

ICAP Periodic Review on Drinking and Culture

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What is the *ICAP Periodic Review on Drinking and Culture*?

Background, Objectives, and Features

Alcohol consumption is an integral part of the social fabric in most societies. Yet the role occupied by drinking is quite different across countries and cultures and is reflected in local customs, patterns, and attitudes. Despite this wide diversity, the *lingua franca* of the alcohol field is English, as are the publications that provide the evidence base most commonly used in international policy discussions. As a result, much of the research published in other languages and reflecting different cultural contexts and approaches escapes broader notice.

The *ICAP Periodic Review on Drinking and Culture* is an electronic publication that seeks to help remedy this disparity. Its key objectives are to:

- (1) give greater exposure to research not currently published or widely available in English;
- (2) broaden the range of cultural perspectives and the evidence base used in the crafting of policy and prevention.

Each issue of the *Periodic Review* presents English translations of abstracts of articles appearing in language areas currently underrepresented in major English-language research databases. The abstracts are grouped by topic and country.

Coverage of the *Periodic Review* is limited to psychosocial and sociocultural research, to focus on drinking culture, behavior, patterns, and psychosocial outcomes. Identification and selection of key research to be featured and all editorial decisions are carried out by the Editorial Group, consisting of experts from diverse geographic, linguistic, and discipline areas (see Annex 1 for a list of the Editorial Group members, and Annex 2 for the Guidelines on identifying and selecting the featured work). ICAP serves as a coordinating center for receiving the nominations, arranging translations, and publishing the *Periodic Review*.

This issue of the *Review* features abstracts of journal articles published between 2008 and 2009 in nine central, southern, and eastern European countries.

The publication is being updated and disseminated semi-annually. It is supported by a page on the ICAP website (<http://www.icap.org/Publications/ICAPPeriodicReview/>), which serves as public repository of *Periodic Review* issues and related materials.

It is hoped that this publication will become a reliable tool for researchers internationally, bolstering the common evidence base and laying the foundation for developing prevention and intervention approaches that would take into account cultural variations in drinking patterns and outcomes.

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Alcohol and the Workplace

France

Brief interventions for alcohol effective for workplace health: Initial study results

P. Michaud, V. Kunz, G. Demortière, A. Carré, S. Lancrenon, C. Ménard, P. Arwidson

Évolutions : Résultats d'Études et de Recherches en Prévention et en Éducation pour la Santé, 2008, 14. Full text is available (in French): <http://www.inpes.sante.fr/CFESBases/catalogue/pdf/1112.pdf>.

ABSTRACT: Background: Brief interventions (BIs) are effective in reducing alcohol-related harm. To date, no evaluation of their effectiveness in occupational medicine has been conducted. **Methods:** A randomized controlled trial was carried out among employees, consulting their occupational doctors. AUDIT alcohol screening test, delivered in the waiting room, was the screening method. The patients were eligible to participate in the study if their AUDIT scores were [6–12] for women and [7–12] for men. After randomization, BIs were performed by the doctors, while the control group received informational booklets from the doctors' assistants. The situation was evaluated again 12 months later. **Results:** 33,488 people were invited to fill out the AUDIT questionnaire. Hazardous drinking without dependence was found in 7.1% of all respondents. The analyzed sample included 787 persons; 435 of them were evaluated again 12 months later, at which point 44.8% of respondents in the control group and 51.6% of respondents in the BI group reduced their AUDIT scores to under hazardous drinking thresholds ($p=0.15$). In the BI group, we noted a higher reduction in AUDIT scores ($p=0.0088$) and in reported consumption ($p=0.038$). The factors predictive of success in the BI group were: being younger, being a woman, not meeting the DSM-IV criteria for alcohol dependence, and having received one or two informational booklets during the BI. **Comments:** BIs are more effective in occupational medicine—especially for women and young people—when compared to the provision of written information, which also seems to influence drinking behaviors.

KEYWORDS: Workplace drinking; Brief interventions; AUDIT; Occupational medicine; France.

Les interventions brèves alcool sont efficaces en santé au travail : Premiers résultats de l'étude EIST

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Évolutions : Résultats d'Études et de Recherches en Prévention et en Éducation pour la Santé, 2008, 14, 4.

RÉSUMÉ: Contexte : Les interventions brèves (IB) sont très efficaces pour diminuer le fardeau sanitaire lié à l'alcool, mais aucune étude n'a évalué jusqu'à ce jour leur efficacité en santé du travail. **Méthode :** EIST est une étude randomisée contrôlée réalisée auprès de salariés suivis en santé au travail. Le repérage du mésusage d'alcool a été réalisé avec l'Audit en salle d'attente. L'inclusion a été proposée aux salariés ayant un score entre 6 et 12 pour les femmes, 7 et 12 pour les hommes. Après randomisation, les IB ont été réalisées par les médecins du travail (MT). Dans le groupe contrôle, l'assistante du MT se limitait à la remise d'un livret. L'évolution a été évaluée douze mois après inclusion. **Résultats :** 33 488 salariés ont été invités à remplir l'Audit. Un mésusage sans dépendance a été repéré chez 7,1 %. L'échantillon analysé comporte 787 personnes, dont 435 ont été revues à un an ; dans le groupe contrôle 44,8 % étaient selon l'Audit sorties du mésusage, et 51,6 % dans le groupe IB ($p=0,15$). Dans le groupe IB on constate une réduction plus marquée des scores Audit ($p=0,0088$) et des consommations ($p=0,038$). Les facteurs prédictifs de succès dans le groupe IB sont : être plus jeune, être une femme, ne pas présenter de critères DSM-IV de dépendance, et avoir reçu un ou deux livrets d'information lors de l'IB. **Discussion :** Les IB sont efficaces en santé au travail, comparées avec une information écrite, qui a elle-même une influence sur les consommations. Les femmes et les plus jeunes répondent mieux aux IB.

Alcohol and the Workplace

Spain

Christmas work dinners: A pattern of recreational use of alcohol and other drugs?

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Adicciones, 2009, 21(2), 133–142. Full text is available (in Spanish): <http://www.adicciones.es/files/133-142%20vidal.pdf>.

ABSTRACT: The aim of this study was to develop an exploratory approach to characterizing the pattern of recreational abuse of alcohol and other drugs at Christmas work dinners. An adaptation of the rapid assessment methodology RARE was carried out through the combination of quantitative (rapid assessment surveys, n=444) and qualitative (observations and semistructured interviews, n=8) techniques. The fieldwork was carried out at 13 restaurants in Valencia and Alicante (Spain) in December 2007. In general, we observed a marked increase in the use of alcohol and other substances during the study period compared to the rest of the year, though restaurant staff perceived a decrease in alcohol abuse attributable to new road traffic legislation. Cocaine was perceived as the illicit substance most widely used at such events. Younger coworkers initiated older ones in the use of illicit drugs, and the latter appeared to use this behavior as a means of feeling younger and more uninhibited. Overall, we observed that Christmas work dinners propitiated a recreational substance-use pattern that requires adapted preventive and restrictive interventions, such as the introduction of suitable transport initiatives and the restriction of alcohol serving hours.

KEYWORDS: Workplace drinking; Holiday drinking; Rapid assessment; Alcohol abuse; Drug abuse; Alcohol-impaired driving; Licensing laws; Spain.

Las cenas navideñas de empresa. ¿Un modelo de consumo recreativo de alcohol y otras drogas?

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Adicciones, 2009, 21(2), 133–142.

RESUMEN: El objetivo del presente estudio fue realizar una aproximación exploratoria para caracterizar el patrón de consumo recreativo abusivo de alcohol y otras drogas que se da en las cenas navideñas de empresa. Para ello se ha empleado una adaptación de la metodología de estimación rápida RARE, mediante la combinación de técnicas cuantitativas (encuestas de estimación rápida, n=444) y cualitativas (observaciones y entrevistas semiestructuradas, n=8). El trabajo de campo se desarrolló en 13 restaurantes de las ciudades de Valencia y Alicante (España) durante el mes de diciembre de 2007. En líneas generales se percibe un notable aumento del consumo de alcohol y otras sustancias en comparación al resto del año, si bien este año el consumo abusivo de alcohol, según los hosteleros, ha bajado respecto a años anteriores debido a la legislación vigente en materia de controles de tráfico. La cocaína es la sustancia ilegal percibida como más consumida en estos eventos. Los jóvenes inician en el consumo de sustancias ilegales a los adultos, quienes utilizan dicha conducta como vía de rejuvenecimiento y desinhibición. Las cenas navideñas de empresa propician un patrón de consumo recreativo que requiere de medidas preventivas y restrictivas adaptadas, tales como la puesta en marcha de medios de transporte adecuados para estos eventos y la restricción de horarios para el servicio de alcohol.

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Drinking and Violence

France

Alcohol and aggressive behavior: The modulating role of expectations in relation to drunken aggression

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Alcoologie et Addictologie, 2009, 31(1), 5–11.

ABSTRACT: This research was designed to show that the link between drinking and violent behavior is modulated by the participant's expectations in relation to the effects of alcohol on aggressiveness. A questionnaire-based study was conducted in a sample of 676 men representative of the Grenoble (France) urban region. The results confirm the modulating role of the expectations about drunken aggressiveness on the alcohol-aggression link. Drinking therefore increases the number of self-reported episodes of violent behavior only for participants who believe that alcohol makes them aggressive. The effect of these expectations also persists after controlling for age and aggressive predisposition variables. This study demonstrates, for the first time in France, the importance of expectancies in relation to alcohol consumption in the analysis of the relationships between alcohol and violence.

KEYWORDS: Aggression; Violence; Expectancies; Drunken aggression; Questionnaires; France.

Alcool et conduites agressives : Le rôle modulateur des attentes en matière d'agressivité ébrieuse

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Alcoologie et Addictologie, 2009, 31(1), 5–11.

RÉSUMÉ: Cette recherche a pour but de montrer que le lien entre la consommation d'alcool et les comportements violents est modulé par les attentes des participants relatives aux effets de l'alcool sur l'agressivité. Dans cette perspective, une étude par questionnaire a été réalisée auprès d'un échantillon de 676 hommes représentatifs de l'agglomération grenobloise. Les résultats confirment le rôle modulateur des attentes d'agressivité ébrieuse sur le lien alcool-agression. Ainsi, la consommation d'alcool augmente le nombre de comportements violents autorapportés, uniquement pour les participants qui pensent que l'alcool les rend agressifs. De plus, l'effet des attentes persiste après avoir contrôlé les variables d'âge et de prédispositions agressives. Cette étude démontre pour la première fois en France l'importance des présupposés relatifs à la consommation d'alcool dans l'analyse des relations alcool-violence.

Drinking and Violence

France

Clinical and psychopathological profile of women victims of psychological partner violence

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Revue d'Épidémiologie et de Santé Publique, 2009, 57(4), 267–274.

ABSTRACT: Background: Partner violence is a serious public health problem due to its potential short-, medium-, or long-term physical and psychological consequences. Violence is unbearable when it occurs between family members and often remains unrevealed, invisible, hidden, and repeated. Victims may feel trapped in a relationship of imprisonment. International studies have well-explored the psychopathological aspects of physical and sexual abuse in couples, but few explored the clinical profile of women victims of psychological violence or emotional harassment. This study aims to define the clinical and psychopathological profile of women who are victims of psychological intimate partner violence. **Methods:** We contacted 628 women who consulted at the emergency ward of a university hospital. Telephone screening of psychological violence was carried out using the Women's Experience with Battering (WEB) questionnaire ($N = 226$). An optional clinical interview was given to the women declaring themselves as victims of psychological intimate partner violence ($N = 56$) to evaluate life events and psychiatric disorders according to the DSM-IV. Finally, 43 participants (77%) gave their opinion on the qualitative aspects of the WEB questionnaire and their level of ease with this report. **Results:** In 63% ($N = 35$) of the cases, the victims and their partners had a rather high socioprofessional level. Women tended to refer to emergency ward with complaints of vague idiopathic pain (49%) or for psychiatric disorders (52%), with predominance of anxiety (28%) or addictive disorders (19%). The prevalence of potentially traumatic life events was found to be high in this group (83%). The traumatic psychological intimate partner violence was associated with a heightened prevalence of psychiatric comorbidities, like anxiety (72%), depression (100%), posttraumatic stress disorder (100%), and addiction to alcohol (100%) or another psychoactive substance (50%). Finally, 44% of the women linked their gynecobstetrical history to their psychological state of the relationship. **Conclusion:** Even if the psychopathological profile is relatively close, the sociodemographic profile of victims of psychological intimate partner violence is singularly different than that of the victims of physical or sexual abuse. This work underlines the necessity of a systematic screening of these aspects of violence in emergency medical services.

KEYWORDS: Intimate partner violence; Victim profile; Substance abuse; Addiction; France.

Profil clinique et psychopathologique des femmes victimes de violences conjugales psychologiques

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Revue d'Épidémiologie et de Santé Publique, 2009, 57(4), 267–274.

RÉSUMÉ: Position du problème: Les violences conjugales sont un véritable problème de santé publique, du fait de leurs conséquences tant physiques que psychologiques à court, moyen et long termes. Ces violences sont d'autant plus insoutenables qu'elles s'inscrivent dans l'intimité et le huis clos familial. Elles restent souvent non révélées, « invisibles », sournoises et quotidiennes. La femme y est piégée dans une véritable relation d'emprise. Les études internationales ont bien exploré les aspects psychopathologiques des violences physiques et sexuelles au sein du couple, mais très peu le profil clinique des femmes victimes de violences psychologiques ou de harcèlement moral. Cette étude se propose de définir le profil clinique de femmes victimes de violences conjugales psychologiques. **Méthodes:** Nous avons contacté 628 femmes ayant consécutivement consulté dans un service d'accueil des urgences (SAU) du CHU de Tours. Le dépistage

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téléphonique des violences psychologiques a alors été réalisé à l'aide du questionnaire Women's Experience with Battering (WEB) ($n = 226$). Un entretien clinique complémentaire a été proposé aux femmes se déclarant victimes de violences conjugales psychologiques ($n = 56$), pour évaluer les événements de vie et les troubles psychiatriques selon l'axe 1 du DSM-IV. Sur les 56 femmes dépistées comme victime de violence psychologique selon le WEB questionnaire 43 (77 %) ont accepté d'avoir un entretien clinique et exprimé leur évaluation qualitative du questionnaire WEB et leur niveau d'aise par rapport à celui-ci. **Résultats:** Dans 63 % des cas, ces femmes victimes et leurs conjoints avaient plutôt un haut niveau socioprofessionnel. La majorité des consultantes avait une plainte algique diffuse sans étiologie retrouvée (49 %) ou souffrait d'un trouble psychiatrique (52 %) avec une prédominance des troubles anxieux (28 %) et addictifs (19 %). La prévalence des événements de vie potentiellement traumatiques est élevée dans ce groupe (83 %). Les violences conjugales psychologiques traumatiques étaient associées à une augmentation de la prévalence des comorbidités psychiatriques, anxiété (72 %), dépression (100 %), état de stress post-traumatique (100 %) et addiction à l'alcool (100 %) ou à une autre substance psychoactive (50 %). Enfin, la prévalence des antécédents gynéco-obstétricaux reliés par la femme au climat psychologique (44 %) est élevée. **Conclusion:** Même si le profil psychopathologique est relativement proche, le profil sociodémographique des victimes de violences psychologiques est singulièrement différent de celui des victimes de violences physiques ou sexuelles. Ce travail souligne la nécessité d'un dépistage systématique de ces violences dans un service d'accueil des urgences.

Extreme/“Binge” Drinking

Germany

Acute alcohol intoxication in adolescents: Preliminary results of a pilot project in Munich

S. Müller, A. Pabst, F. Kronthaler, A. Grübl, L. Kraus, S. Burdach, F. Tretter

Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, 2009, 134(21), 2009, 1101–1105.

ABSTRACT: Objective: To present preliminary results of a pilot project on the prevention of alcohol-related problems in adolescents with acute alcohol intoxication. **Method:** Questionnaires were filled out by 110 of 128 adolescents (an 85.9% response rate) who were admitted to a hospital in Munich, Germany, between December 2007 and July 2008 because of alcohol intoxication. Data were obtained on sociodemographic characteristics, alcohol intoxication, and drinking patterns and were analyzed using descriptive methods. **Results:** Half of respondents mainly suffered from moderate to severe degrees of alcohol intoxication. Drinking patterns leading to alcohol intoxication were characterized by relatively low drinking frequency interspersed by episodes of excessive alcohol intake (“binge” drinking). Thirteen (14.8%) of the adolescents reported previous hospital admissions for alcohol intoxication, 9 (17.3%) did not know about the life-threatening danger of alcohol intoxication, and 12 (22.2%) reported taking illegal drugs within the last 12 months. **Conclusion:** Adolescents who had been hospitalized because of alcohol intoxication reported a drinking pattern that put them at a higher risk for alcohol intoxication and acute alcohol-related problems than adolescents in the general population. Re-admission to hospital within 12 months because of alcohol intoxication, revealing a lack of knowledge about the life-threatening danger of alcohol intoxication and of consuming illegal drugs, may indicate an increased risk for alcohol-related problems. These findings point to the need for preventive action in adolescents showing these indicators, a need that was met within this pilot project by brief intervention.

KEYWORDS: Extreme/“Binge” drinking; Adolescents; Hospitalization; Questionnaires; Germany.

Akute Alkoholvergiftung bei Jugendlichen: Erste Ergebnisse eines Münchener Pilotprojekts

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Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift, 2009, 134(21), 2009, 1101–1105.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG: Hintergrund: Darstellung der ersten Ergebnisse eines Münchener Pilotprojektes zur Prävention alkoholbezogener Probleme bei Jugendlichen mit einer akuten Alkoholvergiftung. **Methode:** Fragebogenstudie an N=128 zwischen Dezember 2007 und Juli 2008 wegen Alkoholintoxikation ins Krankenhaus eingelieferten Jugendlichen (Responserate: 85,9%). Es wurden Informationen zur Soziodemographie, der Alkoholvergiftung und dem Trinkverhalten erhoben. Die Datenanalyse erfolgte mittels deskriptiver Methoden. **Ergebnisse:** Die Hälfte der eingelieferten Jugendlichen litt an Alkoholintoxikationen mit mittelgradigen bis schweren Rauschzuständen. Trinkmuster, die zu Alkoholintoxikationen führten, zeichneten sich durch eine niedrige Konsumfrequenz mit episodisch exzessivem Alkoholkonsum aus. 14,8% der Jugendlichen berichteten, nicht zum ersten Mal aufgrund einer Alkoholvergiftung im Krankenhaus behandelt worden zu sein, 17,3% wussten nicht, dass eine Alkoholvergiftung lebensbedrohlich sein kann und 22,2% hatten innerhalb der letzten 12 Monate illegale Drogen konsumiert. **Folgerungen:** Jugendliche, die aufgrund einer Alkoholintoxikation ins Krankenhaus eingeliefert wurden, wiesen im Vergleich zu Jugendlichen aus der Allgemeinbevölkerung ein Trinkmuster auf, das das Risiko für Alkoholintoxikationen und akute alkoholbezogene Probleme erhöht. Riskante Konsummuster, wiederholte Krankenhauseinweisungen, Wissensdefizite bezüglich des Gefährdungspotentials von Alkoholintoxikationen und der Konsum illegaler Drogen innerhalb des letzten Jahres sind mögliche Indikatoren für eine Suchtgefährdung. Bei Jugendlichen, die solche Indikatoren aufweisen, besteht Handlungsbedarf, dem im Rahmen des Pilotprojekts durch eine Kurzintervention begegnet wird.

Inequalities in Health

Europe

Socioeconomic inequalities in mortality in Europe

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Médecine Sciences, 2009, 25(2), 192–196.

ABSTRACT: In all European countries, mortality rates were higher in groups of lower socioeconomic status, but the magnitude of the inequalities between groups of higher and lower socioeconomic status was much larger in some countries than in others. Inequalities in mortality were small in some southern European countries and very large in most countries in the eastern and Baltic regions. These variations among countries appeared to be attributable in part to causes of death related to smoking or alcohol use or amenable to medical intervention. These results imply that there is opportunity to reduce inequalities in mortality. Developing policies and interventions that effectively target the structural and immediate determinants of inequalities in health is an urgent priority for public health research.

KEYWORDS: Inequalities in health; Social deprivation; Mortality; Alcohol consumption; Smoking; Europe.

Les inégalités sociales de mortalité en Europe

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Médecine Sciences, 2009, 25(2), 192–196.

RÉSUMÉ: Dans l'ensemble des pays européens, on observe une mortalité plus élevée parmi les personnes les moins favorisées socialement. Le niveau de ces inégalités varie toutefois fortement entre les pays et entre les hommes et les femmes. Les inégalités les plus faibles sont observées dans toutes les populations du Sud de l'Europe alors que les inégalités les plus importantes sont notées dans la plupart des pays de l'Est de l'Europe et les pays baltes. Ces variations semblent être attribuables en partie aux décès liés à la consommation de tabac ou d'alcool ou aux décès évitables, dus à l'absence d'intervention médicale appropriée. Ces résultats soulignent l'importance et l'urgence de conduire des politiques ambitieuses et efficaces de réduction de ces inégalités.

Road Safety

Italy

Measuring blood alcohol concentration on the road as a tool for early identification of subjects with alcohol-related problems

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Annali di Igiene: Medicina Preventiva e di Comunità, 2009, 21(2), 173–182.

ABSTRACT: This paper provides several considerations that show that the phenomenon of “driving under the Influence” is not the primary issue. It is actually a consequence of an individual’s situation, whether it be alcoholism or excessive drinking, that leads that person to consume excessive amounts of alcohol. The fact that the subject then drives in a state of intoxication is purely causal, even if frequent. To improve traffic safety, as well as public safety, we need to work with the individual on his/her excessive drinking. Nevertheless, for various reasons (lack of information, underestimating the risk, social disapproval), those with alcohol problems tend to hide them, so identifying subjects with such problems is not easy. To that end, we propose using roadway check-points to measure drivers’ alcohol levels in order to identify subjects at risk, using an alcohol level of 1.5 g/1 as the threshold or the fact that an individual has been found to have alcohol levels over the legal limit (0.5 g/1) twice, regardless of the specific alcohol levels found. This way, we could concretely offer them specialized early intervention assistance to help resolve their problems with alcohol. This strategy could be effective since subjects who are identified in this way still have acceptable psychophysical conditions (in fact, they can drive); this is higher in younger people (subjects who are starting their careers as drinkers). Almost everyone has a good reason to resolve their alcohol problem (getting their license back). Naturally, if this program were implemented, local alcohol prevention services would have to be increased and costs would have to be sustained. Nevertheless, there would be a significant impact not only on highway safety but on social safety in general.

KEYWORDS: alcohol-impaired driving; Blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limits; Road safety interventions; Enforcement; Italy.

I controlli alcolemici su strada quale strumento per l’identificazione precoce di soggetti con problemi alcol-correlati

F. Taggi, T. Macchia

Annali di Igiene: Medicina Preventiva e di Comunità, 2009, 21(2), 173–182.

RIASSUNTO: In questo articolo vengono sviluppate considerazioni tese a mostrare che il fenomeno ‘Alcol e Guida’ non ha carattere primario. Esso è infatti conseguenza di uno stato dell’individuo, in caso di alcolismo o bere eccessivo che sia, che lo porta ad assumere con continuità eccessive quantità di bevande alcoliche. Il fatto che il soggetto si metta poi alla guida in stato di ebbrezza è puramente casuale, anche se frequente. Per migliorare la sicurezza stradale, come pure la sicurezza sociale, è quindi necessario intervenire sull’individuo in relazione al suo consumo eccessivo di bevande alcoliche. Tuttavia, per diverse ragioni (cattiva informazione, sottovalutazione del rischio, riprovazione sociale), chi ha problemi con l’alcol tende a rimanere nascosto; e quindi identificare i soggetti in tal senso problematici non è facile. A questo fine si propone di utilizzare i controlli su strada dell’alcolemia dei conducenti per l’identificazione di questi soggetti a rischio, prendendo come soglia un valore di alcolemia di 1.5 g/1, oppure il fatto di essere trovati anche solo due volte al di sopra del limite legale (0.5 g/1), indipendentemente dallo specifico valore alcolemico nell’occasione rilevato. In questo modo sarebbe concretamente possibile offrire loro precocemente l’occasione di un’assistenza specialistica, un aiuto per risolvere il loro problema con l’alcol. Questa strategia potrebbe rivelarsi molto valida in quanto tra i soggetti che verrebbero così identificati moltissimi sono ancora in accettabili condizioni psicofisiche (sono infatti in grado di guidare); è elevata la prevalenza dei giovani (quindi soggetti all’inizio della loro carriera di bevitori); praticamente tutti hanno un buon motivo per impegnarsi a risolvere il loro problema con l’alcol (riottenere la patente di guida). Naturalmente, se questo programma dovesse essere messo in atto, potrebbe essere necessario rinforzare i servizi di alcologia presenti sul territorio, e quindi sostenere dei costi. Tuttavia, le ricadute avrebbero effetti importanti non solo per la sicurezza stradale ma, più in generale, per la sicurezza sociale.

Road Safety

Switzerland

Has the change in the Swiss Road Traffic Act changed the behavior of those who drive under the influence of alcohol or drugs? Experiences with the 0.5 g/kg legal blood alcohol limit and zero tolerance for seven drugs in Switzerland

P. X. Iten

Blutalkohol, 2009, 46(5, September), 309–323.

ABSTRACT: Whenever the Swiss Road Traffic Act is changed, the question arises whether it will really have the desired effect. On January 1, 2005, the legal blood alcohol limit while driving was lowered from 0.80 to 0.50 g/kg, and a zero tolerance policy for THC, morphine, cocaine, amphetamines, methamphetamine, MDMA, and MDEA in blood was adopted. In the blood samples taken during the period when the law in Switzerland was being changed (November 2004 to February 2005), we observed a 41% decrease; a further 10% decrease was then observed in the course of 2005. But there were big differences between the regions. For example, in French-speaking Switzerland, the number of blood samples submitted only decreased by 24% from November 2004 to February 2005 but increased overall by 12% in 2005. In the following year, however, the numbers had returned to their previous levels. For example, at the Institute of Legal Medicine in Zurich, 2.6% more blood alcohol samples were analyzed in 2006 than two years before. On the other hand, the average blood alcohol content in the blood samples—and thus the drinking behavior of drunk drivers—remained constant over the years 2004 and 2005. After the law was tightened, we noticed a massive increase in DUI cases in the blood drug samples. The number of cases increased from 551 in 2004 to 1,247 in 2005 (an increase of 126%) and to 1,689 in 2007 (an increase of 200%). This can almost certainly be attributed to increased police activity and not to an increase in the incidence of driving under the influence of drugs. In terms of average blood concentrations, we observed neither a significant change in any of the drugs nor in concomitant alcohol consumption, which could have been attributed to the change in the law, neither in the first months nor in the past four years. Therefore, consumption patterns in this regard also appear not to have changed as a result of the change in the law. In the police work, the ratio of traffic checks compared to accidents increased, which could be attributed to heightened traffic checking by the police. However, the success rate of the police in recognizing drivers under the influence of alcohol and drugs in traffic checks from 2004 to 2005 decreased from 93% to 87%, and in traffic accidents from 73% to 60%, which could be attributed to a more generous application of the DUI test after the change in the law.

KEYWORDS: Alcohol-impaired driving; Drug driving; Blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limit; Law enforcement; Switzerland.

Ändert das Ändern des Strassenverkehrsgesetzes das Verhalten von alkohol- und drogenkonsumierenden Fahrzeuglenkern? Erfahrungen zur 0,5-Promillegrenze und zur Nulltoleranz für 7 Drogen in der Schweiz

P. X. Iten

Blutalkohol, 2009, 46(5), 309–323.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG: Wann immer das Strassenverkehrsgesetz geändert wird, stellt sich die Frage, ob das angestrebte Ziel auch wirklich erreicht wird. In der Schweiz wurde auf den 1. Januar 2005 die Alkohollimite im Strassenverkehr von 0,80 auf 0,50 g/kg im Blut gesenkt und die Nulltoleranz für THC, freies Morphin, Kokain, Amphetamin, Methamphetamin, MDMA und MDEA im Blut eingeführt. Bei den Alkoholblutproben stellten wir im Zeitbereich der Gesetzesänderung, d. h. vom November 2004 bis Februar 2005 in der Schweiz einen dramatischen Rückgang von—41 % und im ganzen Jahr 2005 von—10 % fest. Regional gab es grosse Unterschiede; in der französischsprachigen Schweiz reduzierte sich die Probenzahl vom November 2004 bis Februar 2005 nur um—24 %, stieg aber im ganzen 2005 um + 12 % an. Im Folgejahr war allerdings alles wieder beim alten; in der Rechtsmedizin Zürich z. B. wurden 2006 2,6 % mehr Alkoholblutproben

analysiert als 2 Jahre zuvor. Andererseits blieb der durchschnittliche Alkoholgehalt in den Blutproben—und somit auch das Trinkverhalten alkoholisierter Fahrzeuglenker—über die Jahre 2004 und 2005 konstant. Bei den Drogenblutproben stellten wir nach der Gesetzesverschärfung in unserem Institut einen massiven Anstieg der FUD-Fälle fest. Die Fallzahlen stiegen von 551 im Jahr 2004 auf 1'247 im 2005 (+ 126 %) und auf 1'689 im 2007 (+ 200 %). Dies ist praktisch mit Sicherheit auf die gesteigerte Aktivität der Polizei und nicht auf einen Anstieg der Drogenfahrten zurückzuführen. Was die durchschnittlichen Blutkonzentrationen anbetrifft, waren bei keiner Droge und auch nicht beim Alkohol-Beikonsum eine signifikante Veränderung festzustellen, welche auf die Gesetzesänderung hätte zurückgeführt werden können, weder in den ersten Monaten noch innerhalb der letzten 4 Jahre. Die Konsumgewohnheiten scheinen sich somit auch hier durch die Gesetzesänderung nicht geändert zu haben. Bei der Polizeiarbeit erhöhte sich der Anteil an Verkehrskontrollen gegenüber den Unfällen, was auf eine vermehrte Kontrolltätigkeit der Polizei zurückzuführen sein dürfte. Hingegen sank die Trefferquote der Polizei bezüglich Erkennen von alkohol- und drogenbeeinflussten Lenkern von 2004 bis 2005 bei den Verkehrskontrollen von 93 % auf 87 % und bei den Verkehrsunfällen von 73 % auf 60 %, was auf eine freizügigere Anordnung einer FUD-Untersuchung nach der Gesetzesänderung zurückzuführen sein dürfte.

Young People

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Alcohol consumption in adolescence as predisposition for early development of alcohol addiction

R. Okić, M. Dobranić

Medicinski Arhiv, 2009, 63(2), 94–96.

ABSTRACT: Background: Adolescence is a special period in human development between childhood and adulthood. To enter the world of adults, adolescents may purposefully defy what they perceive as authority figures, reject existing norms of behavior, and try to prove themselves to adults and peers. Withdrawal from parents and experimentation with cigarettes, alcohol, and psychoactive substances are characteristic of this transitional period. Excessive alcohol consumption fulfills several psychological functions for adolescents. The most frequent of these functions are: desire to challenge, need to escape, and goal to achieve pleasure. Many young people cannot overcome problem drinking as they age, so, when these drinkers reach their early thirties, they become addicts, with increased number of hospitalizations and problems that affect their families and the society as a whole. The focus of this paper is on differences in alcohol consumption patterns among adolescents belonging to two groups: delinquents (prison inmates in the city of Zenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina) and students (graduate students from the High Technical School in Sarajevo). **Materials and Methods:** In addition to studying two groups of adolescents (delinquents and students), we evaluated the 2006 data from the Department for Alcoholism in a local Day Hospital. This research is epidemiological, retrospective, analytical-descriptive, based on analysis of relevant variables. **Results:** Our study of 60 adolescents belonging to the two focus groups found similar levels of alcohol consumption: 46.7% of delinquents and 36.7% of students consumed alcohol. However, father of every second delinquent was addicted to alcohol, whereas only 3% of students reported having fathers who drank. From the total number of patients treated at the Day Hospital's Department for Alcoholism in 2006 (106 patients), 7% were alcohol-dependent adults aged under 35 years, with a tendency of increase in the number of younger patients.

KEYWORDS: Adolescents; Underage drinking; Risk indicators; Juvenile delinquency; Family history; Drinking trajectories; Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Konzumiranje alkohola u adolescenciji kao predispozicija za rani razvoj alkoholne ovisnosti

R. Okić, M. Dobranić

Medicinski Arhiv, 2009, 63(2), 94–96.

Abstract is unavailable.

Young People

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Factors of initiation of alcohol use among adolescents in Tuzla Canton

A. Brković, N. Pranjić, M. Zildžić, A. Beganlić, O. Batić-Mujanović

Materia Socio Medica, 2008, 20(2), 80–84.

ABSTRACT: Aim: To identify the causes of early alcohol consumption among adolescence in Tuzla Canton, Bosnia and Herzegovina. **Research design and methods:** A prospective, cross sectional study included 356 students from secondary schools. We used an adopted questionnaire to collect data on alcohol consumption, general demographic factors, relationships with family and friends, attitudes toward school, and participation in afterschool activities. **Results:** Seventeen percent of participants were internally displaced during the Bosnian war, and 21% were from single-parent families. Overall, 71% of the respondents admitted consuming alcohol ($p=0.03$). There was a significant correlation between alcohol consumption and smoking in family and friends with initiation of smoking and alcohol consumption by study participants. Alcohol consumption was more common in boys ($p=0.001$) than in girls and was prevalent in students who also reported negative attitudes toward school ($p=0.013$), poor self-esteem ($p=0.033$), and frequent nightlife outings ($p=0.001$). One factor that decreased chances of alcohol consumption in this sample was reading books ($p=0.007$). **Conclusion:** The factors that appeared to prevent alcohol consumption in adolescents in this study were high self-esteem, positive attitude toward school, strong family ties, and good communication with parents.

KEYWORDS: Adolescents; Initiation of drinking; Underage drinking; Smoking; Risk indicators; Protective factors; Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Faktori inicijacije pijenja alkohola u adolescenata Tuzlanskog kantona

A. Brković, N. Pranjić, M. Zildžić, A. Beganlić, O. Batić-Mujanović

Materia Socio Medica, 2008, 20(2), 80–84.

SAŽETAK: Cilj: Cilj istraživanja je da utvrdimo uzroke inicijacije pijenja alkohola u mladih Tuzlanskog Kantona. **Metode:** Prospektivna studija poprečnog presjeka je obuhvatila 356 učenika drugih razreda srednjih škola. Korišten je upitnik specijalno dizajniran za ovo istraživanje, koji sadrži pitanja o konzumiranju alkohola, demografska pitanja, pitanja vezana za odnose u porodici i s prijateljima te pitanja o vanškolskim aktivnostima ispitanika. **Rezultati:** Oko 17% ispitanika su izbjegli u toku rata sa svojim porodicama, 20% njih žive u domaćinstvu sa jednim od roditelja. Oko 71% učenika koji su prognani/ izbjegli piju alkoholna pića ($P=0.03$). Rezultati analize pokazuju značajnu povezanost između konzumacije alkohola i duhana u porodici i u prijatelja sa inicijacijom pijenja u adolescenata. Konzumacija alkohola je češća kod dječaka ($P=0.001$), učenika koji su nezadovoljni samim sobom ($P=0.033$), sa negativanim odnosom prema školi ($P=0.013$) i učestalim večernjim izlascima ($P=0.001$). Čitanje knjiga je faktor koji je povezan sa smanjenjem konzumacije alkohola ($P=0.007$). **Zaključak:** Značajan factor u prevenciji konzumacije alkohola imaju jačanje samopouzdanja mladih ljudi, stvaranje pozitivnih stavova prema školi i okolini, nadzor roditelja i dobra komunikacija s roditeljima.

Young People

Czech Republic

Typology of antisocial behavior in early adolescence and its relationship to other forms of risk behavior

V. Sobotkova, M. Blatny, M. Hrdlicka, M. Jelinek, T. Urbanek

Ceskoslovenska Psychologie, 2009, 53(5), 428–440.

ABSTRACT: The study follows antisocial behavior of adolescent school-age youth in urban communities, as well as its typology and link to habit-forming drugs. The studied group was composed of 7th and 9th grade students (aged 12 and 14 years, respectively) from regular public schools or equivalent types of other educational institutions within Czech Republic county seats; the study group drawn was based on the SAHA international project. The group consisted of 2973 subjects: The cohort of 12-year-olds had 1447 subjects (54% of them girls), and the cohort of 14-year-olds was 1526 subjects (53% of them girls). By non-hierarchical cluster analysis (k-means) of the antisocial behavior, we identified four personality types. These typology types were validated according to their link to habit-forming drugs (cigarettes, alcohol, marihuana, and hard drugs); the higher the level of antisocial behavior the subjects displayed, the more they talked about habit-forming drug use.

KEYWORDS: Adolescents; Underage drinking; Illicit drug use; Antisocial behaviors; Risk-taking; Prospective study; Survey; Czech Republic.

Typologie antisociálního chování v rané adolescenci a jeho vztah k dalším formám rizikového chování

V. Sobotkova, M. Blatny, M. Hrdlicka, M. Jelinek, T. Urbanek

Ceskoslovenska Psychologie, 2009, 53(5), 428–440.

SOUHRN: Studie se zabývá antisociálním chováním adolescentu školní mládeže v městských oblastech, jeho typologií a vztahu k návykovým látkám. Výzkumný soubor tvorili žáci sedmých a devátých tříd základních škol, resp. jejich ekvivalenty na jiných typech škol, v krajských městech České republiky, který byl získán v rámci mezinárodního projektu SAHA. Soubor čítal celkem 2973 osob, přičemž kohorta 12letých čítala 1447 osob (54 % dívek) a kohorta 14letých 1526 osob (53 % dívek). Nehierarchickou shlukovou analýzou (k-means) na položkách škály antisociálního chování jsme identifikovali 4 typy osob. Typologii jsme validizovali pomocí vztahu k návykovým látkám (cigarety, alkohol, marihuana a tvrdé drogy); čím vyšší míru antisociálního chování osoby vykazovaly, tím více také vypovídaly o užívání návykových látek.

Young People

Hungary

Religiosity as a protective factor in adolescent substance use

K. Eszter, P. Bettina

Addiktologia, 2009, 8(2), 147–162.

ABSTRACT: There is extensive literature documenting the existence of numerous protective factors for inhibiting adolescent substance use. Religiosity and religious lifestyle are two such factors. Over the past centuries, both the interpretation of religion and the subjective realm of religious experiences have undergone a major transformation; such transformation has occurred at a faster pace in recent decades. As a result, it can be established that religiosity/spirituality still exists in today's society, including in the younger age groups. The question is whether this transformed religiosity in its present form can still serve as a potential protective factor. In this study, we have examined a sample of high school students living in Szeged, Hungary (N=881). The lifetime prevalence rate of cigarette smoking and alcohol consumption was high in the sample studied; this rate, however, was lower in the case of marijuana. Logistic regression analysis was applied in order to determine the extent to which religiosity, religious activity, and religious affiliation influence substance use. The results of the study support the conclusion that religiosity plays a protective role in the high school-age population.

KEYWORDS: Adolescent substance use; Underage drinking; Smoking; Illicit drug use; Protective factors; Religiosity; Hungary.

A vallásosság mint a serdülők szerfogyasztásának védőfaktora

K. Eszter, P. Bettina

Addiktologia, 2009, 8(2), 147–162.

ÖSSZEFOGLALÁS: Számos egészségvédő faktort tart számon a szakirodalom a serdülőkori szerfogyasztással kapcsolatban. A vallásosság és vallásos életvitel, ezek egyike. A vallás értelmezése, illetve a vallásosság szubjektív élménye nagy változásokon ment keresztül az elmúlt évszázadokban és mindez különösen felgyorsult az utóbbi évtizedekben. Mindezek eredőjeként kimutatható, hogy a vallásosság/spiritualitás jelen van a mai társadalomban, így a fiatal korosztályokban is. Kérdés, hogy a megváltozott vallásosság továbbra is védőfaktorként funkcionál-e. Jelen kutatásban szegedi középiskolás fiatalokat vizsgáltunk (N=881). A dohányzás és alkoholfogyasztás magas életprevalenciájára magas értékek voltak jellemzőek a mintában, a marihuána esetében ez kevésbé volt jellemző. Logisztikus regresszióanalízissel vizsgáltuk, hogy a vallásosság, vallási aktivitás és a felekezethez tartozás milyen mértékben befolyásolja a szerhasználatot. Eredményeink alátámasztják a vallásosság protektív szerepét a középiskolás korosztályban.

Young People

Italy

Adolescents and alcohol: A survey in the city of Messina

G. Cannavò, D. Santi, M. C. Greco, P. Laganà

Igiene e Sanità Pubblica, 2009, 65(1), 53–68.

ABSTRACT: Alcohol abuse represents a significant social problem in industrialized countries. Italy has an age-long tradition of producing and drinking wine, a beverage which in moderate doses is considered to be part of the much appreciated “Mediterranean diet.” However, drinking other alcoholic beverages is becoming increasingly common, especially among adolescents. To evaluate aspects of the “alcohol” phenomenon among adolescents in the city of Messina, Italy, an anonymous questionnaire was administered during school hours to 5,168 students aged 13 to 17 years. Results show that 989 (19.1%) students—of whom 38.3% were females and 61.7%, males—reported drinking alcohol. Beer was the preferred drink, followed by alcohol-containing aperitifs, spirits, and wine. It was found that students begin drinking alcohol more regularly at 16 years of age and do so mainly during group activities. Almost none of the interviewed students reported ever having been drunk. For most students (70.9% of females and 72.7% of males), alcohol was considered to be dangerous only if consumed in excessive amounts. Family habits were found to clearly influence students’ degree of alcohol consumption. Information and education for young adolescents are needed regarding the responsible approach to alcoholic beverages.

KEYWORDS: Adolescents; Underage drinking; Age of first use; Moderate drinking; Family influence; Italy.

Gli adolescenti e l’alcol: indagine statistica nella città di Messina

G. Cannavò, D. Santi, M. C. Greco, P. Laganà

Igiene e Sanità Pubblica, 2009, 65(1), 53–68.

Abstract is unavailable.

Young People

Poland

Assessment of selected features of the lifestyle being conducive to the state of health of 16-18 year old girls: Part I. Dieting, physical activity, smoking, and drinking alcohol

E. Piotrowska, A. Żechałko-Czajkowska, J. Biernat, J. Mikołajczak

Roczniki Państwowego Zakładu Higieny, 2009, 60(1), 51–57.

ABSTRACT: The aim of the study was to analyze health attitudes of 409 16- to 18-year-old girls from Wrocław, Poland, in three areas: physical activity, dieting, and tobacco/alcohol use. Study results indicated different levels of underweight in 17.4% of girls, overweight and obesity in 11.2% of girls, and inappropriate level of physical activity in 60% of girls. Negative self-evaluation of own appearance, reported by 50% of girls, contributed to dieting in 32% of study participants; 49% of girls smoked, and 89% of girls drank alcohol occasionally or every week.

KEYWORDS: Adolescents; Females; Health behaviors; Alcohol consumption; Underage drinking; Smoking; Poland.

Ocena wybranych cech stylu życia kształtujących stan zdrowia 16-18 letnich dziewcząt. Cz.1. Stosowanie różnych diet, aktywność fizyczna, palenie papierosów i picie alkoholu

E. Piotrowska, A. Żechałko Czajkowska, J. Biernat, J. Mikołajczak

Roczniki Państwowego Zakładu Higieny, 2009, 60(1), 51–57.

STRESZCZENIE: Celem badań była analiza postawy zdrowotnej 409 dziewcząt w wieku 16-18 lat z Wrocławia w trzech obszarach: aktywność fizyczna, zachowania związane ze stosowaniem diety oraz paleniem papierosów i picciem alkoholu. Badania wykazały różne stopnie niedożywienia u 17,4%, nadwagę i otyłość u 11,2%, oraz nieodpowiedni poziom aktywności fizycznej u 60% dziewcząt. Negatywna ocena własnego wyglądu przez 50% dziewcząt przyczyniła się do stosowania diety odchudzającej przez 32% dziewcząt. Badania wykazały również, że 49% dziewcząt paliło papierosy, a 89% okazjonalnie lub w każdym tygodniu piło alkohol.

Young People

Spain

Relationship between physical self-concept and alcohol and tobacco use behaviors in adolescents

J. A. Moreno,³ R. Moreno, E. Cervello

Adicciones, 2009, 21(2), 147-154. Full text is available (in Spanish): <http://www.adicciones.es/files/147-154%20moreno.pdf>.

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to analyze the effects of gender, alcohol and tobacco use behaviors, and participation in sports on physical self-concept among Spanish students of physical education. A total of 1,008 students (mean age=15.94, SD=89) participated in the study and completed the physical self-concept questionnaire (PSQ). The results revealed that physical self-concept was related to gender, alcohol use, smoking, and participation in sports. The best perception of body image was found in women who did not smoke and in participants (both male and female) who did not play sports. On the other hand, being male and playing sports predicted general physical self-concept. This study shows the relevance of the belief that smoking is associated with good body image and that sport is practiced to improve physical appearance.

KEYWORDS: Adolescents; Physical self-concept; Age; Gender; Sport; Physical education; Smoking; Underage drinking; Spain.

Relación del autoconcepto físico con las conductas de consumo de alcohol y tabaco en adolescentes

J. A. Moreno, R. Moreno, E. Cervello

Adicciones, 2009, 21(2), 147-154.

RESUMEN: El propósito de este estudio ha sido comprobar la relación del género, el consumo de tabaco y alcohol y la práctica físico-deportiva en el autoconcepto físico en estudiantes adolescentes españoles de educación física. La muestra estuvo compuesta por 1.008 alumnos (M edad = 15.94, DT = .89) a los que se les pasó el cuestionario de autoconcepto físico (PSQ). Tras distintos análisis de correlación, univariantes, multivariantes y de regresión, los resultados revelaron que el autoconcepto físico presentaba relaciones con el género, el consumo de tabaco y alcohol y la práctica físico-deportiva. La mejor percepción de la imagen corporal se observó en las mujeres que no fumaban y los no practicantes de actividad físico-deportiva. Por otro lado, el ser varón y practicar deporte fue lo que más predecía el autoconcepto físico, entendiéndose por este la autovaloración física. Como conclusión, este estudio muestra la relevancia que tiene el resultado de que la acción de fumar se asocia con una buena imagen corporal y que la práctica del deporte se realiza para fomentar una apariencia física más positiva y acorde con los cánones de belleza establecidos en nuestra sociedad actual.

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Annex 1: Members of the Editorial Group

Simona Anav, Osservatorio Permanente sui Giovani e l'Alcool, Italy

João Breda, Direcção-Geral da Saúde, Ministério da Saúde, Portugal

Marie Choquet, Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (INSERM), France

Philippe de Witte, Université de Louvain, Belgium

Zsuzsanna Elekes, Corvinus University of Budapest, Hungary

Carlos Farate, Instituto Superior Miguel Torga, Coimbra and Instituto de Ciências Biomédicas de Abel Salazar, Porto University (ICBAS-UP), Portugal

Pavel Kubu, Institute of Medical Informatics, Charles University, Czech Republic

Philip Lazarov, Euro Mediterranean Partnership against Substance Abuse (EMPASA), Cyprus

Fiona Measham, Lancaster University, U.K.

Rui Augusto Moreira, Liga Portuguesa de Alcoologia, Portugal

Gonzalo Musitu Ochoa, Universitat de València, Spain

Véronique Nahoum-Grappe, L'École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales and Le Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, France

Dusan Nolimal, Slovenia

Yury Razvodovsky, Grodno State Medical University, Belarus

Enrico Tempesta, Osservatorio Permanente sui Giovani e l'Alcool, Italy

Betsy Thom, Social Policy Research Centre, Middlesex University, U.K.

Annex 2: Guidelines for Editorial Group of *ICAP Periodic Review on Drinking and Culture*

1. Editorial Tasks and Administrative Support

1.1 Editorial Tasks

Identification and selection of key research to be featured in the *Periodic Review* and all editorial decisions will be carried out by the members of the Editorial Group, consisting of experts from diverse geographic, linguistic, and discipline areas.

Individual Editorial Group members will select suitable articles following the criteria outlined below. With the expansion of the *Periodic Review*, an Editor-in-Chief (or Editors-in-Chief, as appropriate) may be appointed.

All communication for this project is to take place electronically; no regular meetings among the Editorial Group members are planned.

1.2 Administrative Support

Logistical and administrative support for the *Periodic Review* is provided by the International Center for Alcohol Policies (ICAP).¹ ICAP has no part in the editorial decisions, but acts as a coordinating center for receiving the nominations, arranging translations, preparing the *Periodic Review* for publication, and maintaining the web page devoted to the publication.

2. Process

What follows is the basic clarification of the *Periodic Review's* scope, criteria for identification and selection of articles, communication procedures, format, and distribution. As the *Periodic Review* establishes itself and expands, it is expected that the sections below will be updated and streamlined.

2.1 Scope

The *Periodic Review* will focus on non-Anglophone European publications. Its scope may be expanded later to cover other geographic regions.

¹ ICAP is a not-for-profit international research organization based in Washington, DC, and funded by major international beverage alcohol companies. ICAP's mission is to promote understanding of the role of alcohol in society, to help reduce the abuse of alcohol worldwide, and to encourage dialogue and pursue partnerships with the public health community, the beverage alcohol industry, and others interested in alcohol policy.

Coverage of the *Periodic Review* is limited to psychosocial and socio-cultural research, to focus on drinking culture, behavior, patterns, and psychosocial outcomes.

The inaugural issue of the *Periodic Review* will cover a retrospective of research (published within the past five years). Going forward, new research will be highlighted.

2.2 Identification and Selection Criteria

Members of the Editorial Group will nominate papers appearing in non-English-language journals they deem interesting and relevant.

Articles considered for the *Periodic Review* must come from academic journals that are peer reviewed, have a known editorial board, and provide clear criteria for authors.

Members of the Editorial Group may also nominate so-called grey literature.² The suitability of such literature for inclusion will be determined by the entire Editorial Group. Items defined as grey literature will be listed separately from the main research summaries.

The *Periodic Review* will not comment on or analyze the selected publications. Reviews and commentaries already published elsewhere, however, may be included, if selected by the Editorial Group.

2.3 Communication Procedures and Format

Individual members of the Editorial Group will send selected material on an *ad hoc* basis to ICAP (Daniya Tamendarova, ICAP Head of Publications).

If the original article or grey literature publication does not have an abstract, a summary (*up to 400 words*) should be provided in the original language by the nominating

² The term *grey literature* is attributed to a wide range of documents, but generally excludes books and journal-based research papers. The following definition is held to here: "That which is produced on all levels of government, academia, business, and industry in print and electronic formats, but which is not controlled by commercial publishers" (Fourth International Conference on Grey Literature, Washington, DC, October 1999). In general, grey literature includes, but is not limited to the following: reports (pre-prints, web publications, technical reports, statistical reports, memoranda, market research reports, etc.); theses; conference proceedings; official documents not published commercially (e.g., including government reports); policy and other documents produced by private organizations.

member of the Editorial Group. Abstracts are required in electronic format for compilation.

Where needed, ICAP will arrange for translations of abstracts into English.

Only abstracts of selected articles will be included in the *Periodic Review*, both in original language and translated into English.

It is projected that each issue of the *Periodic Review* will include a maximum of around 25 abstracts. Abstracts will be arranged by language and topic.

Contact information of corresponding author(s) will be presented with each featured abstract.

2.4 Distribution

All issues of the *Periodic Review* will be distributed electronically by ICAP, starting in October 2008.

They will appear on an area on the ICAP website devoted solely to the project, which will also serve as a public repository of past *Periodic Review* issues and any related materials.

ICAP will send electronic alerts to announce new *Periodic Review* issues or updates to the *Review* site.

3. Updates of Guidelines

Members of the Editorial Group are encouraged to contact ICAP with any suggestions on improving the process above.



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