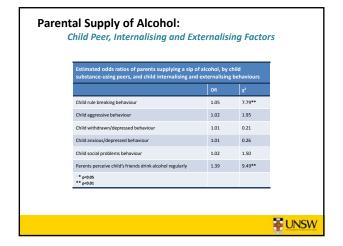


### **Parental Supply of Alcohol: Parental Modelling** timated odds ratios of parents supplying a sip of alcohol, by Parent age of first glass of alcohol 0.91 22.90\*\* Consumed alcohol in past 12 months 6.21 71.18\*\* Typical frequency of parent alcohol cons mption past 12 mor 3.68 79.91\*\* 4.06 5.86 uming alcohol in presence of child 5.50 \*\* p<0.05 **UNSW**



# **Multivariate Analyses**

- Demographic, parent, child, family and peer variables were entered into a multivariable logistic regression to investigate which variables were significantly related to parental supply, after taking into account demographic differences. This model was highly significant and accounted for 19.7% of variance in parental supply of alcohol  $\chi^*_{(53,8-1641)}$ =444.75, p<0.00005, R2=0.197).
- Significant relationships include:
  - Parent education (χ<sup>2</sup>=10.49, p=0.033).
  - Number of children (z=-2.84, p=0.004).
    Parent age of initiation (z=-2.02, p=0.043)
  - Parent ever asking child to bring them an alcoholic drink (x2=5.34, p=0.021).

  - Alcohol specific rules (2~7.10, p<0.0005).
    Frequency of parent heavy drinking (½~7.97, p=0.046).
    Typical quantity of parent drinking (½~14.50, p=0.002).
    Parent's perception of whether child's peers have tried alcohol (½



### **Future Directions:**

Tracking the emergence and understanding the meaning of alcohol use disorders in adolescents (Timothy Slade)

Dr Timothy Slade, Dr Wendy Swift, A/Prof Kypros Kypri, Dr Raymondo Bruno, A/Prof Rosa Alati, Dr Louise Mewton, Prof Michael Lynskey, Dr Delyse Hutchinson, Prof Jakob Najman, Prof Maree Teesson, Prof George Patton, Dr Nyanda McBride, Prof Kichard Mattick, Tammy Chung.

### Background:

- Adolescence is a time of rapidly expanding physical and cognitive development.
- Choices that adolescents make during this critical period can have profound effects for years to come.
- Drinking alcohol is a major milestone for many young Australians.
- Yet a substantial minority who drink will go on to develop an alcohol use disorder (AUD)

Despite the abundance of literature on factors associated with the presence of AUD, very little is known of how AUD develops over the critical adolescent period.



## **Future Directions:**

Tracking the emergence and understanding the meaning of alcohol use disorders in adolescents (Timothy Slade)

To track the emergence of alcohol dependence across the adolescent and young adult years with the ultimate aim of informing developmentally specific prevention and early intervention programs.

- Using the existing cohort of children who have completed baseline and first follow-up assessments, we will follow participants through adolescence.
- Participants will be interviewed every six months to derive monthly histories of both alcohol use and AUD symptomatology, along with a comprehensive battery of risk factor scales predicting the emergence and course of AUD.
- Anticipated sample size of 660 adolescents.

The results will inform not only the natural history of AUD but will identify specific targets for prevention and early intervention of harmful alcohol use.



# **Future Directions:**

CANDY: Consumption of Alcohol and Neuropsychological Dysfunction in Youth (Janette Smith)

### Investigators:

Dr Janette Smith, Dr Raimondo Bruno, A/Prof Allison Fox, A/Prof Kypros Kypri, Dr Nyanda McBride, Prof Richard Mattick, Dr Timothy Slade and Prof Patricia Michie

- There have been concerns about the effects of adolescent alcohol use on brain development and function.
- Most published research on neuropsychological function in young drinkers is conducted with older adolescents and young adults (aged 16-19).
- This age group already have substantial experience with alcohol.
- Existing research is largely cross-sectional, focusing on the effects of binge drinking on memory.



# **Future Directions:**

CANDY: Consumption of Alcohol and Neuropsychological Dysfunction in Youth (Janette Smith)

The project will examine if there are subtle deficits in cognitive function (particularly, the function of the frontal lobes) associated with low-level and binge alcohol use in adolescents, and whether such deficits precede alcohol use.

- We will take advantage of a unique opportunity to examine cognitive function in a large cohort of adolescents aged 14-16, using both behavioural and psychophysiological measures.
- Participants will complete a comprehensive battery of executive function and memory tasks in two sessions, two years apart.
- Anticipated sample size of 450 (3 groups of 150: non-drinkers, low-level drinkers and binge-drinkers).

