 parallel-group randomized controlled trial with follow-up at 1 and 6 months.

SETTING/PARTICIPANTS:

Internet based study in a general population sample of young men with low-risk drinking, recruited between June 2012 and February 2013. Intervention: Internet-based brief alcohol primary prevention intervention (IBI). The IBI aims at preventing an increase in alcohol use: it consists of normative feedback, feedback on consequences, caloric value alcohol, computed blood alcohol concentration, indication that the reported alcohol use is associated with no or limited risks for health. Intervention group participants received the IBI. Control group (CG) participants completed only an assessment.

MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES:

Alcohol use (number of drinks per week), binge drinking prevalence. Analyses were conducted in 2014-2015.

RESULTS:

Of 4365 men invited to participate, 1633 did so; 896 reported low-risk drinking and were randomized (IBI: n = 451; CG: n = 445). At baseline, 1 and 6 months, the mean (SD) number of drinks/week was 2.4(2.2), 2.3(2.6), 2.5(3.0) for IBI, and 2.4(2.3), 2.8(3.7), 2.7(3.9) for CG. Binge drinking, absent at baseline, was reported by 14.4% (IBI) and 19.0% (CG) at 1 month and by 13.3% (IBI) and 13.0% (CG) at 6 months. At 1 month, beneficial intervention effects were observed on the number of drinks/week ($p = 0.05$). No significant differences were observed at 6 months.

CONCLUSION:

We found protective short term effects of a primary prevention IBI.

Source : *TAP 007 750*,
34353

Thème : **PREVENTION**

Tomczyk S., Hanewinkel R., Isensee B.

Klar bleiben': a school-based alcohol prevention programme for German adolescents-study protocol for a cluster randomised controlled trial

BMJ open, **2015**, Vol.5, n°11, e010141

Mots-clefs : ALLEMAGNE/ADOLESCENT/JEUNE/CONSOMMATION
EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/PREVENTION/PROGRAMME DE
PREVENTION/ETUDIANT/MILIEU
SCOLAIRE/CONSEQUENCE/INTERVENTION/COGNITION/NORME SOCIALE
INTRODUCTION:

There is a noticeable increase in hazardous alcohol use during adolescence, which is significantly associated with adverse consequences. In Germany, up to 30% of adolescents report regular heavy episodic drinking. However, only a few German prevention programmes target adolescents of legal drinking age (16 years and above); thus, this trial aims to develop, implement and evaluate 'Klar bleiben' ('Stay clearheaded'), a school-based prevention programme for grade 10 students.

METHODS AND ANALYSIS:

'Klar bleiben' consists of a class commitment to drink responsibly and refrain from hazardous consumption patterns for 9 weeks. The commitment is accompanied by educational lessons on alcohol-related cognitions and consequences. It will be evaluated in a sample of approximately 3000 students (150 classes) from two German federal states (Schleswig-Holstein and Lower Saxony) via a two-armed cluster randomised controlled trial with baseline and postassessment 6 months apart. The intervention group (75 classes) will participate in 'Klar bleiben', whereas the control group (75 classes) will receive education as usual. 'Klar bleiben' addresses classes, individuals, teachers and parents. It is based on a social norms approach and aims to reduce hazardous drinking and drinking-related consequences in adolescents. Secondary outcomes include general drinking behaviour, use of other substances, alcohol-related cognitions and social factors. Covariates include sociodemographic characteristics, environmental and individual (vulnerability) factors.

ETHICS AND DISSEMINATION:

'Klar bleiben' provides a multicomponent school-based programme that bridges a gap in alcohol prevention. Similar class-level and social norms-based prevention programmes have already been proven to be successful for other substances among adolescents. Thus, dissemination to other federal states as well as longer term follow-up testing of the robustness of effects is to be anticipated. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the German Psychological Society (RH_0620152), and study findings will be disseminated through peer-reviewed publications and conference contributions.

Source : *TAP 007 783*,
34390

Thème : **PREVENTION**

Guide pratique pour aider à l'implantation d'un projet de réduction des risques liés à l'usage d'alcool en milieu étudiant - Destiné aux acteurs actifs en promotion de la santé en milieu étudiant
2016, 24 p.

Mots-clefs : PREVENTION/SANTE PUBLIQUE/ETUDIANT/JEUNE/REDUCTION DES MEFAITS/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/PROGRAMME DE PREVENTION
De septembre 2013 à août 2015, Modus Vivendi a réalisé un projet pilote de Réduction des Risques liés à la consommation d'alcool en milieu étudiant bruxellois. Ce projet est né d'une volonté politique du Collège de la Cocof d'agir sur la problématique de la surconsommation d'alcool et des risques associés.

Il a pour objectif une banalisation des réflexes santé liés à la consommation d'alcool en milieu étudiant bruxellois par la co-construction, avec les acteurs concernés, d'un plan d'actions pragmatique et cohérent qui peut être porté par les intéressés eux-mêmes et qui répond aux besoins du terrain.

Durant les deux premières années pilotes, Modus Vivendi a développé son projet au sein de 3 établissements d'enseignement supérieur en Région bruxelloise : une Haute-École et deux Universités. L'évaluation de cette expérience multiple a permis d'objectiver les étapes du projet, les leviers et les obstacles à sa mise en place.

Pour partager cette expérience, Modus Vivendi a réalisé ce guide pratique à l'attention des associations actives en promotion de la santé qui souhaiteraient mettre en place un projet de Réduction des Risques liés à la consommation d'alcool en milieu étudiant. Il s'appuie sur les expériences vécues dans le cadre d'une «recherche action» et ne se veut donc pas exhaustif. Il est évolutif et devra donner lieu à des mises à jour tenant compte des résultats des projets

menés actuellement.

Ce guide reprend tout d'abord une description des principes méthodologiques, des moyens nécessaires et des acteurs impliqués. Ces informations visent à faciliter la compréhension et la reproduction d'un tel projet. Ensuite, sont exposées de manière chronologique les différentes étapes de sa mise en œuvre : de l'analyse de la situation à l'évaluation finale du projet.

Source : *RAP 000 731*,
34432

Thème : **PREVENTION**

Nutrition et cancers - alimentation, consommation d'alcool, activité physique et poids. Fait scientifique et conseils de prévention
2015, 16 p.

Mots-clés : PREVENTION/CANCER/PATHOLOGIE/FACTEUR DE RISQUE/RECOMMANDATION/CONSEIL/SANTE PUBLIQUE

De multiples causes peuvent être à l'origine de l'apparition et du développement d'un cancer. Parmi ces causes, on trouve bien sûr des prédispositions génétiques qui sont responsables de moins de 10 % de l'ensemble des cancers. De nombreux cancers sont provoqués ou favorisés par des facteurs externes : au moins 40% sont liés à des comportements que nous pouvons modifier (tabagisme, consommation d'alcool, alimentation déséquilibrée, activité physique insuffisante, exposition aux UV...).

Et dans le domaine de la prévention des cancers, la nutrition au sens large (c'est-à-dire l'alimentation, mais aussi la consommation d'alcool, l'activité physique et le poids) occupe une place particulièrement importante. Ce document vous propose d'y voir plus clair sur ce qui peut vous aider à limiter les risques de cancer.

Pas d'aliment miracle, mais une approche globale et scientifique.

De nombreux ouvrages et articles évoquent les supposées vertus anticancer de certains aliments. Cependant, leurs conclusions reposent souvent sur un nombre d'études insuffisant, ou ne sont pas confirmées chez l'Homme.

Ensuite et surtout, aucun aliment particulier ne peut à lui seul empêcher le développement d'un cancer.

Les informations et les conseils que vous trouverez dans cette brochure ont été établis à partir d'une synthèse des connaissances scientifiques disponibles au plan international et validées.

Cette synthèse, réalisée par un groupe d'experts a permis d'identifier les facteurs protecteurs ou de risque, dont l'effet sur le cancer est suffisamment prouvé.

Source : *TAP 007 801*,
34500

Thème : **PREVENTION**

Petticrew M., Fitzgerald N., Durand M.A., Knal C., Davoren M., Perry I.
Diageo's 'Stop Out of Control Drinking' Campaign in Ireland: An Analysis.
PLoS One, **2016**, Vol.11, n°9, e0160379

Mots-clés : PROGRAMME DE PREVENTION/PRODUCTEUR/IRLANDE/COMPORTEMENT/CONSOMMATIO

N MODEREE/INDUSTRIE

BACKGROUND:

It has been argued that the alcohol industry uses corporate social responsibility activities to influence policy and undermine public health, and that every opportunity should be taken to scrutinise such activities. This study analyses a controversial Diageo-funded 'responsible drinking' campaign ("Stop out of Control Drinking", or SOOCD) in Ireland. The study aims to identify how the campaign and its advisory board members frame and define (i) alcohol-related harms, and their causes, and (ii) possible solutions.

METHODS:

Documentary analysis of SOOCD campaign material. This includes newspaper articles (n = 9), media interviews (n = 11), Facebook posts (n = 92), and Tweets (n = 340) produced by the campaign and by board members. All material was coded inductively, and a thematic analysis undertaken, with codes aggregated into sub-themes.

RESULTS:

The SOOCD campaign utilises vague or self-defined concepts of 'out of control' and 'moderate' drinking, tending to present alcohol problems as behavioural rather than health issues. These are also unquantified with respect to actual drinking levels. It emphasises alcohol-related antisocial behaviour among young people, particularly young women. In discussing solutions to alcohol-related problems, it focuses on public opinion rather than on scientific evidence, and on educational approaches and information provision, misrepresenting these as effective. "Moderate drinking" is presented as a behavioural issue ("negative drinking behaviours"), rather than as a health issue.

CONCLUSIONS:

The 'Stop Out of Control Drinking' campaign frames alcohol problems and solutions in ways unfavourable to public health, and closely reflects other Diageo Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activity, as well as alcohol and tobacco industry strategies more generally. This framing, and in particular the framing of alcohol harms as a behavioural issue, with the implication that consumption should be guided only by self-defined limits, may not have been recognised by all board members. It suggests a need for awareness-raising efforts among the public, third sector and policymakers about alcohol industry strategies.

Source : *TAP 007 805*,
34505

Thème : **SANTE PUBLIQUE**

Assessing national capacity for the prevention and control of noncommunicable diseases - Global Survey 2015
2016, 132 p.

Mots-clefs : PATHOLOGIE/OMS/MORTALITE/FACTEUR DE RISQUE/PREVALENCE/SANTE PUBLIQUE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/ETHANOL/TABAC/NUTRITION/MALADIE CARDIOVASCULAIRE/DIABETE/CANCER

Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), including cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases, and their key risk factors – tobacco, harmful use of alcohol, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity – remain the leading causes of death globally. NCDs are currently responsible for almost 70% of global deaths, the majority occurring in low- and middle-income countries. In recent years NCDs have been increasingly in the spotlight of the global public health community and national leaders. Most recently, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals, adopted at the United Nations Summit on Sustainable

Development in September 2015, recognized the critical public health importance of addressing NCDs, and included a goal to reduce, by one third, the premature mortality from NCDs, along with targets to address risk factors such as alcohol and tobacco, and achievement of universal health coverage by 2030. Achieving targets for NCD prevention and control require a renewed and concerted action at the national level. Key to this is capacity: physical, human and at the policy level.

Source : *RAP 000 730*,
34431

Thème : **SANTE PUBLIQUE**

**La politique de lutte contre l'alcoolisme en France
2016**, 65 p.

Mots-clefs : ALCOOLISME/FRANCE/POLITIQUE/SANTE
PUBLIQUE/LEGISLATION/IVRESSE/PUBLICITE/VENTE/TRAVAIL/SECURITE
ROUTIERE

L'objectif de cette synthèse est de présenter la politique publique de lutte contre l'alcoolisme menée en France d'abord sous l'angle des textes législatifs et réglementaires, puis celui des programmes ou plans d'action du gouvernement.

Source : *RAP 000 733*,
34434

Thème : **SANTE PUBLIQUE**

Ritter A., Hull P., Berends L., Chalmers J., Lancaster K.
**A conceptual schema for government purchasing arrangements for Australian
alcohol and other drug treatment**
Addictive Behaviors, **2016**, Vol.60, 228-234

Mots-clefs : AUSTRALIE/ACHAT/TRAIEMENT/SANTE/POLITIQUE DE SANTE
PUBLIQUE/ASSURANCE MALADIE/PRIX

The aim of this study was to establish a conceptual schema for government purchasing of alcohol and other drug treatment in Australia which could encompass the diversity and variety in purchasing arrangements, and facilitate better decision-maker by purchasers. There is a limited evidence base on purchasing arrangements in alcohol and drug treatment despite the clear impact of purchasing arrangements on both treatment processes and treatment outcomes. The relevant health and social welfare literature on purchasing arrangements was reviewed; data were collected from Australian purchasers and providers of treatment giving detailed descriptions of the array of purchasing arrangements. Combined analysis of the literature and the Australian purchasing data resulted in a draft schema which was then reviewed by an expert committee and subsequently finalised. The conceptual schema presented here was purpose-built for alcohol and other drug treatment, with its overlap between health and social welfare services. It has three dimensions: 1. The ways in which providers are chosen; 2. The ways in which services are paid for; and 3. How price is managed. Distinguishing between the methods for choosing providers (such as competitive or individually negotiated processes) from the way in which organisations are paid for their provision of treatment (such as via a block grant or payment for activity) provides conceptual clarity and enables closer analysis of each mechanism. Governments can improve

health and wellbeing by making informed decisions about the way they purchase and fund alcohol and other drug treatment. Research comparing different purchasing arrangements can provide a vital evidence-base to inform funders; however a first step is to accurately and consistently categorise current approaches against a typology or conceptual schema.

Source : P0001,
34474

PSYCHOLOGIE

Thème : **PSYCHIATRIE - PSYCHOPATHOLOGIE - PSYCHANALYSE**

Ertl V., Saile R., Neuner F., Catani C.

Drinking to ease the burden: a cross-sectional study on trauma, alcohol abuse and psychopathology in a post-conflict context.

BMC Psychiatry, 2016, Vol.16, n°202, 13 p.

Mots-clefs : PSYCHOPATHOLOGIE/AFRIQUE/TRAUMA/ABUS
PHYSIQUE/AUTO-MEDICATION/ALCOOLISATION/CONSOMMATION
MODEREE/ETUDE
TRANSVERSALE/QUESTIONNAIRE/DEPRESSION/STATUT SOCIO-
DEMOGRAPHIQUE/SYMPATOMATOLOGIE/SANTE MENTALE/GUERRE
BACKGROUND:

It is likely that alcohol use and abuse increase during and after violent conflicts. The most prominent explanation of this phenomenon has been referred to as self-medication hypothesis. It predicts that psychotropic substances are consumed to deal with conflict-related psychic strains and trauma. In northern Uganda, a region that has been affected by a devastating civil war and is characterized by high levels of alcohol abuse we examined the associations between war-trauma, childhood maltreatment and problems related to alcohol use. Deducing from the self-medication hypothesis we assumed alcohol consumption moderates the relationship between trauma-exposure and psychopathology.

METHODS:

A cross-sectional epidemiological survey targeting war-affected families in post-conflict northern Uganda included data of male ($n = 304$) and female ($n = 365$) guardians. We used standardized questionnaires in an interview format to collect data on the guardians' socio-demography, trauma-exposure, alcohol consumption and symptoms of alcohol abuse, PTSD and depression.

RESULTS:

Symptoms of current alcohol use disorders were present in 46 % of the male and 1 % of the female respondents. A multiple regression model revealed the unique contributions of emotional abuse in the families of origin and trauma experienced outside the family-context in the prediction of men's alcohol-related symptoms. We found that alcohol consumption moderated the dose-effect relationship between trauma-exposure and symptoms of depression and PTSD. Significant interactions indicated that men who reported more alcohol-related problems experienced less increase in symptoms of PTSD and depression with increasing trauma-exposure.

CONCLUSIONS:

The gradual attenuation of the dose-effect the more alcohol-related problems were reported is consistent with the self-medication hypothesis. Hence, the functionality of alcohol consumption has to be considered when designing and implementing addiction treatment in post-conflict contexts.

Source : *TAP 007 745*,
34348

Thème : **PSYCHIATRIE - PSYCHOPATHOLOGIE - PSYCHANALYSE**

Savage J.E., Kaprio J., Korhonen T., Pulkkinen L., Rose R.J., Verhulst B., Dick D.M.
The effects of social anxiety on alcohol and cigarette use across adolescence: Results from a longitudinal twin study in Finland
Psychology of Addictive Behaviors, 2016, Vol.30, n°4, 462-474

Mots-clefs :

ANXIETE/SOCIOLOGIE/ETHANOL/TABAGISME/DEPENDANCE/FINLANDE
/ETUDE

LONGITUDINALE/JUMENT/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/ENTRETIEN/ADOLESCENT/P
AIR/PARENT/ENSEIGNANT/CONSOMMATION
DECLAREE/PSYCHOPATHOLOGIE/PSYCHOLOGIE

Conflicting reports exist on the direction of the relationship between social anxiety (SA) and alcohol/cigarette use (AU/CU) and alcohol/nicotine dependence (AD/ND), with both positive and negative associations reported. A prospective, longitudinal sample of Finnish twins ($n = 1,906$) was used to test potential explanations for these discrepancies. Specifically, this study used peer, parent, and teacher ratings of SA, and a clinical interview screening item for social anxiety disorder (SAD-Sc) to examine associations between SA and AU/CU and AD/ND from early adolescence into young adulthood. Peer-rated SA was negatively associated with AU, CU, and AD from age 14 through age 22, implying a protective effect ($\beta = -0.01$ to -0.03). Teacher- and parent-rated SA associations were in the same directions but weaker or nonsignificant, indicating that aspects of SA that are recognizable by peers may be most relevant to AU/CU. Self-reported SAD-Sc was also negatively associated with AU, but positively associated with AD symptoms in young adulthood ($\beta = 0.38$). Our findings partially support the existence of different associations between SA and AU versus AD, but only in the context of SAD-Sc rather than trait SA. Neither trait SA nor SAD-Sc significantly predicted ND symptoms, although SAD-Sc was associated with both cigarette abstinence and daily smoking. These findings suggest that adolescent SA is modestly associated with lower AU/CU, although there may be some individuals with more severe SA who develop alcohol problems later in life. There was little evidence of a common underlying liability contributing to both SA and alcohol/cigarette use.

Source : *P0089*,
34450

Thème : **PSYCHIATRIE - PSYCHOPATHOLOGIE - PSYCHANALYSE**

Wilkinson A.L., Halpern C.T., Herring A.H.

Directions of the relationship between substance use and depressive symptoms from adolescence to young adulthood
Addictive Behaviors, 2016, Vol.60, 64-70

Mots-clefs : DEPRESSION/SUBSTANCE
PSYCHOACTIVE/ADOLESCENT/COMORBIDITE/ADOLESCENT/JEUNE
ADULTE/SEXE/ETUDE LONGITUDINALE/ETUDE DE
COHORTE/ETHANOL/TABAGISME/MARIJUANA/FREQUENCE DE

CONSOMMATION/PSYCHOPATHOLOGIE

Both substance use and depression are common in adolescence and often comorbid. Past research has produced conflicting results on whether there is a temporal relationship and if so, in which direction it operates and how it may vary by sex. The purpose of this paper is to explore the longitudinal, potentially bidirectional, relationships between high-frequency substance use and depressive symptoms from adolescence into young adulthood for males and females. Using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health we investigated longitudinal associations between high frequency substance use (alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana) and depressive symptoms. The linear mixed effects models were stratified by sex and used a lagged measure of the dependent variable to test temporal relationships. A random intercept was used for respondent ID. Increases in depressive symptoms were significantly associated with a later increase of about a half day in marijuana use frequency for males and nearly a two day increase in smoking frequency for females. Conversely, increases in smoking frequency were significantly associated with approximately a 0.6-point increase for females and 0.4-point increase for males in depressive symptoms at a later wave. Results indicate a bidirectional relationship between smoking and depressive symptoms for females. For males, there was evidence supporting self-medication with marijuana and for smoking being associated with later increases in depressive symptoms. Results inform how substance use and depression screening, prevention and treatment efforts should be paired and targeted for males and females.

Source : *P0001*,
34468

Thème : PSYCHIATRIE - PSYCHOPATHOLOGIE - PSYCHANALYSE

Morley K.C., Baillie A., Leung S., Sannibale C., Teesson M., Haber P.S.

Is Specialized Integrated Treatment for Comorbid Anxiety, Depression and Alcohol Dependence Better than Treatment as Usual in a Public Hospital Setting?

Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2016, Vol.51, n°4, 402-409

Mots-clefs :

ANXIETE/HUMEUR/PATIENT/DEPENDANCE/ETHANOL/DEPRESSION/INTERVENTION/RECHUTE/TRAITEMENT/ABSTINENCE/COMORBIDITE/PSYCHOPATHOLOGIE

To assess the effectiveness of a 12 week specialized, integrated intervention for alcohol dependence with comorbid anxiety and/or mood disorder using a randomized design in an outpatient hospital setting. Out of 86 patients meeting the inclusion criteria for alcohol dependence with suspicion of comorbid anxiety and/or depressive disorder, 57 completed a 3-week stabilization period (abstinence or significantly reduced consumption). Of these patients, 37 (65%) met a formal diagnostic assessment of an anxiety and/or depressive disorder and were randomized to either (a) integrated intervention (cognitive behavioural therapy) for alcohol, anxiety and/or depression, or (b) usual counselling care for alcohol problems. Intention-to-treat analyses revealed a beneficial treatment effect of integrated treatment relative to usual counselling care for the number of days to relapse ($\chi^2 = 6.42$, $P < 0.05$) and lapse ($\chi^2 = 10.73$, $P < 0.01$). In addition, there was a significant interaction effect of treatment and time for percentage days of abstinence ($P < 0.05$). For heavy drinking days, the treatment effect was mediated by changes in DASS anxiety ($P < 0.05$). There were no significant treatment interaction effects for DASS depression or anxiety symptoms. These results provide support for integrated care in improving drinking outcomes for patients with alcohol dependence and comorbid depression/anxiety disorder.

Source : P0003,
34479

Thème : **PSYCHOLOGIE**

Onuoha R.C., Quintana D.S., Lyvers M., Guastella A.J.
A Meta-analysis of Theory of Mind in Alcohol Use Disorders.
Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2016, Vol.51, n°4, 410-415

Mots-clefs : META-ANALYSE/PROBLEME LIE A
L'ALCOOL/LITTERATURE/FACULTE
INTELLECTUELLE/EDUCATION/COGNITION/PSYCHOLOGIE

Research into Theory of Mind (ToM) in alcohol use disorder (AUD) is sparse and the extant findings contradictory. The objective of this paper was to conduct a meta-analysis to determine whether individuals with AUD show ToM deficits across the available published literature. A comprehensive literature search was performed with the PsychInfo, PubMed and Web Science databases for studies from 1990 to March 2015, pairing the keywords 'alcohol' and 'theory of mind'. Results were filtered and eight studies met the inclusion criteria and were included in the final meta-analysis. Results showed that individuals with AUD ($n = 187$) displayed reduced ToM compared to controls ($n = 187$). Hedges' g was -1.62 [$-2.28, -0.96$], $SE = 0.66$, $P < 0.01$], which is indicative of a large effect size. The percentage of males had a significant impact on the effect size, $Q = 7.90$, $P = 0.005$, while IQ and level of education did not. Results of this study suggest that AUD may be associated with impaired understanding of others' intentions and emotions, which can leave an individual vulnerable to misinterpreting social cues. Clinical care implications of the findings, limitations of the study, and suggestions for future research are discussed.

Source : P0003,
34480

Thème : **PSYCHOMETRIE**

Neale J., Vitoratou S., Finch E., Lennon P., Mitcheson L., Panebianco D., Rose D., Strang J., Wykes T., Marsden J.
Development and validation of 'sure': a patient reported outcome measure (PROM) for recovery from drug and alcohol dependence
Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2016, Vol.165, 159-167

Mots-clefs : GUERISON/PSYCHOMETRIE/DEPENDANCE
BACKGROUND:

Patient Reported Outcome Measures (PROMs) assess health status and health-related quality of life from the patient/service user perspective. Our study aimed to: i. develop a PROM for recovery from drug and alcohol dependence that has good face and content validity, acceptability and usability for people in recovery; ii. evaluate the psychometric properties and factorial structure of the new PROM ('SURE').

METHODS:

Item development included Delphi groups, focus groups, and service user feedback on draft versions of the new measure. A 30-item beta version was completed by 575 service users (461 in person [IP] and 114 online [OL]). Analyses comprised rating scale evaluation, assessment of psychometric properties, factorial structure, and differential item functioning.

RESULTS:

The beta measure had good face and content validity. Nine items were removed due to low stability, low factor loading, low construct validity or high complexity. The remaining 21 items were re-scaled (Rasch model analyses). Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses revealed 5 factors: substance use, material resources, outlook on life, self-care, and relationships. The MIMIC model indicated 95% metric invariance across the IP and OL samples, and 100% metric invariance for gender. Internal consistency and test-retest reliability were granted. The 5 factors correlated positively with the corresponding WHOQOL-BREF and ARC subscales and score differences between participant sub-groups confirmed discriminative validity.

CONCLUSION:

'SURE' is a psychometrically valid, quick and easy-to-complete outcome measure, developed with unprecedented input from people in recovery. It can be used alongside, or instead of, existing outcome tools.

Source : *P0010*,
34372

Thème : [PSYCHOMETRIE](#)

Moore A.A., Neale M.C., Silberg J.L., Verhulst B.

Substance Use and Depression Symptomatology: Measurement Invariance of the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-II) among Non-Users and Frequent-Users of Alcohol, Nicotine and Cannabis

PLoS One, 2016, Vol.11, n°4, e0152118

Mots-clefs : DEPRESSION/SUBSTANCE

PSYCHOACTIVE/CONSOMMATION/SYMPATOMATOLOGIE/NICOTINE/CANNABIS/ETHANOL/PSYCHOLOGIE

Depression is a highly heterogeneous condition, and identifying how symptoms present in various groups may greatly increase our understanding of its etiology. Importantly, Major Depressive Disorder is strongly linked with Substance Use Disorders, which may ameliorate or exacerbate specific depression symptoms. It is therefore quite plausible that depression may present with different symptom profiles depending on an individual's substance use status. Given these observations, it is important to examine the underlying construct of depression in groups of substance users compared to non-users. In this study we use a non-clinical sample to examine the measurement structure of the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI-II) in non-users and frequent-users of various substances. Specifically, measurement invariance was examined across those who do vs. do not use alcohol, nicotine, and cannabis. Results indicate strict factorial invariance across non-users and frequent-users of alcohol and cannabis, and metric invariance across non-users and frequent-users of nicotine. This implies that the factor structure of the BDI-II is similar across all substance use groups.

Source : *TAP 007 780*,
34387

Thème : [PSYCHOMETRIE](#)

Law B., Gullo M.J., Daglish M., Kavanagh D.J., Feeney G.F., Young R.M., Connor J.P.

Craving Mediates Stress in Predicting Lapse During Alcohol Dependence Treatment.

Mots-clés : STRESS/BESOIN
 IRREPRESSIBLE/DEPRESSION/HUMEUR/QUESTIONNAIRE/PSYCHOMETRIE
 /THERAPIE COGNITIVO-
 COMPORTEMENTALE/TRAITEMENT/DEPENDANCE/PHARMACOTHERAPIE
 /MELATONINE

Stress, craving, and depressed mood have all been implicated in alcohol use treatment lapses. Few studies have examined all 3 factors. Progress has been limited because of difficulties with craving assessment. The *Alcohol Craving Experience Questionnaire (ACE)* is a new measure of alcohol craving. It is both psychometrically sound and conceptually rigorous. This prospective study examines a stress-treatment response model that incorporates mediation by craving and moderation by depressed mood and pharmacotherapy. Five hundred and thirty-nine consecutively treated alcohol-dependent patients voluntarily participated in an abstinence-based 12-week cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) program at a hospital alcohol and drug outpatient clinic. Measures of stress, craving, depressed mood, and alcohol dependence severity were administered prior to treatment. Treatment lapse and treatment dropout were assessed over the 12-week program duration. Patients reporting greater stress experienced stronger and more frequent cravings. Stronger alcohol craving predicted lapse, after controlling for dependence severity, stress, depression, and pharmacotherapy. Alcohol craving mediated stress to predict lapse. Depressed mood and anticraving medication were not significant moderators. Among treatment seeking, alcohol-dependent patients, craving mediated the relationship between stress and lapse. The effect was not moderated by depressed mood or anticraving medication.

Source : P0004,
 34420

Thème : **PSYCHOMETRIE**

Keough M.T., O'Connor R.M., Read J.P.

Replication and Validation of the Young Adult Alcohol Consequences Questionnaire in a Large Sample of Canadian Undergraduates.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°5, 1093-1099

Mots-clés : ETUDIANT/QUESTIONNAIRE/PSYCHOMETRIE/ETATS-
 UNIS/CONSOMMATION

EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/CANADA/SEXE/TEST/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL

Undergraduate students experience diverse problems because of alcohol use. Accordingly, the Young Adult Alcohol Consequences Questionnaire (YAACQ) was developed to assess multiple domains of alcohol-related problems. A preliminary psychometric evaluation in a U.S. college sample showed support for 8 factors that were invariant across gender and that loaded onto a single higher-order alcohol-related problems factor. Supporting concurrent validity, this preliminary work also found that YAACQ total scores correlated with heavy alcohol use. While these results are promising, the factor structure of the YAACQ has yet to be replicated. This goal of this study was to test the psychometrics of the YAACQ in a large Canadian student sample. Invariance across gender, year of study, place of residence, and relative drinking level was examined. Correlations between the YAACQ subscales and alcohol use measures were investigated to test concurrent validity. Students ($N = 1,103$, 80% women) completed online self-reports. Results from a confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) supported an 8-factor lower-order structure, with all factors loading onto a single higher-

order alcohol-related problems factor. Multigroup CFAs supported measurement invariance across gender, year of study, place of residence, and relative drinking level. YAACQ subscales were positively correlated with weekly alcohol use and binge drinking. Our study provides an important replication of the psychometrics of the YAACQ in a new sample, and we extend previous work by presenting novel tests of measurement invariance across meaningful groups in young adulthood. Overall, our study suggests that the 48-item YAACQ is a valid measure of alcohol-related problems in Canadian students.

Source : P0004,
34424

Thème : **PSYCHOMETRIE**

Martin J.L., Ferreira J.A., Haase R.F., Martins J., Coelho M.

Validation of the Drinking Motives Questionnaire-Revised across US and Portuguese college students

Addictive Behaviors, 2016, Vol.60, 58-63

Mots-clefs : MOTIVATION/ALCOOLISATION/PORTUGAL/ETATS-UNIS/ÉTUDIANT/CULTURE/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/COMPORTEMENT/PSYCHOMETRIE

The present study aimed to evaluate the invariance of the factor structure of the Drinking Motives Questionnaire Revised (DMQ-R) between Portuguese and US university students. Following tests of factor model invariance we further evaluated cross-cultural differences in (1) mean levels of the four motives, and (2) the association of the four motives with weekly drinking, peak drinking, and binge drinking among college students from the United States and Portugal. Participants were 983 undergraduate students (67% female) from the US (N = 515) and Portugal (N = 468). Participants completed a confidential online (US) or paper and pencil (Portugal) survey. Results of a CFA demonstrated that the four-factor model of the DMQ-R was invariant with respect to factor loadings, factor variances, and factor covariances across the two countries. Mean differences in ratings of drinking motives were found, with US students ranking all motives higher than Portuguese students. However, rank order of motives (social > enhancement > coping > conformity) were equivalent across countries. Support for convergent validity was demonstrated by significant associations between drinking motives and alcohol consumption for men and women of both samples. Results support the factorial invariance and convergent validity of the DMQ-R across US and Portuguese college students, making it a trustworthy means of assessing college students' drinking motives, and a useful instrument for clinical and research purposes, both within and across cultures.

Source : P0001,
34467

Thème : **SOCIOLOGIE**

Moore S.C., Wood A.M., Moore L., Shepherd J., Murphy S., Brown G.D.A.

A rank based social norms model of how people judge their levels of drunkenness whilst intoxicated.

BMC Public Health, 2016, Vol.16, n°798, 8 p.

Mots-clefs :

IVRESSE/ENVIRONNEMENT/CONSEQUENCE/SOCIOLOGIE/ALCOOLEMIE/
PERCEPTION/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/INTOXICATION/NORME SOCIALE
BACKGROUND:

A rank based social norms model predicts that drinkers' judgements about their drinking will be based on the rank of their breath alcohol level amongst that of others in the immediate environment, rather than their actual breath alcohol level, with lower relative rank associated with greater feelings of safety. This study tested this hypothesis and examined how people judge their levels of drunkenness and the health consequences of their drinking whilst they are intoxicated in social drinking environments.

METHODS:

Breath alcohol testing of 1,862 people (mean age = 26.96 years; 61.86 % male) in drinking environments. A subset ($N = 400$) also answered four questions asking about their perceptions of their drunkenness and the health consequences of their drinking (plus background measures).

RESULTS:

Perceptions of drunkenness and the health consequences of drinking were regressed on: (a) breath alcohol level, (b) the rank of the breath alcohol level amongst that of others in the same environment, and (c) covariates. Only rank of breath alcohol level predicted perceptions: How drunk they felt (b 3.78, 95 % CI 1.69 5.87), how extreme they regarded their drinking that night (b 3.7, 95 % CI 1.3 6.20), how at risk their long-term health was due to their current level of drinking (b 4.1, 95 % CI 0.2 8.0) and how likely they felt they would experience liver cirrhosis (b 4.8, 95 % CI 0.7 8.8). People were more influenced by more sober others than by more drunk others.

CONCLUSION:

Whilst intoxicated and in drinking environments, people base judgements regarding their drinking on how their level of intoxication ranks relative to that of others of the same gender around them, not on their actual levels of intoxication. Thus, when in the company of others who are intoxicated, drinkers were found to be more likely to underestimate their own level of drinking, drunkenness and associated risks. The implications of these results, for example that increasing the numbers of sober people in night time environments could improve subjective assessments of drunkenness, are discussed.

Source : *TAP 007 765*,
34368

Thème : **SOCIOLOGIE**

Kypri K., Wilson A., Attia J., Sheeran P., Miller P., McCambridge J.

Social Desirability Bias in the Reporting of Alcohol Consumption: A Randomized Trial

Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, 2016, Vol.77, n°3, 526-531

Mots-clefs :

DESIR/SOCIOLOGIE/BIAIS/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/AUSTRALIE/QUES
TIONNAIRE/INTERNET/DEPENDANCE/AUDIT/JEUNE/ADOLESCENT/MOD
E DE CONSOMMATION/UNIVERSITE/COMPORTEMENT/CONSOMMATION
DECLAREE/ENQUETE DE CONSOMMATION

To investigate reporting of alcohol consumption, we manipulated the contexts of questions in ways designed to induce social desirability bias. We undertook a two-arm, parallel-group, individually randomized trial at an Australian public university. Students were recruited by

email to a web-based "Research Project on Student Health Behavior." Respondents answered nine questions about their physical activity, diet, and smoking. They were unknowingly randomized to a group presented with either (A) three questions about their alcohol consumption or (B) seven questions about their alcohol dependence and problems (under a prominent header labeled "Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test"), followed by the same three alcohol consumption questions from (A). A total of 3,594 students (mean age = 27, $SD = 10$) responded and were randomized: 1,778 to Group A and 1,816 to Group B. Outcome measures were the number of days they drank alcohol, the typical number of drinks they consumed per drinking day, and the number of days they consumed six or more drinks. The primary analysis included participants with any alcohol consumption in the preceding 4 weeks (1,304 in Group A; 1,340 in Group B) using between-group, two-tailed t tests. In Groups A and B, respectively, means (and SD s) of the number of days drinking were 5.89 (5.92) versus 6.06 (6.12), $p = .49$; typical number of drinks per drinking day: 4.02 (3.87) versus 3.82 (3.76), $p = .17$; and number of days consuming six or more drinks: 1.69 (2.94) versus 1.67 (3.25), $p = .56$. We could not reject the null hypothesis because earlier questions about alcohol dependence and problems showed no sign of biasing the respondents' subsequent reports of alcohol consumption. These data support the validity of university students' reporting of alcohol consumption in web-based studies.

Source : *P0015*,
34462

RECHERCHE

Thème : **RECHERCHE**

Guizzetti M., Davies D.L., Egli M., Finn D.A., Molina P., Regunathan S., Robinson D.L., Sohrabji F.

Sex and the Lab: An Alcohol-Focused Commentary on the NIH Initiative to Balance Sex in Cell and Animal Studies.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, **2016**, Vol.40, n°6, 1182-1191

Mots-clefs :

ETUDE/RECOMMANDATION/SEXE/RECHERCHE/PHARMACOLOGIE/DIFFEREN
RENCE SEXUELLE/PHARMACOTHERAPIE/ETHANOL

In May 2014, Dr. Francis Collins, the director of U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH), and Dr. Janine Clayton, the director of the U.S. National Institutes of Health Office of Research on Women's Health, published a commentary in the journal *Nature* announcing new policies to ensure that preclinical research funded by the NIH considers both males and females. While these policies are still developing, they have already generated great interest by the scientific community and triggered both criticism and applause. This review provides a description and interpretation of the NIH guidelines, and it traces the history that led to their implementation. As expected, this NIH initiative generated some anxiety in the scientific community. The use of female animals in the investigation of basic mechanisms is perceived to increase variability in the results, and the use of both sexes has been claimed to slow the pace of scientific discoveries and to increase the cost at a time characterized by declining research support. This review discusses issues related to the study of sex as a biological variable (SABV) in alcohol studies and provides examples of how researchers have successfully addressed some of them. A practical strategy is provided to include both sexes in biomedical research while maintaining control of the research direction. The inclusion of sex as an important biological variable in experimental design, analysis, and reporting of

preclinical alcohol research is likely to lead to a better understanding of alcohol pharmacology and the development of alcohol use disorder, may promote drug discovery for new pharmacotherapies by increasing scientific rigor, and may provide clinical benefit to women's health. This review aims to promote the understanding of the NIH's SABV guidelines and to provide alcohol researchers with a theoretical and practical framework for working with both sexes in preclinical research.

Source : P0004,
34508

Thème : **RECHERCHE**

Hildebrand J., Burns S., Zhao Y., Lobo R., Howat P., Allsop S., Maycock B.
Potential and Challenges in Collecting Social and Behavioral Data on Adolescent Alcohol Norms: Comparing Respondent-Driven Sampling and Web-Based Respondent-Driven Sampling.

Journal of Medical Internet Research, 2015, Vol.17, n°12, e285

Mots-clés :

INTERNET/SOCIOLOGIE/ADOLESCENT/JEUNE/ALCOOLISATION/NORME SOCIALE/STATUT SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE/COMPORTEMENT/METHODOLOGIE/RECHERCHE/COUT

BACKGROUND:

Respondent-driven sampling (RDS) is a method successfully used to research hard-to-access populations. Few studies have explored the use of the Internet and social media with RDS, known as Web-based RDS (WebRDS). This study explored the use of combining both "traditional" RDS and WebRDS to examine the influences on adolescent alcohol use.

OBJECTIVE:

This paper reports on the recruitment processes and the challenges and enablers of both RDS and WebRDS. It details comparative recruitment data and provides a summary of the utility of both methods for recruiting adolescents to participate in an online survey investigating youth alcohol norms.

METHODS:

Process evaluation data collected from research staff throughout the study were used to assess the challenges and solutions of RDS and WebRDS. Pearson chi-square test (Fisher's exact test if applicable) was used to compare the differences in sociodemographics and drinking behavior between data collected by RDS and WebRDS.

RESULTS:

Of the total sample (N=1012), 232 adolescents were recruited by RDS and 780 by WebRDS. A significantly larger proportion of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander ($P<.001$) participants who spoke English as their main language at home ($P=.03$), and of middle and lower socioeconomic status ($P<.001$) was found in the RDS sample. The RDS sample was also found to have a higher occurrence of past 7-day drinking ($P<.001$) and past 7-day risky drinking ($P=.004$). No significant differences in gender, age, past month alcohol use, and lifetime alcohol use were observed between the RDS and WebRDS samples. This study revealed RDS and WebRDS used similar lengths of chains for recruiting participants; however, WebRDS conducted a faster rate of recruitment at a lower average cost per participant compared to RDS.

CONCLUSIONS:

Using WebRDS resulted in significant improvements in the recruitment rate and was a more

effective and efficient use of resources than the traditional RDS method. However, WebRDS resulted in partially different sample characteristics to traditional RDS. This potential effect should be considered when selecting the most appropriate data collection method.

Source : *TAP 007 809*,
34532

Thème : **TECHNIQUE**

Chaiyasong S., Thamarangsi T.

Provincial alcohol index and its relationship to alcohol-related harm in Thailand: implications for subnational alcohol policy development

BMC Public Health, 2016, Vol.16, n°541, 9 p.

Mots-clefs : ETUDE TRANSVERSALE/THAILANDE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/ETUDE DE COHORTE/PREVALENCE/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/ECHELLE/METHODOLOGIE

BACKGROUND:

The Provincial Alcohol Index (PAI) is one of the efforts to develop a composite measurement to operationalize the situation of alcohol consumption and related risk behaviors. The index offers a means for national and subnational alcohol control committees to address alcohol-related problems in their responsible jurisdiction areas. The objective of this study is to assess the relationship between PAI scores and alcohol-related problems using Thailand as an example.

METHODS:

Cross-sectional analyses of PAI scores based on the 2007 National Cigarette Smoking and Alcohol Drinking Behavior Survey (CSAD) and the National Statistical Office data were conducted. CSAD data were collected from 168,285 Thai residents aged 15 years and above in 76 provinces of Thailand (population range 180,787 to 5,716,248). The PAI scores were generated using three different methods based on five indicators: 1) prevalence of adult (≥ 15 years) drinkers, 2) prevalence of underage drinkers, 3) proportion of regular drinkers, 4) proportion of binge drinkers and 5) proportion of drink-drivers. Alcohol-related injuries and violent events together with provincial level covariates (age, gender, income and region) were assessed. Correlational and linear regression analyses were performed to examine the relationship between PAI scores and alcohol-related problems.

RESULTS:

The PAI scores generated from the three methods were significantly correlated with one another ($r > 0.7, p < 0.05$) and significantly related to alcohol-related problems after adjusting for the provincial level covariates. Based on the normalized method, PAI scores had a significant and positive relationship with prevalence of alcohol-related injuries (beta = 562 cases per million population, $p = 0.027$) and violence (beta = 451 events per million population, $p = 0.013$). PAI scores were highest in the north and lowest in the south of the country.

CONCLUSIONS:

The findings of this study illustrate the relationship between the PAI and alcohol-related problems. The PAI scores can be used to benchmark the alcohol situation across jurisdiction areas. Future studies are suggested to develop a scale to measure subnational alcohol policy performances.

Source : *TAP 007 759*,

SAF-GROSSESSE

Thème : **SAF - GROSSESSE**

Treit S., Zhou D., Chudley A.E., Andrew G., Rasmussen C., Nikkel S.M., Samdup D., Hanlon-Dearman A., Looock C.

Relationships between Head Circumference, Brain Volume and Cognition in Children with Prenatal Alcohol Exposure

PLoS One, 2016, Vol.11, n°2, e0150370

Mots-clés : CERVEAU/SAF/COGNITION/ENFANT/EXPOSITION PRENATALE A L'ALCOOL/IRM/AGE/SEXE/DIFFERENCE SEXUELLE/CONSEQUENCE/VOLUME/PERFORMANCE

Head circumference is used together with other measures as a proxy for central nervous system damage in the diagnosis of fetal alcohol spectrum disorders, yet the relationship between head circumference and brain volume has not been investigated in this population. The objective of this study is to characterize the relationship between head circumference, brain volume and cognitive performance in a large sample of children with prenatal alcohol exposure (n = 144) and healthy controls (n = 145), aged 5-19 years. All participants underwent magnetic resonance imaging to yield brain volumes and head circumference, normalized to control for age and sex. Mean head circumference, brain volume, and cognitive scores were significantly reduced in the prenatal alcohol exposure group relative to controls, albeit with considerable overlap between groups. Males with prenatal alcohol exposure had reductions in all three measures, whereas females with prenatal alcohol exposure had reduced brain volumes and cognitive scores, but no difference in head circumference relative to controls. Microcephaly (defined here as head circumference \leq 3rd percentile) occurred more often in prenatal alcohol exposed participants than controls, but 90% of the exposed sample had head circumferences above this clinical cutoff indicating that head circumference is not a sensitive marker of prenatal alcohol exposure. Normalized head circumference and brain volume were positively correlated in both groups, and subjects with very low head circumference typically had below-average brain volumes. Conversely, over half of the subjects with very low brain volumes had normal head circumferences, which may stem from differential effects of alcohol on the skeletal and nervous systems. There were no significant correlations between head circumference and any cognitive score. These findings confirm group-level reductions in head circumference and increased rates of microcephaly in children with prenatal alcohol exposure, but raise concerns about the predictive value of this metric at an individual-subject level.

Source : *TAP 007 753*,
34356

Thème : **SAF - GROSSESSE**

Iversen M.L., Sorensen N.O., Broberg L., Damm P., Hedegaard M., Tabor A., Hegaard H.K.

Alcohol consumption and binge drinking in early pregnancy. A cross-sectional study with data from the Copenhagen Pregnancy Cohort

BMC Public Health, 2015, Vol.15, n°327, 10 p.

Mots-clefs : DANEMARK/GROSSESSE/PREVALENCE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE PONCTUELLE/COMPORTEMENT/FACTEUR DE RISQUE/STATUT SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE/QUESTIONNAIRE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/ETUDE DE COHORTE

BACKGROUND:

Since 2007 the Danish Health and Medicines Authority has advised total alcohol abstinence from the time of trying to conceive and throughout pregnancy. The prevalence of binge drinking among pregnant Danish women has nevertheless been reported to be up to 48 % during early pregnancy. Since the introduction of the recommendation of total abstinence, no studies have examined pre-pregnancy lifestyle and reproductive risk factors associated with this behaviour in a Danish context. The aims of this study were therefore to describe the prevalence of weekly alcohol consumption and binge drinking in early pregnancy among women living in the capital of Denmark. Secondly to identify pre-pregnancy lifestyle and reproductive risk factors associated with binge drinking during early pregnancy.

METHODS:

Data were collected from September 2012 to August 2013 at the Department of Obstetrics, Rigshospitalet, Copenhagen, Denmark. Self-reported information on each woman's socio-demographic characteristics, medical history, and lifestyle factors including alcohol habits was obtained from an electronic questionnaire filled out as part of the individual medical record. Descriptive analysis was conducted and multivariate logistic regression analysis was used to assess the potential associated risk factors (adjusted odds ratio (aOR)).

RESULTS:

Questionnaires from 3,238 women were included. A majority of 70 %, reported weekly alcohol consumption before pregnancy. The prevalence decreased to 3 % during early pregnancy. The overall proportion of women reporting binge drinking during early pregnancy was 35 % ($n = 1,134$). The following independent risk factors for binge drinking in early pregnancy were identified: lower degree of planned pregnancy, smoking and alcohol habits before pregnancy ((1 unit/weekly aOR 4.48, CI: 3.14 - 6.40), (2-7 units aOR 10.23, CI: 7.44-14.06), (≥ 8 units aOR 33.18, CI: 19.53-56.36)). Multiparity and the use of assisted reproductive technology were associated with lower odds of binge drinking in early pregnancy.

CONCLUSION:

The prevalence of weekly alcohol consumption decreased considerably during early pregnancy compared with pre-pregnancy levels. Nevertheless one third of the pregnant women engaged in binge drinking. Identification of risk factors for this behaviour renders it possible not only to design prevention strategies, but also to target those most at risk.

Source : *TAP 007 762*,
34365

Thème : **SAF - GROSSESSE**

Mikkelsen E.M., Riis A.H., Wise L.A., Hatch E.E., Rothman K.J., Cueto H.T., Sorensen H.T.

Alcohol consumption and fecundability: prospective Danish cohort study.

British Medical Journal BMJ, 2016, Vol.354, i4262

Mots-clefs : FEMME/DANEMARK/ETUDE DE COHORTE/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/DISCRIMINATION DES BOISSONS/MODE DE CONSOMMATION/BIERE/VIN/SPIRITUEUX/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/GROSSESSE

OBJECTIVE:

To investigate to what extent alcohol consumption affects female fecundability.

DESIGN:

Prospective cohort study.

SETTING:

Denmark, 1 June 2007 to 5 January 2016.

PARTICIPANTS:

6120 female Danish residents, aged 21-45 years, in a stable relationship with a male partner, who were trying to conceive and not receiving fertility treatment.

MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES:

Alcohol consumption was self reported as beer (330 mL bottles), red or white wine (120 mL glasses), dessert wine (50 mL glasses), and spirits (20 mL) and categorized in standard servings per week (none, 1-3, 4-7, 8-13, and ≥ 14). Participants contributed menstrual cycles at risk until the report of pregnancy, start of fertility treatment, loss to follow-up, or end of observation (maximum 12 menstrual cycles). A proportional probability regression model was used to estimate fecundability ratios (cycle specific probability of conception among exposed women divided by that among unexposed women).

RESULTS:

4210 (69%) participants achieved a pregnancy during follow-up. Median alcohol intake was 2.0 (interquartile range 0-3.5) servings per week. Compared with no alcohol consumption, the adjusted fecundability ratios for alcohol consumption of 1-3, 4-7, 8-13, and 14 or more servings per week were 0.97 (95% confidence interval 0.91 to 1.03), 1.01 (0.93 to 1.10), 1.01 (0.87 to 1.16) and 0.82 (0.60 to 1.12), respectively. Compared with no alcohol intake, the adjusted fecundability ratios for women who consumed only wine (≥ 3 servings), beer (≥ 3 servings), or spirits (≥ 2 servings) were 1.05 (0.91 to 1.21), 0.92 (0.65 to 1.29), and 0.85 (0.61 to 1.17), respectively. The data did not distinguish between regular and binge drinking, which may be important if large amounts of alcohol are consumed during the fertile window.

CONCLUSION:

Consumption of less than 14 servings of alcohol per week seemed to have no discernible effect on fertility. No appreciable difference in fecundability was observed by level of consumption of beer and wine.

Source : *TAP 007 764*,
34367

Thème : [SAF - GROSSESSE](#)

De Vries M.M., Joubert B., Cloete M., Roux S., Baca B.A., Hasken J.M., Barnard R., Buckley D., Kalberg W.O., Snell C.L., Marais A.S., Seedat S., Parry C.D., May P.A.

Indicated Prevention of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders in South Africa: Effectiveness of Case Management

International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, **2016**, Vol.13, n°1, 14 p.

Mots-clefs : AFRIQUE DU SUD/SAF/PRIMATE/CONSOMMATION

EXCESSIVE/GROSSESSE/ENTRETIEN

MOTIVATIONNEL/INTERVENTION/SUIVI/AUDIT/FEMME/REDUCTION DE CONSOMMATION

In the Western Cape Province of South Africa (ZA) a subculture of binge drinking produces the highest global documented prevalence of fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD).

FASD prevention research activities in ZA use the Comprehensive Prevention approach

from the United States Institute of Medicine. Case management (CM) was delivered as a method of indicated prevention to empower heavy drinking pregnant women to achieve cessation or a reduction in drinking. CM activities incorporated life management, Motivational Interviewing (MI) techniques and the Community Reinforcement Approach (CRA). Data were collected at baseline, 6, 12 and 18 months. Mean drinking decreases 6 months into CM; but overall alcohol consumption rose significantly over time to levels higher than baseline at 12 and 18 months. Alcohol consumption drops significantly from before pregnancy to the second and third trimesters. AUDIT scores indicate that problematic drinking decreases significantly even after the vulnerable fetus/baby was born. CM significantly increases client happiness, which correlates with reduced weekend drinking. CM was successful for women with high-risk drinking behaviour, and was effective in helping women stop drinking, or drink less, while pregnant, reducing the risk of FASD.

Source : *TAP 007 788*,
34395

Thème : **SAF - GROSSESSE**

Lewis C.E., Thomas K.G., Molteno C.D., Kliegel M., Meintjes E.M., Jacobson J.L., Jacobson S.W.

Prospective Memory Impairment in Children with Prenatal Alcohol Exposure.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, **2016**, Vol.40, n°5, 969-978

Mots-clefs : EXPOSITION PRENATALE A
L'ALCOOL/MEMOIRE/ENFANT/FACULTE
INTELLECTUELLE/HYPERACTIVITE/CARENCE/SAF/PERFORMANCE/STATU
T SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIQUE

Prenatal alcohol exposure (PAE) is linked to impaired performance on tests of retrospective memory, but prospective memory (PM; the ability to remember and act on delayed intentions) has not been examined in alcohol-exposed children. We investigated event-based PM in children with heavy PAE and the degree to which associations between PAE and PM are influenced by IQ, executive functioning (EF), retrospective memory, and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). We administered a computerized PM task to 89 children (*Age* = 11.1 years) whose mothers were recruited prenatally: 29 with fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) or partial FAS (PFAS), 32 nonsyndromal heavily exposed (HE), and 28 Controls. We examined effects of diagnostic group, cue focality, and task difficulty on PM performance. The association between a continuous measure of alcohol exposure and PM performance was also examined after controlling for sociodemographic confounders. Mediation of alcohol effects on PM by IQ, EF, and retrospective memory scores was assessed as was the effect of ADHD on PM performance. Children with FAS/PFAS made more PM errors than either HE or Control children. PAE was negatively related to PM performance even after adjusting for sociodemographic confounders, EF, and retrospective memory. This relation was only partially mediated by IQ. PAE was related to ADHD, but ADHD was not related to PM performance. Fetal alcohol-related impairment in event-based PM was seen in children with FAS/PFAS. The effect of PAE on PM was not attributable to impaired EF and retrospective memory and was not solely attributable to lower IQ. Consistent with previous studies, we found no effect of ADHD on event-based PM performance at this age. This is the first study documenting PM impairment in children with heavy PAE and identifies a new domain of impairment warranting attention in diagnosis and management of fetal alcohol spectrum disorders.

Source : P0004,
34410

Thème : **SAF - GROSSESSE**

Coles C.D., Gailey A.R., Mulle J.G., Kable J.A., Lynch M.E., Jones K.L.
A Comparison Among 5 Methods for the Clinical Diagnosis of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°5, 1000-1009

Mots-clés :

SAF/DIAGNOSTIC/EPIDEMIOLOGIE/MORPHOLOGIE/NEUROLOGIE/RECHERCHE/ETUDE COMPARATIVE

Despite the prevalence of fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD) and the importance of accurate identification of patients, clinical diagnosis may not be consistent across sites due to the heterogeneous nature of FASD and the characteristics of different diagnostic systems used. Here, we compare 5 systems designed to operationalize criteria recommended for the diagnosis of effects of prenatal alcohol exposure (PAE). We determined the extent of consistency among them as well as factors that may reduce intersystem reliability. Compared are: Emory Clinic, Seattle 4-Digit System (Diagnostic Guidelines for Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders: The 4-Digit Diagnostic Code, Seattle, WA, University Publication Services, 2004), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Fetal Alcohol Syndrome: Guidelines for Referral and Diagnosis, Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA, 2004), Canadian Guidelines (CMAJ, 172, 2005, S1), and the Hoyme Modifications (Pediatrics, 115, 2005, 39). Subjects were 1,581 consecutively registered patients applying for evaluation at a university-based clinic treating alcohol and drug-exposed children. Records of the multidisciplinary evaluation (pediatric, social, psychological) were abstracted. Diagnostic criteria for all 5 systems were applied, and patients were diagnosed according to each of the systems. We compared results using Cohen's Kappa to evaluate the extent of agreement. Percent of individuals diagnosed with FASD ranged from 4.74% (CDC) to 59.58% (Hoyme). Examination using Cohen's Kappa found modest agreement among systems, particularly when individual diagnoses, Fetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS), partial FAS (pFAS), and Alcohol-Related Neurodevelopmental Disorder (ARND) were used. Examination of diagnostic criteria found almost perfect agreement on growth (weight; height), with limited overlap for physical features (palpebral fissures, hypoplastic philtrum, upper vermillion) and for neurobehavioral outcomes. Child's race and age influenced agreement among systems, with African American and older children more frequently diagnosed. Results suggest problems in convergent validity among these systems, as demonstrated by a lack of reliability in diagnosis. Absence of an external standard makes it impossible to determine whether any system is more accurate, but outcomes do suggest areas for future research that may refine diagnosis.

Source : P0004,
34413

Thème : **SAF - GROSSESSE**

Wada K., Konishi K., Tamura T., Shiraki M., Iwasa S., Nagata C.
Alcohol Intake During Pregnancy and Offspring's Atopic Eczema Risk.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°5, 1037-1043

Mots-clefs :

GROSSESSE/ENFANT/RISQUE/JAPON/PEAU/PATHOLOGIE/DERMATOLOGIE/ASTHME/QUESTIONNAIRE/CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/PROGENITURE
 Although alcohol consumption has been suggested to have an effect on the immune system, it is unknown whether alcohol consumption has a role in developing allergic diseases. We aimed to examine the associations of total alcohol intake during pregnancy with the risks of childhood asthma and atopic eczema in a birth cohort in Japan. Pregnant women were recruited at a maternal clinic from May 2000 to October 2001. The children who were born to these mothers were followed until November 2007. Total alcohol intake, including alcohol as a cooking ingredient, was assessed using 5-day dietary records. Mother reports of physician-diagnosed asthma and atopic eczema were annually obtained from the questionnaires. Asthma assessed by the American Thoracic Society Division of Lung Diseases questionnaire and atopic eczema assessed by International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Childhood questions were also obtained in 2007. A total of 350 children participated in the follow-up survey. Maternal total alcohol intake during pregnancy was associated with increased risks of atopic eczema before age 3. The positive association with atopic eczema was also observed when it was defined as before age 5. In the high versus the low tertile of maternal total alcohol intake, the estimated hazard ratios (HRs) of child's eczema were 1.90 (95% CI: 0.96 to 3.76) before age 3 and 1.74 (95% CI: 0.93 to 3.24) before age 5, respectively. The estimated HRs of child's asthma before age 3 was 1.61 (95% CI: 0.70 to 3.69) in the high versus the low of maternal total alcohol intake and 2.11 (95% CI: 0.93 to 4.81) among children having drinking mothers versus nondrinking mothers in pregnancy, although maternal alcohol intake during pregnancy was not significantly associated with the risk of asthma before age 5. Alcohol consumption during pregnancy might have an effect on developing atopic eczema in offspring.

Source : *P0004*,
34417

Thème : **SAF - GROSSESSE**

McLachlan K., Rasmussen C., Oberlander T.F., Loock C., Pei J., Andrew G., Reynolds J., Weinberg J.

Dysregulation of the cortisol diurnal rhythm following prenatal alcohol exposure and early life adversity.

Alcohol, 2016, Vol.53, 9-18

Mots-clefs : EXPOSITION PRENATALE A

L'ALCOOL/ENFANT/ADOLESCENT/CORTISOL/MEDICAMENT/EFFET DE L'ALCOOL/CONSEQUENCE

The hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis is impacted by a multitude of pre- and postnatal factors. Developmental programming of HPA axis function by prenatal alcohol exposure (PAE) has been demonstrated in animal models and in human infants, but remains understudied in older children and adolescents. Moreover, early life adversity (ELA), which occurs at higher rates in children with PAE than in non-exposed children, may also play a role in programming the stress response system. In a cohort of children and adolescents with PAE and ELA (PAE + ELA), we evaluated HPA function through assessment of diurnal cortisol activity compared to that in typically developing controls, as well as the associations among specific ELAs, adverse outcomes, protective factors, and diurnal cortisol. Morning and evening saliva samples were taken under basal conditions from 42 children and adolescents (5-18 years) with PAE + ELA and 43 typically developing controls.

High rates of ELA were shown among children with PAE, and significantly higher evening cortisol levels and a flatter diurnal slope were observed in children with PAE + ELA, compared to controls. Medication use in the PAE + ELA group was associated with lower morning cortisol levels, which were comparable to controls. Complex associations were found among diurnal cortisol patterns in the PAE + ELA group and a number of ELAs and later adverse outcomes, whereas protective factors were associated with more typical diurnal rhythms. These results complement findings from research on human infants and animal models showing dysregulated HPA function following PAE, lending weight to the suggestion that PAE and ELA may interact to sensitize the developing HPA axis. The presence of protective factors may buffer altered cortisol regulation, underscoring the importance of early assessment and interventions for children with FASD, and in particular, for the many children with FASD who also have ELA.

Source : P0002,
34494

Thème : [SAF - GROSSESSE](#)

Eberhart J.K., Parnell S.E.

The Genetics of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°6, 1154-1165

Mots-clefs : SAF/GENETIQUE/GENE/LOCUS/PHENOTYPE/FACTEUR DE RISQUE

The term "fetal alcohol spectrum disorders" (FASD) defines the full range of ethanol (EtOH)-induced birth defects. Numerous variables influence the phenotypic outcomes of embryonic EtOH exposure. Among these variables, genetics appears to play an important role, yet our understanding of the genetic predisposition to FASD is still in its infancy. We review the current literature that relates to the genetics of FASD susceptibility and gene-EtOH interactions. Where possible, we comment on potential mechanisms of reported gene-EtOH interactions. Early indications of genetic sensitivity to FASD came from human and animal studies using twins or inbred strains, respectively. These analyses prompted searches for susceptibility loci involved in EtOH metabolism and analyses of candidate loci, based on phenotypes observed in FASD. More recently, genetic screens in animal models have provided an additional insight into the genetics of FASD. Understanding FASD requires that we understand the many factors influencing phenotypic outcome following embryonic EtOH exposure. We are gaining ground on understanding some of the genetics behind FASD, yet much work remains to be carried out. Coordinated analyses using human patients and animal models are likely to be highly fruitful in uncovering the genetics behind FASD.

Source : P0004,
34506

Thème : [SAF - GROSSESSE](#)

Bandoli G., Coles C.D., Kable J.A., Wertelecki W., Granovska I.V., Pashtepa A.O., Chambers C.D.

Assessing the Independent and Joint Effects of Unmedicated Prenatal Depressive Symptoms and Alcohol Consumption in Pregnancy and Infant Neurodevelopmental Outcomes.

Mots-clefs : EXPOSITION PRÉNATALE A

L'ALCOOL/PROGÉNITURE/NEUROLOGIE/CARENCE/DEPRESSION/GROSSE SÈSSE/FEMME/UKRAÏNE/SUIVI/DIFFÉRENCE SEXUELLE/RISQUE

Prenatal alcohol exposure (PAE) is an established risk factor for neurodevelopmental deficits in the offspring. Prenatal depression has been associated with neurodevelopmental deficits in the offspring, although investigations into unmedicated prenatal depression have been inconsistent. We hypothesized that unmedicated prenatal depressive symptoms would independently and jointly with PAE predict neurodevelopmental outcomes in infant offspring. We studied 344 participants from a randomized clinical trial of multivitamin supplements in pregnant women in Ukraine. Women were recruited based upon periconceptional alcohol use and followed up to 12 months postpartum. Prenatal depressive symptoms were assessed at approximately 32 weeks of gestation using the Beck Depression Inventory score. Neurodevelopment was assessed with the Bayley Scales of Infant Development II Mental Development Index (MDI) and Psychomotor Development Index (PDI) at 6 and 12 months postpartum. Generalized linear regression models were constructed to assess the independent and joint effects of prenatal depressive symptoms and PAE in models adjusted for sociodemographic and pregnancy characteristics. PAE was independently associated with deficits in neurodevelopmental outcomes at 6 and 12 months, however, level of prenatal depressive symptoms was not. We found marginal evidence of synergism of depressive symptoms and PAE, with larger deficits in those with both exposures observed for the PDI-6 months ($p = 0.05$) and MDI-12 months ($p = 0.09$). Additionally, there was a suggestion of sexual dimorphism; females had stronger deficits from joint exposures than males (depressive symptom [MDI-6 months] female: -8.28, 95% CI -13.06, -3.49; male: 0.68, 95% CI -4.58, 5.94; p for interaction 0.04). While not statistically significant for the MDI or PDI at 12 months, the trend persisted. Infants exposed to PAE and prenatal depression may be at an increased risk of neurodevelopmental deficits. Healthcare providers should be aware of this possible synergism in their efforts to mitigate the neurodevelopmental effects of these co-occurring exposures.

Source : P0004,
34523

SEXUALITÉ

Thème : **SEXUALITE**

Magni S., Christofides N., Johnson S., Weiner R.

Alcohol Use and Transactional Sex among Women in South Africa: Results from a Nationally Representative Survey

PLoS One, 2015, Vol.10, n°12, e0145326

Mots-clefs : SEXUALITE/VIH/RISQUE/ALCOOLISATION/AFRIQUE DU SUD/FEMME/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE

PONCTUELLE/ADULTE/FREQUENCE DE CONSOMMATION/ETUDE TRANSVERSALE/PATHOLOGIE

BACKGROUND:

Transactional sex is a risk factor for HIV infection. Alcohol use may increase the risk of transactional sex. No nationally-representative studies have examined the relationship between multiple dimensions of alcohol use and transactional sex in women in South Africa.

The aim of the study was to examine the relationship between alcohol dependence, binge drinking and frequency of drinking in the past month and transactional sex in adult women in South Africa.

METHODS:

A cross-sectional study using multi-stage, cluster sampling collected data from a nationally representative sample of 5,969 women aged 16-55 years in 2012. The analysis conducted for this paper was restricted to women reporting sexual activity in the past 12 months ($n = 3,594$). Transactional sex was defined as having received money/gifts in exchange for sex with any sex partner in the past year. Alcohol use measures included: alcohol dependence (≥ 2 positive responses to the CAGE questionnaire); binge drinking (≥ 4 drinks for women on one occasion); and drinking frequency in the previous month. Logistic regression models were built to test the hypotheses that each dimension of alcohol use was associated with transactional sex.

RESULTS:

About 6.3% ($n = 225$) of sexually active women reported transactional sex. Almost a third (30.6%) of sexually active women had ever drunk alcohol, and 19.2% were current (past month) drinkers. Among lifetime drinkers, 28.0% were alcohol dependent and 56.6% were binge drinkers. Alcohol dependent women were twice as likely to report transactional sex (AOR 2.0, 95% CI 1.1-4.3, $p < 0.05$) than those not alcohol dependent. Binge drinkers were 3.1 times more likely to have had transactional sex (95% CI 1.5-6.6, $p < 0.01$) than non-binge drinkers. There was no significant relationship between frequency of drinking in the past month and transactional sex.

CONCLUSION:

Alcohol dependency and binge drinking are significantly associated with transactional sex in South African women. HIV prevention programmes need to target these women, and address both their alcohol use, as well as the HIV risks associated with transactional sex.

Source : *TAP 007 751*,
34354

Thème : **SEXUALITE**

Schwitters A., Sabatier J., Seth P., Glenshaw M., Remmert D., Pathak S., Bock N.

HIV and alcohol knowledge, self-perceived risk for HIV, and risky sexual behavior among young HIV-negative men identified as harmful or hazardous drinkers in Katutura, Namibia

BMC Public Health, 2015, Vol.15, n°1182, 7 p.

Mots-clefs : VIH/SEXUALITE/COMPORTEMENT A

RISQUE/HOMME/AFRIQUE/AFRIQUE

MERIDIONALE/AUDIT/QUESTIONNAIRE/ALCOOLISATION/PRESERVATIF

BACKGROUND:

Namibia's HIV prevalence is 13.3%. Alcohol is associated with sexual risk-taking, leading to increased HIV risk. Baseline sexual behaviors, HIV and alcohol knowledge, and self-perceived HIV risk were examined among men reporting high-risk drinking in Katutura, Namibia.

METHODS:

HIV negative men, ≥ 18 years, were screened for harmful or hazardous levels of drinking and > 1 recent sex partner prior to randomization into control or intervention arm. SAS 9.3 and R 3.01 were used for descriptive baseline cohort analyses.

RESULTS:

A total of 501 participants who met criteria were included in analysis (mean Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test [AUDIT] = 12.4). HIV and alcohol knowledge were high with the majority (> 85 and 89.8-98%, respectively) of respondents correctly answering assessment questions. Despite high knowledge levels, 66.7% of men felt they were at some or high risk of HIV acquisition. Among those respondents, 56.5% stated often wanting to have sex after drinking and 40.3% stated sex was better when drunk. Among respondents with non-steady partners [$n = 188$], 44.1% of last sexual encounters occurred while the participant was drunk and condoms were not used 32.5% of those times. Among persons who were not drunk condoms were not used 13.3% of those times.

CONCLUSIONS:

Sex with casual partners was high. Inconsistent condom use and alcohol use before sex were frequently reported. Increased emphasis on alcohol risk-reduction strategies, including drinking due to peer pressure and unsafe sexual behaviors, is needed.

Source : *TAP 007 758*,
34361

Thème : **SEXUALITE**

Chaney B.H., Vail-Smith K., Martin R.J., Cremeens-Matthews J.

Alcohol use, risky sexual behavior, and condom possession among bar patrons

Addictive Behaviors, **2016**, Vol.60, 32-36

Mots-clefs :

CONSOMMATION/ETHANOL/SEXUALITE/PRESERVATIF/COMPORTEMENT
A RISQUE/ALCOOLEMIE/FACTEUR PREDICTIF/BAR

The current study seeks to: 1) assess the relationship between alcohol consumption and intentions to engage in unprotected sex in an uncontrolled environment, and 2) to identify if covariates (race, age, sex, breath alcohol content (BrAC), intentions to engage in sex, hazardous drinking rates) are significant predictors of condom possession during time of uncontrolled alcohol consumption. Data were collected from 917 bar patrons to assess alcohol use using the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT-C), BrAC levels, intentions to engage in risky sex, and condom possession. Correlational analysis and hierarchical binary logistic regression was conducted using SPSS. Correlational analyses indicated a negative relationship between AUDIT-C scores ($r = -0.115$, $p = 0.001$), BrAC ($r = -0.08$, $p = 0.015$), and intentions to use a condom. Over 70% of participants intended to use a condom if they engaged in sex; however, only 28.4% had a condom to use. The regression analysis indicated the predictive model ($\chi^2 = 114.5$, $df = 8$, $p < 0.001$) was statistically significant, and correctly classified 72.9% of those in possession of a condom. Alcohol consumption was associated with intentions to have unprotected sex; however, intentions to engage in protected sex and condom possession were higher for males and those with higher BrAC levels.

Source : *P0001*,
34465

Thème : **SEXUALITE**

Johnson P.S., Sweeney M.M., Herrmann E.S., Johnson M.W.

Alcohol Increases Delay and Probability Discounting of Condom-Protected Sex: A Novel Vector for Alcohol-Related HIV Transmission.

Mots-clefs : ALCOOLISATION/CONSUMMATION EXCESSIVE
 PONCTUELLE/SEXUALITE/VIH/COMPORTEMENT A
 RISQUE/PLACEBO/COMPORTEMENT/PRESERVATIF/INFECTION

Alcohol use, especially at binge levels, is associated with sexual HIV risk behavior, but the mechanisms through which alcohol increases sexual risk taking are not well-examined. Delay discounting, that is, devaluation of future consequences as a function of delay to their occurrence, has been implicated in a variety of problem behaviors, including risky sexual behavior. Probability discounting is studied with a similar framework as delay discounting, but is a distinct process in which a consequence is devalued because it is uncertain or probabilistic. Twenty-three, nondependent alcohol users (13 male, 10 female; mean age = 25.3 years old) orally consumed alcohol (1 g/kg) or placebo in 2 separate experimental sessions. During sessions, participants completed tasks examining delay and probability discounting of hypothetical condom-protected sex (Sexual Delay Discounting Task, Sexual Probability Discounting Task) and of hypothetical and real money. Alcohol decreased the likelihood that participants would wait to have condom-protected sex versus having immediate, unprotected sex. Alcohol also decreased the likelihood that participants would use an immediately available condom given a specified level of sexually transmitted infection (STI) risk. Alcohol did not affect delay discounting of money, but it did increase participants' preferences for larger, probabilistic monetary rewards over smaller, certain rewards. Acute, binge-level alcohol intoxication may increase sexual HIV risk by decreasing willingness to delay sex in order to acquire a condom in situations where one is not immediately available, and by decreasing sensitivity to perceived risk of STI contraction. These findings suggest that delay and probability discounting are critical, but heretofore unrecognized, processes that may mediate the relations between alcohol use and HIV risk.

Source : P0004,
 34527

SUICIDE

Thème : **SUICIDE**

Aubin H.J., Luquiens A., Berlin I.

Smoking and suicide mortality risk in alcohol-dependent individuals

Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, 2016, Vol.77, n°7, e906

Mots-clefs :

SUICIDE/TABAGISME/MORTALITE/ETHANOL/DEPENDANCE/SEXE/COMPORTEMENT/SOCIOLOGIE/FACTEUR DE RISQUE

Aubin H.]To the Editor: Hung et al recently reported their findings on the risk and protective factors for suicide mortality among persons with alcohol dependence in a nested case-control study. They identified in the literature a number of factors demonstrated to be associated with suicide mortality, such as gender, continued drinking, mood disorders, hopelessness, history of suicidal behaviors, interpersonal difficulties, and social disadvantage. Variables were collected by retrospective chart reviews. The authors found 2 risk factors (auditory hallucination, prior suicide attempt) and 3 protective factors (financial independence, being married, physical illness) for suicide mortality. Unfortunately, Hung et al neglected to consider tobacco smoking as a possible risk factor for suicide.

Source : *TAP 007 802*,
34502

TRAITEMENT-INTERVENTION

Thème : **PHARMACOLOGIE - TOXICOLOGIE**

Gowin J.L., Vatsalya V., Westman J.G., Schwandt M.L., Bartlett S., Heilig M., Momenan R., Ramchandani V.A.

The Effect of Varenicline on the Neural Processing of Fearful Faces and the Subjective Effects of Alcohol in Heavy Drinkers.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°5, 979-987

Mots-clefs :

TRAITEMENT/PLACEBO/ECSTASY/IRM/NEUROBIOLOGIE/VISAGE/AMYGD
ALE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE

Pharmacotherapies for alcohol use disorder have been shown to reduce hazardous drinking and improve overall health. The effect sizes for the effectiveness of these medications, however, are small, underscoring the need to expand the range of therapeutics and develop personalized treatment approaches. Recent studies have suggested that varenicline, an $\alpha 4\beta 2$ -nicotinic partial agonist widely used for smoking cessation, can help alcoholics reduce drinking, but the neurocognitive underpinnings of its effectiveness remain largely unexplored. In this double-blind study, 32 heavy drinkers were randomized to receive varenicline (2 mg/d) or placebo. After 2 weeks of dosing, participants underwent functional MRI scans, during which they viewed images of faces with either neutral or fearful expressions at baseline and following an intravenous alcohol infusion to a target breath alcohol concentration of 80 mg%. Blood oxygen level-dependent (BOLD) response was analyzed with Analysis of Functional Neuroimaging software. Linear mixed-effects models were used to examine the effects of facial expression (fearful vs. neutral) and medication (placebo vs. varenicline) on BOLD response. The effect of medication on measures of subjective response to alcohol was also examined. Results indicated a significant facial expression-by-medication interaction in the left amygdala. The groups showed equivalent activation to neutral faces, but, whereas the placebo group showed increased activation to fearful faces, the varenicline group showed no change in activation. Amygdala activation to fearful faces correlated with number of drinks in the previous 90 days and Obsessive Compulsive Drinking Scale scores. There was no effect of varenicline on subjective response to alcohol. Our results indicate that varenicline may disrupt amygdala response to fearful faces in heavy drinkers. Further, amygdala activation correlated with alcohol consumption, suggesting that the effects of varenicline may be related to aspects of drinking behavior. These results suggest that amygdala response to fearful faces may be developed as a biomarker of the effectiveness of medications being developed for the treatment of alcohol use disorder.

Source : *P0004*,
34411

Thème : **PHARMACOLOGIE - TOXICOLOGIE**

Brunette M.F., Akerman S.C., Dawson R., O'Keefe C.D., Green A.I.

An open-label pilot study of quetiapine plus mirtazapine for heavy drinkers with alcohol use disorder.

Alcohol, 2016, Vol.53, 45-50

Mots-clefs : MEDICAMENT/DEPENDANCE/ETHANOL/RECEPTEUR
DOPAMINERGIQUE/NOREPINEPHRINE/TRAITEMENT/BESOIN
IRREPRESSIBLE/ECHELLE/REDUCTION DE
CONSOMMATION/PHARMACOLOGIE

Animal research suggests that medications that produce a weak dopamine D2 receptor blockade and potentiate noradrenergic activity may decrease alcohol drinking. In an open-label pilot study of subjects with alcohol dependence, we tested whether the combination of quetiapine, a weak dopamine D2 receptor antagonist, whose primary metabolite, desalkylquetiapine, is a norepinephrine reuptake inhibitor, and mirtazapine, a potent $\alpha 2$ norepinephrine receptor antagonist, would decrease alcohol drinking and craving. Twenty very heavy drinkers with alcohol dependence entered a trial of 8 weeks of treatment with quetiapine followed by 8 weeks of treatment with a combination of quetiapine plus mirtazapine. Alcohol use was assessed weekly with a Timeline Follow-Back interview and craving with the Penn Alcohol Craving Scale. Among the 11 completers, subjects reported improved outcomes in the quetiapine plus mirtazapine period compared to the quetiapine alone period: fewer very heavy drinking days per week (1.3 [SD = 2.4] vs. 2.1 [SD = 2.8]; $t = 2.3$, $df = 10$, $p = 0.04$); fewer total number of drinks per week (39.7 [SD = 61.6] vs. 53.4 [SD = 65.0]; $t = 2.8$, $df = 10$, $p = 0.02$); and lower craving scores (2.5 [SD = 1.4] vs. 3.2 [SD = 1.2]; $t = 2.4$, $df = 10$, $p = 0.04$). All subjects reported at least one adverse event; 72.7% reported somnolence. In this open-label pilot study, treatment with quetiapine plus mirtazapine was associated with a decrease in alcohol drinking and craving. These findings are consistent with our previous work in animal models of alcohol use disorders and suggest that further study of medications or combinations of medications with this pharmacologic profile is warranted.

Source : P0002,
34498

Thème : **PRISE EN CHARGE**

Haighton C., Wilson G., Ling J., McCabe K., Crosland A., Kaner E.

A Qualitative Study of Service Provision for Alcohol Related Health Issues in Mid to Later Life

PLoS One, 2016, Vol.11, n°2, e0148601

Mots-clefs : EVOLUTION/PERSONNE AGEE/MEDECIN
GENERALISTE/ALCOOLISME/DEPENDANCE/TRAITEMENT/PRISE EN
CHARGE/PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL

AIMS:

Epidemiological surveys over the last 20 years show a steady increase in the amount of alcohol consumed by older age groups. Physiological changes and an increased likelihood of health problems and medication use make older people more likely than younger age groups to suffer negative consequences of alcohol consumption, often at lower levels. However, health services targeting excessive drinking tend to be aimed at younger age groups. The aim of this study was to gain an in-depth understanding of experiences of, and attitudes towards, support for alcohol related health issues in people aged 50 and over.

METHODS:

Qualitative interviews (n = 24, 12 male/12 female, ages 51-90 years) and focus groups (n = 27, 6 male/21 female, ages 50-95 years) were carried out with a purposive sample of

participants who consumed alcohol or had been dependent.

FINDINGS:

Participants' alcohol misuse was often covert, isolated and carefully regulated. Participants tended to look first to their General Practitioner for help with alcohol. Detoxification courses had been found effective for dependent participants but only in the short term; rehabilitation facilities were appreciated but seen as difficult to access. Activities, informal groups and drop-in centres were endorsed. It was seen as difficult to secure treatment for alcohol and mental health problems together. Barriers to seeking help included functioning at a high level, concern about losing positive aspects of drinking, perceived stigma, service orientation to younger people, and fatalistic attitudes to help-seeking. Facilitators included concern about risk of fatal illness or pressure from significant people.

CONCLUSION:

Primary care professionals need training on improving the detection and treatment of alcohol problems among older people. There is also a compelling need to ensure that aftercare is in place to prevent relapse. Strong preferences were expressed for support to be provided by those who had experienced alcohol problems themselves.

Source : *TAP 007 754*,
34357

Thème : **PRISE EN CHARGE**

Rehm J., Anderson P., Manthey J., Shield K.D., Struzzo P., Wojnar M., Gual A.
Alcohol Use Disorders in Primary Health Care: What Do We Know and Where Do We Go?

Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2016, Vol.51, n°4, 422-427

Mots-clefs : PROBLEME LIE A L'ALCOOL/PRISE EN CHARGE/SANTE
PUBLIQUE/RECOMMANDATION/META-ANALYSE/CONSOMMATION
EXCESSIVE/INTERVENTION/PREVENTION/COMORBIDITE/TRAIITEMENT/
DEPISTAGE

To analyze the current paradigm and clinical practice for dealing with alcohol use disorders (AUD) in primary health care. Analyses of guidelines and recommendations, reviews and meta-analyses. Many recommendations or guidelines for interventions for people with alcohol use problems in primary health care, from hazardous drinking to AUD, can be summarized in the SBIRT principle: screening for alcohol use and alcohol-related problems, brief interventions for hazardous and in some cases harmful drinking, referral to specialized treatment for people with AUD. However, while there is some evidence that these procedures are effective in reducing drinking levels, they are rarely applied in clinical practice in primary health care, and no interventions are initiated, even if the primary care physician had detected problems or AUD. Rather than asking primary health care physicians to conduct interventions which are not typical for medical doctors, we recommend treatment initiation for AUD at the primary health care level. AUD should be treated like hypertension, i.e. with regular checks for alcohol consumption, advice for behavioral interventions in case of consumption exceeding thresholds, and pharmaceutical assistance in case the behavioral interventions were not successful. Minimally, alcohol consumption should be screened for in all situations where there is a co-morbidity with alcohol being a potential cause (such as hypertension, insomnia, depression or anxiety disorders). A paradigm shift is proposed for dealing with problematic alcohol consumption in primary health care, where initiation for treatment for AUD is seen as the central element.

Source : *P0003*,
34482

Thème : **TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION**

Caudwell K.M., Mullan B.A., Hagger S.

Combining motivational and volitional approaches to reducing excessive alcohol consumption in pre-drinkers: a theory-based intervention protocol

BMC Public Health, 2016, Vol.16, n°45, 12 p.

Mots-clefs :

INTERVENTION/INTERNET/JEUNE/COMPORTEMENT/EFFICACITE/REDUC
TION DE CONSOMMATION/QUESTIONNAIRE/MOTIVATION

BACKGROUND:

Pre-drinking refers to the consumption of alcohol at home or a private residence prior to attending a subsequent social event. We present the study protocol of an online theory-based intervention to reduce pre-drinking and related harm in pre-drinking undergraduates, using behavior change techniques targeting the motivational and volitional phases of behaviour.

DESIGN:

A fully randomized 2 (autonomy support: present vs. absent) x 2 (implementation intention: present vs. absent) between-participants design will be used to ascertain the effectiveness of the intervention in reducing pre-drinking alcohol consumption and alcohol-related harm.

Participants will complete a range of theory-based measures prior to being allocated to one of the four experimental conditions. Four weeks later, participants will complete a follow-up questionnaire comprised of theoretical and behavioral measures.

ANALYSES:

The main and interactive effects of the intervention components in reducing our primary dependent variables, namely, pre-drinking alcohol consumption and alcohol-related harm at four-week follow-up will be tested. Baseline alcohol consumption and demographic information will be included in the analysis as covariates.

DISCUSSION:

This online intervention is the first to be developed to reduce pre-drinking alcohol consumption, a behaviour linked to increased risk of alcohol-related harm. The intervention targets motivational and volitional components of the behaviour change process and is therefore likely to lead to greater reductions in pre-drinking alcohol consumption and experience of alcohol-related harm compared to either approach in isolation. If successful, the intervention can be implemented across various contexts and in populations where pre-drinking is prevalent.

Source : *TAP 007 761*,
34364

Thème : **TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION**

Duroy D., Boutron I., Baron G., Ravaud P., Estellat C., Lejoyeux M.

Impact of a computer-assisted Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment on reducing alcohol consumption among patients with hazardous drinking disorder in hospital emergency departments. The randomized BREVALCO trial

Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 2016, Vol.165, 236-244

Mots-clefs : INTERVENTION BREVE/SERVICE DES
URGENCES/PARIS/FRANCE/PATIENT/CONSOMMATION
EXCESSIVE/DEPISTAGE/SUIVI/REDUCTION DE CONSOMMATION
OBJECTIVE:

To assess the impact of a computer-assisted Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) on daily consumption of alcohol by patients with hazardous drinking disorder detected after systematic screening during their admission to an emergency department (ED).

DESIGN:

Two-arm, parallel group, multicentre, randomized controlled trial with a centralised computer-generated randomization procedure.

SETTING:

Four EDs in university hospitals located in the Paris area in France.

PARTICIPANTS:

Patients admitted in the ED for any reason, with hazardous drinking disorder detected after systematic screening (i.e., Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test score ≥ 5 for women and 8 for men OR self-reported alcohol consumption by week ≥ 7 drinks for women and 14 for men).

INTERVENTIONS:

The experimental intervention was computer-assisted SBIRT and the comparator was a placebo-controlled intervention (i.e., a computer-assisted education program on nutrition). Interventions were administered in the ED and followed by phone reinforcements at 1 and 3 months.

MAIN OUTCOME MEASURE:

The primary outcome was the mean number of alcohol drinks per day in the previous week, at 12 months. Results From May 2005 to February 2011, 286 patients were randomized to the computer-assisted SBIRT and 286 to the comparator intervention. The two groups did not differ in the primary outcome, with an adjusted mean difference of 0.12 (95% confidence interval, -0.88 to 1.11).

CONCLUSIONS:

There was no additional benefit of the computer-assisted alcohol SBIRT as compared with the computer-assisted education program on nutrition among patients with hazardous drinking disorder detected by systematic screening during their admission to an ED.

Source : *P0010*,
34373

Thème : **TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION**

Aldridge A.P., Zarkin G.A., Dowd W.N., Bray J.W.

The Relationship Between End-of-Treatment Alcohol Use and Subsequent Healthcare Costs: Do Heavy Drinking Days Predict Higher Healthcare Costs?

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°5, 1122-1128

Mots-clefs : TRAITEMENT/EFFICACITE/ABSTINENCE/REDUCTION DE
CONSOMMATION/CONSOMMATION

EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/PATIENT/COUT/EVALUATION/PRISE EN CHARGE

A challenge for evaluating alcohol treatment efficacy is determining what constitutes a "good" outcome or meaningful improvement. Abstinence at the end of treatment is an unambiguously good outcome; however, a focus on abstinence ignores the potential benefits

of patients reducing their drinking to less problematic levels. Patients may be drinking at low-risk levels at the end of treatment but may be high-functioning and impose few social costs. In this study, we estimate the relationship between drinking at the end of COMBINE treatment and subsequent healthcare costs with an emphasis on heavy and nonheavy drinking levels. Indicators of heavy drinking days (*HDDs*; 5+ drinks for men, 4+ for women) and nonheavy drinking days (*non-HDDs*) during the last 30 days of COMBINE treatment were constructed for 748 patients enrolled in the COMBINE Economic Study. Generalized linear models were used to model total costs following COMBINE treatment as a function of drinking indicators. Different model specifications analyzed alternative counts of *HDDs* (e.g., 1 *HDD* and 2 to 30 *HDDs*), and groups having *Both non-HDDs* and *HDDs*. Patients with *HDDs* had 66.4% ($p < 0.01$) higher healthcare costs than those who were abstinent. Having more than 2 *HDDs* was associated with the highest costs (75.9%, $p < 0.01$). Patients with *non-HDDs* had costs that were not significantly different than abstainers, even if they also had *HDDs*. However, those with *HDDs* only had costs 91.7% higher than abstainers ($p < 0.01$). Having *HDDs* at the end of treatment is associated with higher costs. Patients who had *Only HDDs* at the end of treatment had worse subsequent outcomes than those who had *Both non-HDDs* and *HDDs*. These findings offer new context for evaluating treatment outcomes and provide new information on the association of drinking with consequences.

Source : P0004,
34427

Thème : **TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION**

Chavez L.J., Williams E.C., Lapham G.T., Rubinsky A.D., Kivlahan D.R., Bradley K.A.
Changes in Patient-Reported Alcohol-Related Advice Following Veterans Health Administration Implementation of Brief Alcohol Interventions

Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs, 2016, Vol.77, n°3, 500-508

Mots-clefs : INTERVENTION BREVE/ETATS-UNIS/ANCIEN
COMBATTANT/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL/ETUDE
TRANSVERSALE/CONSEIL/REDUCTION DE
CONSOMMATION/PATIENT/PRISE EN CHARGE

Brief alcohol interventions are recommended for primary care patients who screen positive for alcohol misuse, but implementation is challenging. The U.S. Veterans Health Administration (Veterans Affairs [VA]) implemented brief interventions for patients with alcohol misuse in 2008, and rates of brief interventions documented in the electronic medical record increased from 24% to 78% (2008-2011). This study examined whether an independent measure of brief interventions-patient-reported alcohol-related advice-also increased among VA outpatients who screened positive for alcohol misuse on a mailed survey. This retrospective cross-sectional study included VA outpatient respondents to the VA's Survey of Healthcare Experiences of Patients (SHEP; 2007-2011) who reported past-year alcohol use and answered a question about alcohol-related advice. Alcohol-related advice was defined as a report of past-year advice from a VA clinician to abstain from or reduce drinking. The adjusted prevalence of alcohol-related advice among patients who screened positive for alcohol misuse (SHEP AUDIT-C ≥ 5) was estimated for each year. Among patients with alcohol misuse ($n = 61,843$), the adjusted prevalence of alcohol-related advice increased from 40.4% (95% CI [39.3%, 41.5%]) in 2007 to 55.5% (95% CI [53.3%, 57.8%]) in 2011. Rates of alcohol-related advice increased significantly each year except the last. The VA's efforts to implement brief interventions were associated with increased

patient-reported alcohol-related advice over time, with a majority of patients with alcohol misuse reporting its receipt. Other systems considering similar approaches to implementation may benefit from collecting patient-reported measures of brief interventions for an additional perspective on implementation.

Source : P0015,
34460

Thème : **TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION**

Klingemann J.

Acceptance of Reduced-Risk Drinking as a Therapeutic Goal within the Polish Alcohol Treatment System.

Alcohol and Alcoholism, 2016, Vol.51, n°4, 436-441

Mots-clefs : POLOGNE/QUESTIONNAIRE/THERAPIE COGNITIVO-COMPORTEMENTALE/TRAITEMENT/PATIENT/MEDECIN/INTERVENTION BREVE/THERAPIE/POLITIQUE EN MATIERE D'ALCOOL

To assess views on the feasibility and acceptability of reduced-risk drinking (RRD) strategies within the very homogenous and abstinence-oriented Polish alcohol treatment system. By online survey in 2014/15 we enquired into current attitudes of nationwide sample of professionals working in outpatient alcohol treatment facilities regarding non-abstinence goals as a function of severity of the disorder (abuse/dependence) and the finality of the outcome goal. Questionnaires were completed by experienced addiction therapists, trained primarily in cognitive-behavioral therapy ($n= 246$, response rate = 50%). Only one third accept RRD for alcohol dependent clients (fully or partially), the three fourths accept RRD for alcohol abusing clients (fully or partially). RRD as an intermediate goal of treatment is more accepted than when set up as a final treatment objective. RRD had significantly higher level of acceptance among younger professionals. Compared to male respondents, females were more open to offering RRD to patients experiencing alcohol-related problems. Finally, therapists working according to the principles of motivational interviewing or solution focused brief therapy were significantly more in favor of RRD than others. Comparing with other countries, the acceptance of RRD as a therapeutic objective in Poland is moderately low. Mistrust toward RRD strategies is mainly fueled by a belief that this strategy is not effective plus its inconsistency with therapists' own therapeutic philosophy.

Source : P0003,
34484

Thème : **TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION**

Roche D.J., Yardley M.M., Lunny K.F., Louie S.G., Davies D.L., Miotto K., Ray L.A.

A Pilot Study of the Safety and Initial Efficacy of Ivermectin for the Treatment of Alcohol Use Disorder.

Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research, 2016, Vol.40, n°6, 1312-1320

Mots-clefs :

TRAITEMENT/PHARMACOTHERAPIE/INJECTION/ETHANOL/PLACEBO/BES OIN IRREPRESSIBLE/REDUCTION DE CONSOMMATION/MODELE ANIMAL/SOURIS

Ivermectin (IVM) is an antiparasitic agent that has been shown to reduce alcohol intake in

mice, suggesting IVM as a potential treatment for alcohol use disorder (AUD). However, the safety profile of IVM administered in combination with an intoxicating dose of alcohol has not been characterized in humans. This pilot project sought to provide the first clinical evidence that IVM could be repositioned as an AUD pharmacotherapy by examining (i) the safety of combining IVM (30 mg oral, once a day [QD]) with an intoxicating dose of intravenous alcohol (0.08 g/dl) and (ii) the effects of IVM on alcohol cue-induced craving and subjective response to alcohol. Eleven individuals with AUD participated in a randomized, placebo-controlled, crossover study in which they received the study medication, participated in a cue exposure paradigm followed by intravenous alcohol administration, and remained in an inpatient unit overnight for observation. IVM treatment, versus placebo, did not increase the number or severity of adverse effects during alcohol administration or throughout the visit. However, IVM did not reduce cue-induced craving nor did it significantly affect subjective response to alcohol. These results suggest that IVM (30 mg oral, QD) is safe in combination with an intoxicating dose of alcohol, but do not provide evidence that this dose of IVM is effective in reducing alcohol craving or its reinforcing effects. Given the preclinical data suggesting IVM is effective in reducing alcohol consumption in mice, additional studies testing larger samples and alternate dosing regimens are warranted to further characterize the potential efficacy of IVM as an AUD treatment.

Source : P0004,
34524

Thème : **TRAITEMENT - INTERVENTION**

Allen J.P., Crawford E.F., Kudler H.

Nature and treatment of comorbid alcohol problems and post-traumatic stress disorder among american military personnel and veterans

Alcohol Research: Current Reviews, 2016, Vol.38, n°1, 133-140

Mots-clefs : ANCIEN COMBATTANT/TRAITEMENT/EFFICACITE/SERVICE NATIONAL/DEPENDANCE/CONSOMMATION EXCESSIVE/ETHANOL

Many service members and veterans seeking treatment for alcohol problems also have post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). This article considers the effectiveness of treating alcohol problems and PTSD simultaneously. The authors begin by summarizing the extent of excessive alcohol use among military service members and veterans. They then explore the relationship between combat exposure and subsequent alcohol use; identify and briefly describe evidence-based treatments for alcohol problems and PTSD, separately; and review research on the effects of single treatments for both PTSD symptoms and alcohol use.

Source : P0006,
34548