



# **Alcohol consumption and alcohol-related problems in young adult Czechs: Is there need for brief intervention?**

Ladislav Csémy, PhDr

Hana Sovinova, MD

*National Institute of Public Health  
Prague, Czech Republic*



## Objectives

- to estimate alcohol consumption in young adult Czechs
- to assess alcohol-related problems using the AUDIT Questionnaire
- to analyze relationships between AUDIT categories and consumption



## Methods

- Face to face structured interviews.
- Alcohol consumption was calculated using beverage specific quantity frequency method.
- Alcohol-related problems were assessed using the Czech version of the AUDIT.



## Sample

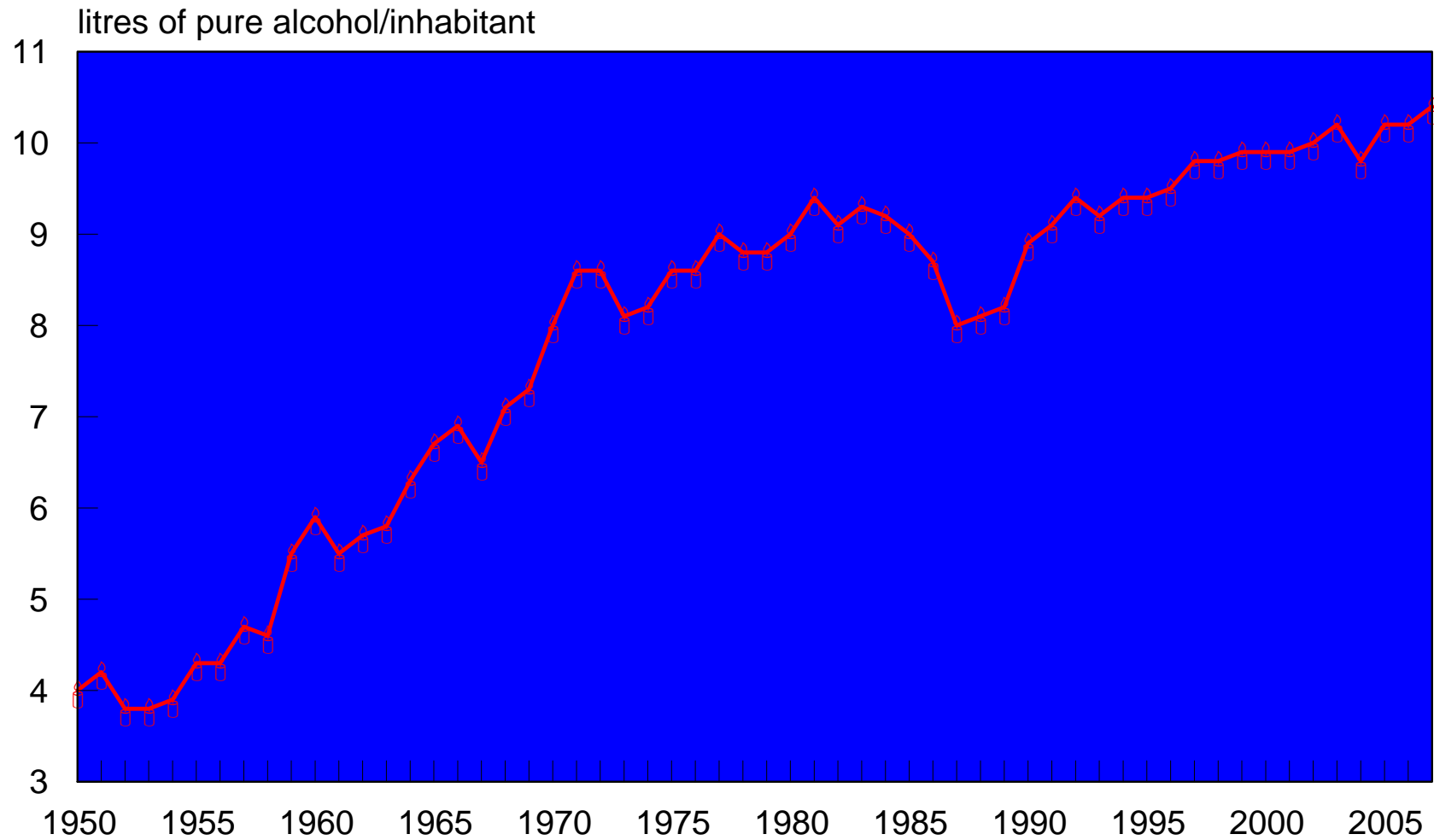
- 2,221 Czech citizens of age 18 through 39 (mean age 29.9, s.d. 5.8 years).
- 51.4 % of the sample were males.
- The sample was representative as regards sex, age (within the given range), and level of education.



# Results

I

## Trends in per capita consumption of alcohol in the Czech Republic 1950 - 2005



Source: Czech Statistical Office



## Alcohol consumption by type of beverage and gender

(l of 100% alc./y)

	BEER	WINE	SPIRITS	TOTAL
Males	8.8	2.2	2.6	13.6
Females	1.3	2.5	0.8	4.6
M+F	5.1	2.4	1.7	9.2
CSO 2007	5.0	2.1	3.3	10.4



## Levels of risk according to AUDIT questionnaire

LOW:	SCORE 0 – 7
HAZARDOUS:	SCORE 8 – 15
HARMFUL:	SCORE 16 – 19
HIGH:	SCORE 20 - 40

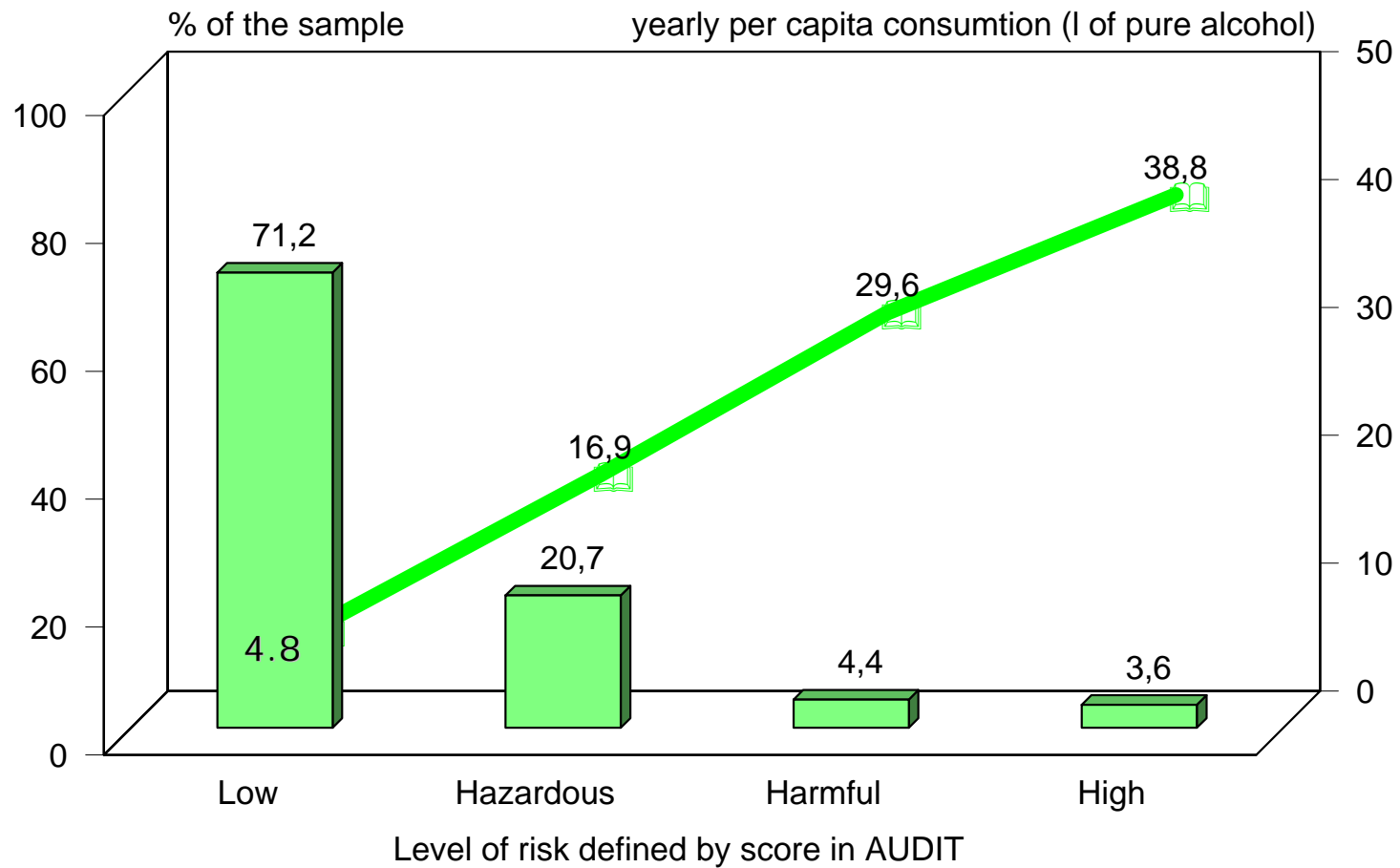




## Alcohol consumption by level of risk defined in AUDIT

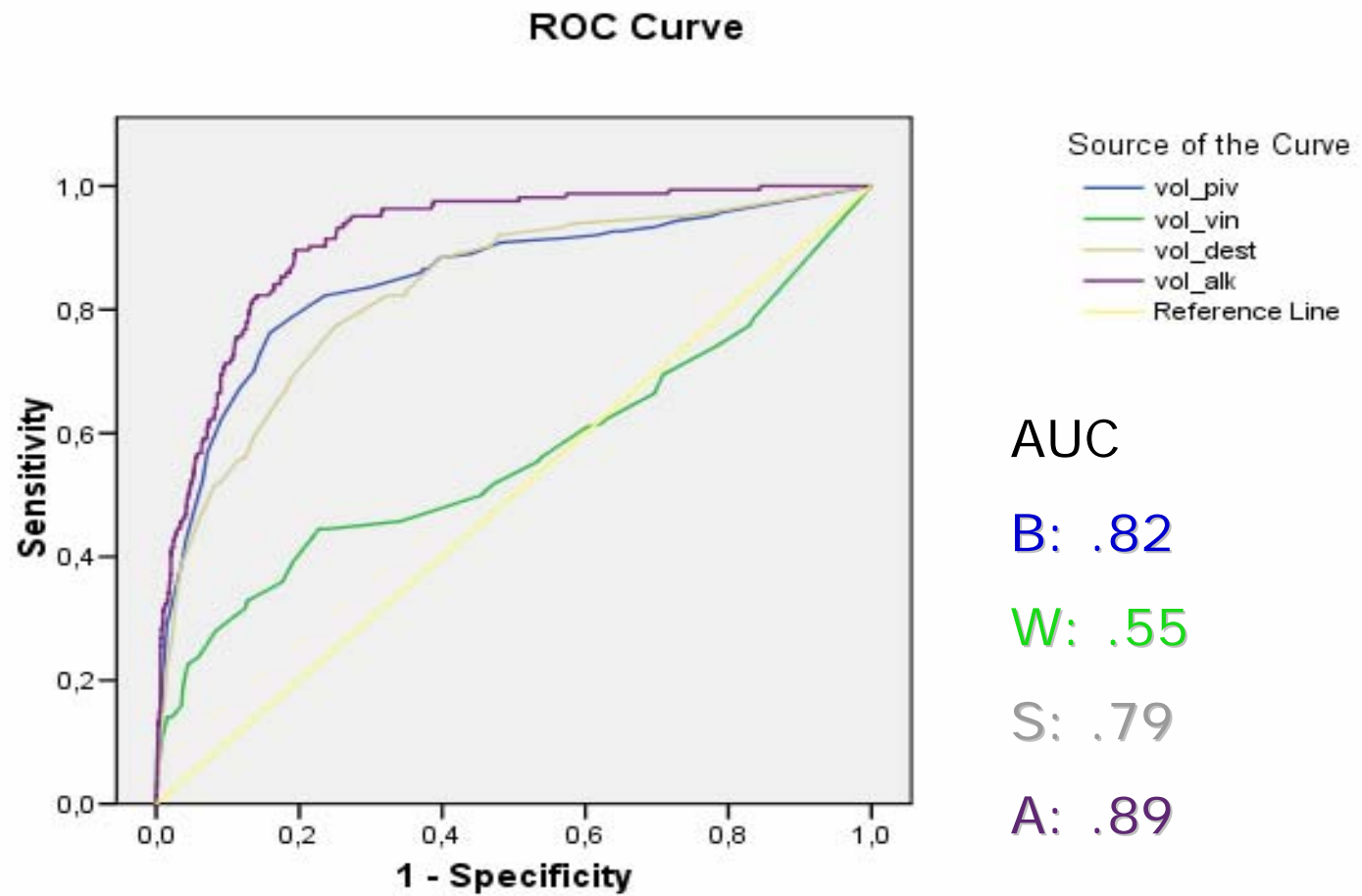
	<b>LOW</b>	<b>HAZARDOUS</b>	<b>HARMFUL</b>	<b>HIGH</b>
Males	7.2	18.2	30.5	<b>39.9</b>
Females	3.0	12.9	25.4	<b>33.0</b>
M+F	4.8	16.9	29.6	<b>38.8</b>

# Mean alcohol consumption per year by level of risk





# ROC Curve – Total sample



AUC

B: .82

W: .55

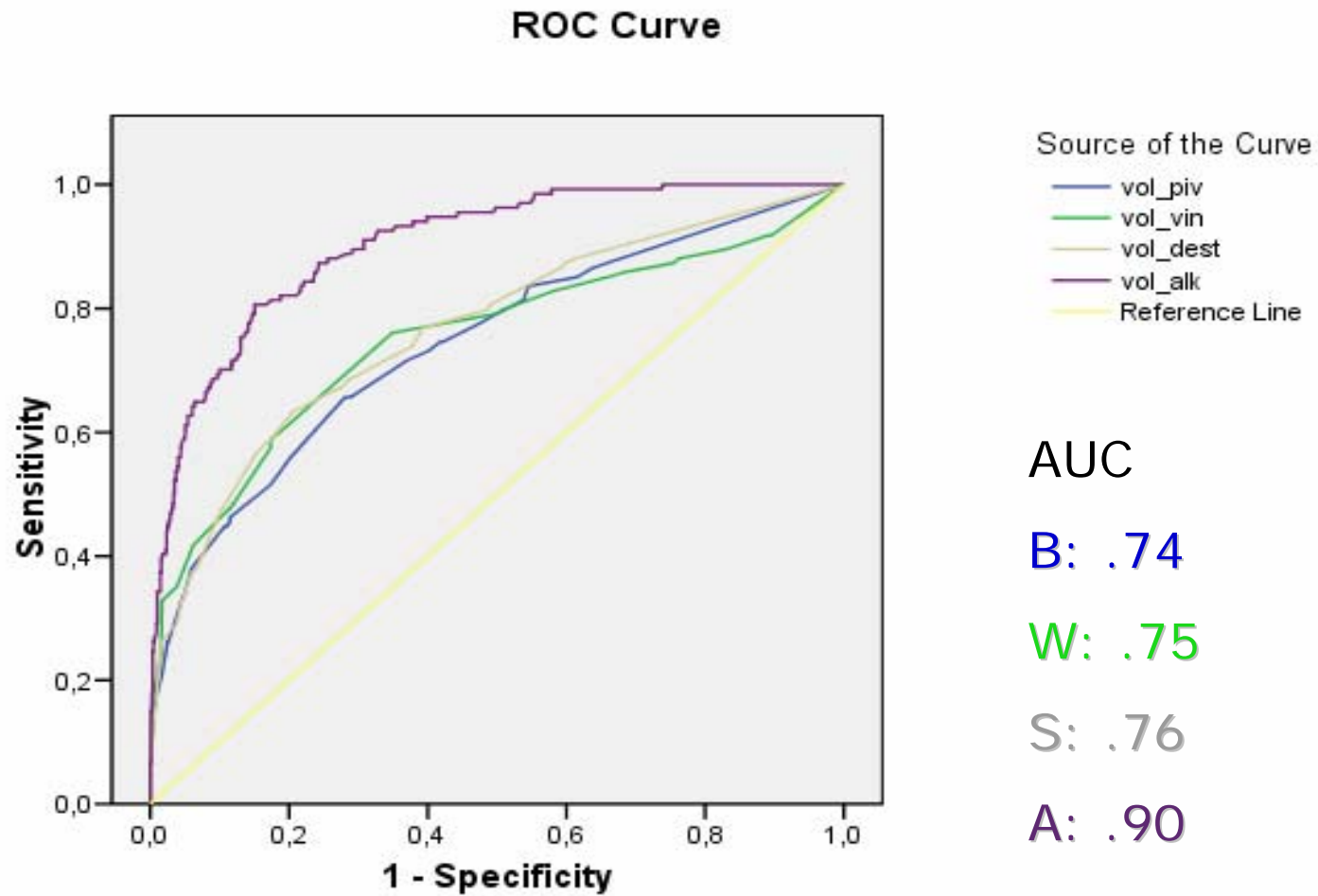
S: .79

A: .89

Diagonal segments are produced by ties.



# ROC Curve - Females



AUC

B: .74

W: .75

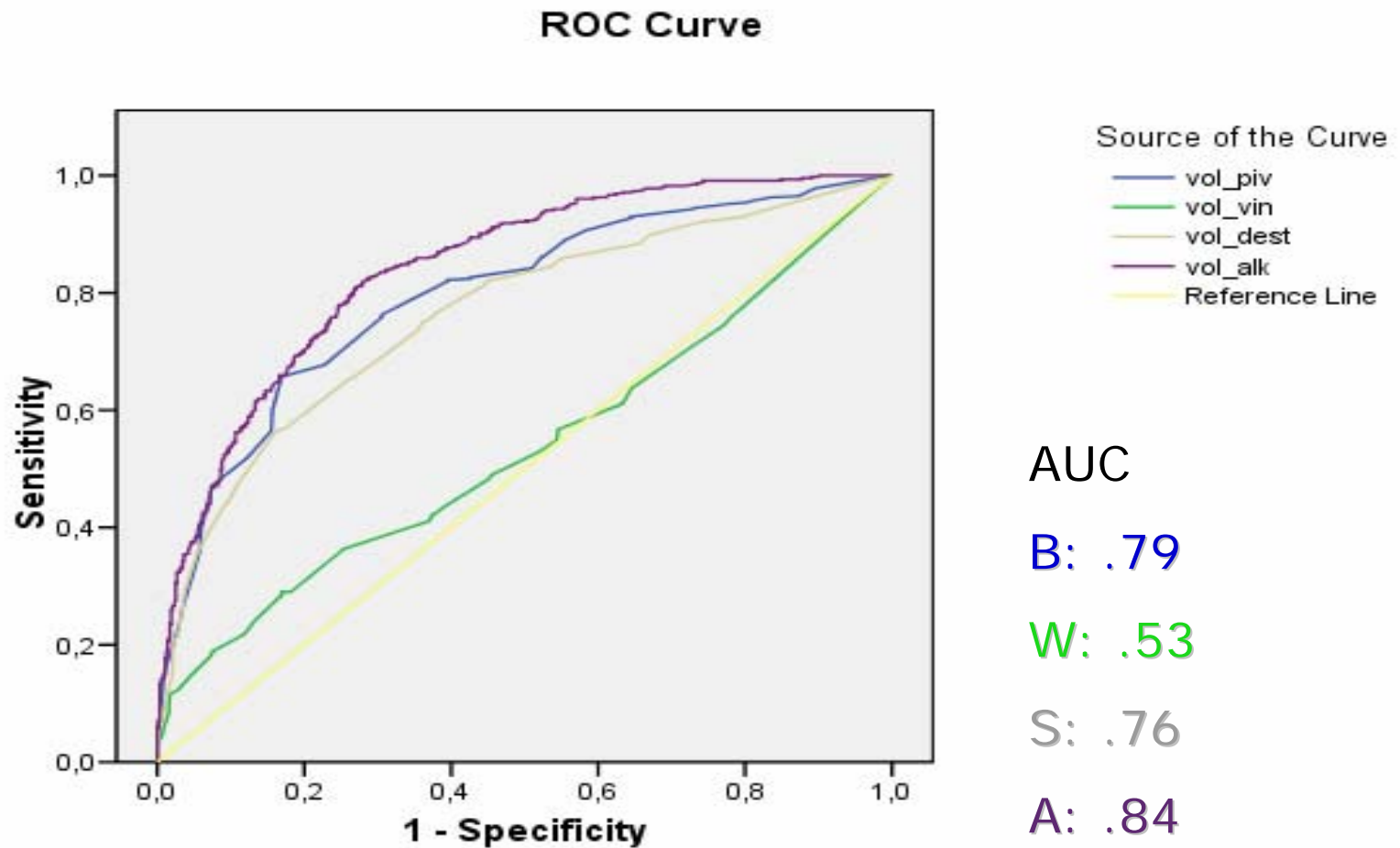
S: .76

A: .90

Diagonal segments are produced by ties.



# ROC Curve - Males

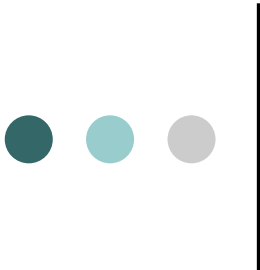


Diagonal segments are produced by ties.



## Poster P7

Subjective well-being, morbidity and consumption of health services by hazardous, harmful and heavy drinkers (Sovinová, Csémy Procházka)



## Mean number of medical examinations, episodes of illness and days of sick leave by level of risk

Last 12 months	Low	Hazardous	Harmful	High	Significance
Medical examinations (mean)	3.14	2.46	3.08	4.77	F=8.74 P<0.001
Episodes of illness (mean)	1.35	1.32	1.49	6.81	F=11.32 P<0.001
Days of sick leave (mean)	10.36	9.64	13.79	27.61	F=15.94 P<0.001
Hospital admissions (%)	6.9	5.9	15.4	18.7	X <sup>2</sup> =24.2 P<0.001



## Conclusions

- The results suggest that risky and harmful use of alcohol is common among young Czechs.
- The level of consumption is higher for males compared to females and also the composition of alcohol consumption is different.
- Correspondence of consumption with problems measured by AUDIT screening test showed that AUDIT is useful for screening among young adults.
- Doctors should consider the the level of risk as well as the preferred type of alcohol beverage when giving advice for males and females.



Thank you for your attention

This work was supported  
by Grant # NS9645-  
4/2008 from IGA MH CR.

