



ELSEVIER

 JOURNAL OF
**ADOLESCENT
 HEALTH**

www.jahonline.org

Original article

Alcohol Consumption, Early-Onset Drinking, and Health-Related Consequences in Adolescents Presenting at Emergency Departments in England



Kim Donoghue, Ph.D.^{a,*}, Hannah Rose^a, Sadie Boniface, Ph.D.^a, Paolo Deluca, Ph.D.^a, Simon Coulton, M.Sc.^b, Mohammed Fasihul Alam, Ph.D.^c, Eilish Gilvarry, F.R.C.Psych.^d, Eileen Kaner, Ph.D.^e, Ellen Lynch, Ph.D.^e, Ian Maconochie, Ph.D.^f, Paul McArdle, F.R.C.Psych.^g, Ruth McGovern, Ph.D.^e, Dorothy Newbury-Birch, Ph.D.^h, Robert Patton, Ph.D.ⁱ, Ceri J. Phillips, Ph.D.^j, Thomas Phillips, M.Sc.^{a,k}, Ian Russell, D.Sc.^l, John Strang, M.D.^a, and Colin Drummond, M.D.^a

^aNational Addiction Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, King's College London, London, United Kingdom

^bCentre for Health Services Studies, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent, United Kingdom

^cPublic Health Department, College of Health Sciences, Qatar University, Doha, Qatar

^dNorthumberland Tyne and Wear NHS Foundation Trust, Newcastle, United Kingdom

^eInstitute of Health and Society, Newcastle University, Newcastle, United Kingdom

^fPaediatric Emergency Medicine, Imperial College London, United Kingdom

^gHealth Economics and Policy Research Unit, University of South Wales, Pontypridd, United Kingdom

^hSchool of Health and Social Care, Teesside University, Middlesbrough, United Kingdom

ⁱSchool of Psychology, University of Surrey, Guildford, United Kingdom

^jSwansea Centre for Health Economics, College of Human and Health Sciences, Swansea University, Swansea, United Kingdom

^kHumber NHS Foundation Trust, Willerby, United Kingdom

^lSwansea University Medical School, Swansea, United Kingdom

Article history: Received May 3, 2016; Accepted November 16, 2016

Keywords: Alcohol use; Social functioning; Adolescents; Emergency department; Health

A B S T R A C T

Purpose: Globally, alcohol use is the leading cause of ill health and life years lost in adolescents, although its clinical impact is often overlooked, particularly in England where most research is based in schools. This study aims to examine the prevalence of alcohol consumption and the association between alcohol consumption and age of onset with health and social consequences among adolescents presenting to emergency departments (EDs).

IMPLICATIONS AND CONTRIBUTION

Alcohol consumption and earlier onset of drinking are associated with poorer health and social functioning. The emergency

Conflicts of Interest: J.S. is a researcher and clinician who has worked with a range of types of treatment and rehabilitation service-providers. J.S. is supported by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Biomedical Research Centre for Mental Health at South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust and King's College London. He has also worked with a range of governmental and nongovernmental organizations and with pharmaceutical companies to seek to identify new or improved treatments from whom he and his employer (King's College London) have received honoraria, travel costs, and/or consultancy payments. This includes work with, during past 3 years, Martindale, Reckitt-Benckiser/Indivior, MundiPharma, Braeburn/MedPace and trial medication supply from iGen. His employer (King's College London) has registered intellectual property on a novel buccal naloxone formulation, and he has also been named in a patent registration by a pharma company as inventor of a concentrated nasal naloxone spray. (For a fuller account, see J.S.'s Web page at <http://www.kcl.ac.uk/ioppn/depts/addictions/people/hod.aspx>.) C.D. is partly funded by the NIHR Biomedical Research Centre for Mental Health at South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust and King's College London and partly funded by the NIHR Collaborations for Leadership in Applied Health Research and Care South London at King's College Hospital NHS Foundation Trust. T.P. is funded by an NIHR Clinical Doctoral Research Fellowship. H.R. is in receipt of the PhD studentships from the Society for the Study of Addiction and Alcohol Research UK. E.K. is a senior scientist in the NIHR School of Primary Care Research and NIHR School of Public Health Research as part of Fuse, a UKCRC Centre of Excellence in Translation Public Health Research. The other authors have no conflicts of interest to report.

Disclaimer: The views expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the NHS, the NIHR, or the Department of Health.

* Address correspondence to: Kim Donoghue, Ph.D., Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, King's College London, National Addictions Centre, Addictions Department, Addiction Sciences Building, 4 Windsor Walk, London SE5 8BB, United Kingdom.

E-mail address: kim.donoghue@kcl.ac.uk (K. Donoghue).

Methods: Consecutive attenders ($n = 5,576$) aged 10–17 years at 10 EDs were included. Information was collected on general health and functioning, quality of life, alcohol use, and alcohol-related health and social consequences.

Results: Nearly 40% of adolescents reported the consumption of alcohol that was more than a sip in their lifetime. Age of the first alcohol consumption before the age of 15 years was associated with tobacco use ($p < .001$), lower quality of life ($p = .003$), and evidence of an alcohol use disorder ($p = .002$). It was also associated with general social functioning (problems with conduct $p = .001$ and hyperactivity $p = .001$) and alcohol-related health and social consequences (accident $p = .046$, problems with a parent $p = .017$, school $p = .0117$, or police $p = .012$).

Conclusions: Rates of alcohol consumption in adolescents presenting to the ED were similar to those reported in schools in England and globally. Associations of alcohol consumption and earlier onset of drinking with poorer health and social functioning were observed. The ED can offer an opportunity for the identification of hazardous alcohol use in adolescents.

© 2016 Society for Adolescent Health and Medicine. All rights reserved.

department offers an opportunity for the identification of hazardous alcohol use in adolescents.

Adolescence is a critical period of development during which, the initiation and continuing use of alcohol may have detrimental consequences for the young person [1]. Several adverse health and social consequences of alcohol use in young people are widely reported in research and health policy including an increase in depressive feelings, increased sexual risk taking, lower educational performance, difficulties in maintaining relationships with peers and friends, and an increased vulnerability to becoming a victim of crime [2]. The European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD) in 40 countries reported at least 70% of students aged 15–16 years having had alcohol in their lifetime [3]. A survey conducted in schools in England of adolescents aged 11–15 years found that 38% of those aged 11–15 years had consumed alcohol in their lifetime [4]. Worldwide, alcohol is the largest single risk factor for incident Disability-Adjusted Life-Years (7%) in adolescents aged 10–24 years [5]. Although it is difficult to establish causality of alcohol use in adolescents and social and behavioral problems, several studies have shown earlier consumption is associated with alcohol-related problems in later life [6–12]. A recent review recommended further research to establish the value of later onset in drinking when establishing drinking guidelines in adolescence [13].

Previous research examining the association between alcohol use and health and social consequences in adolescents has generally taken place in the context of the school in England, but the accuracy of this picture may be incomplete owing to the absence of those most vulnerable, who may be missed by school surveys through truancy or sickness at the time of the survey [14]. The current research aims to examine the prevalence of alcohol consumption and the association between alcohol consumption and age of onset of alcohol consumption with health and social consequences among adolescents presenting at hospital emergency departments (EDs) in England.

Methods

Participants

This research forms part of the SIPS (Screening and Intervention Programme for Sensible Drinking) Junior research program [15]. Data collection took place between December 18, 2012, and May 31, 2015. Participants were aged between their

10th and 18th birthdays attending 1 of 10 participating EDs across England: North East, Yorkshire and Humber, and London. The participating EDs were geographically spread across England covering both rural and urban populations. To be eligible for inclusion in the research, the participant had to be alert and orientated and able to speak sufficient English to complete the research assessments. Participants were not eligible for inclusion if they had a severe injury, were suffering from a serious mental health problem, and were grossly intoxicated; this was determined by ED staff. Participants were also not eligible to take part if they, their parent, or guardian were unable or unwilling to provide informed consent to take part. The present study included the data for those participants reporting that they had consumed any alcohol in their lifetime. The study received ethical approval from National Health Service Research Ethics Committee London—Camden and Islington 12/LO/0799, ISRCTN: 45300218.

Procedure

After clearance by ED staff, a researcher approached consecutive ED attenders meeting the study criteria between 8 A.M. and midnight. All potential participants, and their parents or guardians where applicable, were given written information about the study and informed that the information disclosed to researchers about the use of alcohol would be kept confidential and not passed to the parent or guardian or ED staff without prior consent of the participant. For those participants aged <16 years and unaccompanied by a parent or guardian, Gillick competencies were assessed by a member of ED staff when taking informed consent for participation [16]. Those participants aged 16 or 17 years provided informed consent for themselves.

Participants completed the study questionnaires independently in a private area of the ED; the researcher was available in case clarification of questions or help with the iPad was required. The study data were anonymized and collected using an electronic tablet device, with the exception of the timeline follow-back questionnaires, which were manually completed with the researcher. A £5 gift voucher was given to all participants to thank them for their time. All young people participating in the study were also given age-appropriate material containing information on alcohol and local services or help lines providing further support.

Measures

Supplementary Figure 1 illustrates the flow of research questions. Demographics including age, gender, and ethnicity were collected for all participants as was information on general health behaviors and lifestyle including tobacco smoking. Health-related quality of life was assessed using the Kidscreen [17], a 10-item generic health-related quality-of-life measure with established validity and reliability in this population. Behavioral and emotional functioning was measured using the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire [18,19] (SDQ). In addition, several questions related to age-appropriate service use including questions on previous use of health and social services, school attendance, and contact with criminal justice were asked.

Among participants who reported any alcohol consumption, the age of the first consumption in years was recorded using a single question [How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol (beer, cider, alcopops wine etc)?], and further questions on whether they had used alcohol in the past 3 months and the past 24 hours were asked (see Supplementary Figure 1). In addition, all participants who had ever drunk alcohol were asked question 19 (“experienced alcohol intoxication in their lifetime?”) and question 21 (“personal experience of alcohol?”) of the ESPAD [3]. Further questions were included to assess the feasibility of conducting a future alcohol intervention study [15] including whether the participant would like further information or advice about alcohol and whether they would be willing to participate in an intervention and follow up study if offered.

Those participants who indicated that they had consumed alcohol that was “more than a sip” in the past 3 months were asked additional alcohol-specific questions. Hazardous alcohol use and alcohol abuse and dependence were assessed using the three-item Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test [20] (AUDIT-C) and the alcohol section of the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview for Children and Adolescents [21] (MINIKID). Quantity of alcohol consumed in the past 90 days was derived from the Timeline Follow-Back Form 90 [22] (TLFB) and converted to standard units where 1 unit was the equivalent of 8 g of pure ethanol. The AUDIT has been validated in adolescent populations in the ED in the United States [23,24]. As part of the current program of research, the shorter, 3-question AUDIT-C was validated with a cutoff of 3. The TLFB has been validated for use in this population [25–27]. Perceived consequences (physical fight, accident/injury, severe problem with parents, severe problem with friends, performing poorly at school, victimized by robbery or theft, trouble with the police, hospitalized or admitted to the emergency department, engaged in sexual intercourse with no condom, engaged in sexual intercourse that was regretted the next day) of alcohol consumption were assessed by ESPAD question 22 “Because of your own alcohol use, how often during the last 12 months have you experienced the following?” (Supplementary Table 1).

Statistical analyses

Logistic regression was used to examine the relationship between demographics (age, gender, and ethnicity) and measures of health and social functioning as predicted variables and whether a participant had consumed alcohol in the previous 3 months as a predictor variable. Logistic, linear, or multinomial regression analysis was undertaken to explore the relationship between alcohol consumption in the previous 90 days and

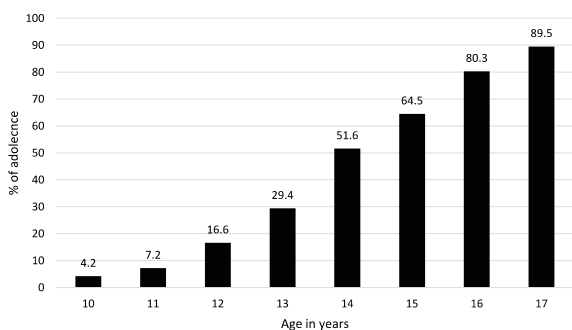


Figure 1. Percentage of participants who have had a drink of alcohol that was more than a sip in their life by current age.

psychological and social problems. Age, gender, and ethnicity were included in the analysis with total alcohol consumed (in standard UK units) in the previous 90 days as the predictor variable. Alcohol consumption was transformed taking the natural logarithms to ameliorate its non-normal distribution. The scores for the SDQ were transformed into a categorical scale (normal, borderline, and abnormal) using the original three-band categorization cutoffs. Alcohol-related consequences (measured using ESPAD), tobacco use, MINIKID diagnosis, SDQ domains, and quality of life (measured using the Kidscreen) were included as predicted variables. There is a reciprocal relationship between alcohol and behavioral and emotional functioning, whereby alcohol may result in problems with functioning or problems with functioning may lead to alcohol use. This relationship is difficult to disentangle. To demonstrate this, linear regression analyses were performed with alcohol consumption as the predicted variable and SDQ, Kidscreen, and tobacco use as individual predictors taking into consideration age, gender, and ethnicity. The results of these analyses are presented in Supplementary Table 2.

Regression analysis was also used to explore the relationship between age of the first drink of alcohol and psychological and social problems in participants aged 16 or 17 years. Current UK drinking guidelines recommend an alcohol-free childhood and that young people choosing to consume alcohol should not do so until age 15 years, not exceeding adult daily unit recommendations, not drink more than once a week [28]. To reflect these guidelines, only those aged 16 or 17 years were included in the analysis of time of onset of alcohol consumption. Consumption in the previous 90 days (transformed by taking the logarithms), gender, and ethnicity were covariates in the analysis with age of the first alcohol consumption (two categories, aged <15 and >15 years) as the predictor variable. Those variables that showed a relationship that was significant at the 20% level were included as predicted variables.

Results

A total of 5,376 participants consented to take part in the research. Of these, 2,112 (39.5%) reported having had a drink of alcohol that was more than a sip in their lifetime; Figure 1 presents a breakdown by age. The mean age of those who took part in the research was 13 years (SD 2.07); proportions of males and

Table 1
Overview of study sample and regression analysis to explore the relationship between demographics and measures of general health and social functioning and the consumption of alcohol in the previous 3 months

	Whole sample (N = 5,376)	No alcohol in the past 3 months (N = 3,960)	Consumed alcohol in the past 3 months (N = 1,374)	Odds of having consumed alcohol in the past 3 months
Age, mean (SD)	13.28 (2.074)	12.65 (1.850)	15.12 (1.511)	OR = 2.147, <i>p</i> < .001, 95% CI = 2.050–2.248
Gender, n (%) ^a				
Male	2,869 (53.8)	2,183 (55.1)	686 (49.9)	^k
Female	2,465 (46.2)	1,777 (44.9)	688 (50.1)	OR = 1.232, <i>p</i> = .001, 95% CI = 1.090–1.393
Ethnicity, n (%) ^b				
Other	1,396 (27.4)	1,215 (32.1)	181 (13.8)	^k
White	3,699 (72.6)	2,565 (67.9)	1,134 (86.2)	OR = 2.968, <i>p</i> < .001, 95% CI = 2.501–3.521
Tobacco, n (%) ^c				
No	4,846 (91.1)	3,843 (97.36)	1,003 (73.2)	^k
Yes	476 (8.9)	108 (2.7)	368 (26.8)	OR = 13.056, <i>p</i> < .001, 95% CI = 10.420–16.357
Emotion scale, n (%) ^{d,j}				
Normal	4,556 (86.9)	3,442 (87.4)	1,114 (85.6)	^k
Borderline	284 (5.4)	211 (5.4)	73 (5.6)	OR = 1.069, <i>p</i> = .634, 95% CI = .812–1.407
Abnormal	400 (7.6)	285 (7.2)	115 (8.8)	OR = 1.247, <i>p</i> = .057, 95% CI = .994–1.56
Conduct scale, n (%) ^{e,j}				
Normal	1,404 (78.6)	3,082 (78.7)	1,022 (78.3)	^k
Borderline	519 (9.9)	382 (9.8)	137 (10.5)	OR = 1.082, <i>p</i> = .459, 95% CI = .879–1.331
Abnormal	600 (11.5)	453 (11.6)	147 (11.3)	OR = .979, <i>p</i> = .831, 95% CI = .802–1.194
Hyperactivity scale, n (%) ^{f,j}				
Normal	3,919 (74.9)	2,941 (74.9)	978 (75.2)	^k
Borderline	495 (9.5)	380 (9.7)	115 (8.8)	OR = .910, <i>p</i> = .403, 95% CI = .730–1.135
Abnormal	815 (15.6)	608 (15.5)	207 (15.9)	OR = 1.024, <i>p</i> = .790, 95% CI = .861–1.218
Peer scale, n (%) ^{g,j}				
Normal	4,471 (85.5)	3,393 (86.4)	1,078 (82.7)	^k
Borderline	584 (11.2)	413 (10.5)	171 (13.1)	OR = .303, <i>p</i> = .007, 95% CI = 1.077–1.577
Abnormal	175 (3.3)	121 (3.1)	54 (4.1)	OR = 1.405, <i>p</i> = .042, 95% CI = 1.012–1.950
Prosocial scale, n (%) ^{h,j}				
Normal	4,704 (89.6)	3,639 (92.3)	1,065 (81.5)	^k
Borderline	328 (6.2)	204 (5.2)	124 (9.5)	OR = 2.077, <i>p</i> < .001, 95% CI = 1.6452.623
Abnormal	218 (4.2)	101 (2.6)	117 (9.0)	OR = 3.958, <i>p</i> < .001, 95% CI = 3.007–5.210
Quality of life, mean (SD) ⁱ	42.92 (5.32)	43.58 (5.03)	40.92 (5.66)	OR = .906, <i>p</i> < .001, 95% CI = .894–.918

Number of participants with missing data.

CI = confidence interval; OR = odds ratio.

^a 1.

^b 245.

^c 25.

^d 112.

^e 129.

^f 124.

^g 122.

^h 102.

ⁱ 25.

^j Derived from the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire.

^k Reference group.

females were roughly even, but a greater proportion of participants were white compared to other ethnicities (Table 1).

A total of 1,374 (25.6% of the whole sample) reported drinking more than a sip of alcohol in the previous 3 months. The average age of the first alcoholic drink was 12.9 (standard deviation = 2.19), ranging from 5 to 17 years of age (17 was the upper limit for inclusion in this study). Alcohol consumption in the previous 3 months was associated with older age, being female, white, and having smoked tobacco. In addition, those who had consumed alcohol within the previous 3 months were more likely to report a lower quality of life and to have peer and social problems. Supplementary Table 1 presents the descriptive data on demographics, general social functioning, and quality of life for those who had consumed alcohol in the previous 3 months.

The results of the regression analysis found that total alcohol consumed in the previous 90-day period was associated with tobacco use, lower quality of life, poorer general social

functioning (conduct and hyperactivity), and ESPAD questions on health and social problems (Table 2).

Further regression analysis investigated the association between age of the first alcohol consumption and psychological and social problems. Only participants aged 16 or 17 years who had consumed alcohol in the past 3 months were included in this analysis (10% of the total study sample, 44% of those who had consumed alcohol in the past 3 months). Variables that did not show an association with alcohol use were excluded from the analysis. Supplementary Table 3 gives an overview of the subsample.

Table 3 presents the results of the regression analysis. Consumption of alcohol before the age of 15 years was associated with an increased risk of a number of health and social problems. These included a greater risk of smoking tobacco and a diagnosis of an alcohol use disorder as indicated by the MINIKIDS. Consumption of alcohol before the age of 15 years was also

Table 2
Regression analysis for the association between alcohol consumption (timeline follow-back) and psychological and social problems

Variable	β	Odds ratio	<i>p</i>	95% Confidence interval
Tobacco ^a				
No	0	1.0		
Yes	.640	1.897	<.001	1.670, 2.155
Emotion ^{b,d}				
Normal	0	1.0		
Borderline	-.015	.893	.985	.787, 1.231
Abnormal	.057	1.059	.523	.889, 1.261
Conduct ^{b,d}				
Normal	0	1.0		
Borderline	.235	1.265	.005	1.074, 1.490
Abnormal	.270	1.309	.001	1.115, 1.538
Hyperactivity ^{b,d}				
Normal	0	1.0		
Borderline	.167	1.182	.065	.990, 1.412
Abnormal	.193	1.212	.006	1.057, 1.391
Peer ^{b,d}				
Normal	0	1.0		
Borderline	.003	1.003	.971	.866, 1.162
Abnormal	.158	1.171	.213	.913, 1.501
Prosocial ^{b,d}				
Normal	0	1.0		
Borderline	.087	1.091	.332	.915, 1.300
Abnormal	.076	1.079	.404	.902, 1.291
Quality of life ^{c,e}	-.537		<.001	-.802, -.271
Alcohol measures				
AUDIT-C ^a				
Score <3		1.0		
Score \geq 3	0-.047	.954	.505	.830, 1.096
MINIKID ^a				
No diagnosis	0	1.0		
Diagnosis	1.049	2.855	<.001	2.388, 3.414
Physical fight ^{a,f}				
No	0	1.0		
Yes	.880	2.410	<.001	1.998, 2.907
Accident ^{a,f}				
No	0	1.0		
Yes	.709	2.032	<.001	1.737, 2.378
Serious problem with parents ^{a,f}				
No	0	1.0		
Yes	.924	2.519	<.001	2.039, 3.112
Serious problem with friends ^{a,f}				
No	0	1.0		
Yes	.633	1.883	<.001	1.601, 2.214
Performed poorly at school ^{a,f}				
No	0	1.0		
Yes	.625	1.869	<.001	1.520, 2.298
Victimized by robbery or theft ^{a,f}				
No	0	1.0		
Yes	.576	1.778	<.001	1.493, 2.118
Trouble with the police ^{a,f}				
No	0	1.0		
Yes	.850	2.340	<.001	1.877, 2.918
Emergency admission ^{a,f}				
No	0	1.0		
Yes	.765	2.150	<.001	1.765, 2.618
Engaged in sexual intercourse with no condom ^{a,f}				
No	0	1.0		
Yes	.787	2.197	<.001	1.833, 2.634
Engaged in sexual intercourse and regretted it the next day ^{a,f}				
No	0	1.0		
Yes	.781	2.183	<.001	1.803, 2.644

After adjusting for age, gender and ethnicity as covariates.

p Values given in bold were statistically significant at the 5% level.

OR = odds ratio.

^a Logistic regression.

^b Multinomial regression.

^c Linear regression.

^d Derived from the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire.

^e Kidscreen.

^f European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs.

Table 3

Regression analysis of whether age of alcohol onset was <15 years on psychological and social problems—in respondents aged 16 and 17 years

Variable	β	Odds ratio	<i>p</i>	95% Confidence interval
Tobacco ^a				
No	0	1.0		
Yes	1.039	2.827	<.001	1.861–4.295
Conduct ^{b,d}				
Normal	0	1.0		
Borderline	.944	2.569	.014	1.209–5.461
Abnormal	1.523	4.588	.001	1.841–11.433
Hyperactivity ^{b,d}				
Normal	0	1.0		
Borderline	.359	1.431	.322	.704–2.910
Abnormal	.977	2.657	.001	1.462–4.830
Quality of life ^{c,e}	1.591		.003	.562–2.620
MINIKID ^a				
No diagnosis	0	1.0		
Diagnosis	.903	2.467	.002	1.379–4.414
Physical fight ^{a,f}				
No	0	1.0		
Yes	.683	1.979	.073	.938–4.174
Accident ^{a,f}				
No	0	1.0		
Yes	.591	1.807	.046	1.010–3.232
Serious problem with parents ^{a,f}				
No	0	1.0		
Yes	1.500	4.483	.017	1.303–15.426
Serious problem with friends ^{a,f}				
No	0	1.0		
Yes	.089	1.093	.768	.606–1.972
Performed poorly at school ^{a,f}				
No	0	1.0		
Yes	1.332	3.789	.017	1.266–11.344
Victimized by robbery or theft ^{a,f}				
No	0	1.0		
Yes	.280	1.324	.434	.655–2.673
Trouble with the police ^{a,f}				
No	0	1.0		
Yes	2.605	13.526	.012	1.785–102.481
Hospitalized or admitted to an emergency room ^{a,f}				
No	0	1.0		
Yes	.389	1.475	.350	.653–3.335
Engaged in sexual intercourse with no condom ^{a,f}				
No	0	1.0		
Yes	.550	1.733	.074	.949–3.166
Engaged in sexual intercourse and regretted it the next day ^{a,f}				
No	0	1.0		
Yes	.434	1.543	.210	.783–3.043

After adjusting for gender, ethnicity and alcohol consumption (timeline follow-back) as covariates.

p Values given in bold were statistically significant at the 5% level.^a Logistic regression.^b Multinomial regression.^c Linear regression.^d Derived from the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire.^e Kidscreen.^f European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs.

associated with a greater risk of experiencing conduct and hyperactivity problems and more alcohol-related social problems including having an accident, problems with a parent, school problems, and experiencing problems with the police.

Discussion

Nearly 40% of the adolescents presenting to the ED in England reported that they had had a drink of alcohol that was more than a sip in their lifetime. Rates of consumption increased considerably with age ranging from just 4% for those aged 10 to 90% for those aged 17 years. Comparable rates of lifetime alcohol consumption have been found in school surveys. A recent survey conducted in schools in England reported that 38% of those aged

11–15 years had consumed alcohol in their lifetime; the present study found a lifetime consumption rate of 34% among those of the same age [4]. In older adolescents (aged 15–16 years), the ESPAD study reported an average lifetime consumption rate across 40 countries of 70%; in the same age group, this study found a lifetime alcohol consumption rate of 71%.

Among adolescents who had consumed alcohol in the past 3 months, 15.8% of drinkers screened positive for harmful alcohol use (three or more on the AUDIT-C) and 15% screening positive for alcohol abuse or dependence (using MINIKID). The prevalence of a diagnosis of alcohol abuse or dependence was considerably higher among participants who started drinking before the age of 15 years, with almost 1 in 3 meeting the criteria for alcohol abuse or dependence. Participants were less

likely to report parent and school problems compared to young drinkers in the ESPAD 2011 survey of school pupils in Europe [3]. However, they were more likely to have reported experiencing an accident or injury, been a victim of robbery or theft, or been hospitalized or admitted to an emergency room as a result of their own alcohol consumption. It is possible that at least in part these risk behaviors reflect the underlying “behavioral disinhibition” reported to characterize young people who use substances [29]. This may lead to young people being at a greater risk of alcohol use and a series of other risk behaviors.

Regression analysis (Table 3) showed that higher alcohol consumption in the past 90 days (from the TLFB) was associated with increased odds of all the negative consequences of alcohol consumption studied (from ESPAD). Heavier drinking was also associated with smoking, worse quality of life, and conduct and hyperactivity problems on the SDQ, as well as alcohol use disorders and alcohol abuse. Earlier onset of drinking (under 15 years) was associated with increased odds of 4 of the 10 ESPAD alcohol consequences studied, as well as smoking, worse quality of life, and conduct and hyperactivity problems on the SDQ, and also alcohol use disorders and alcohol abuse (Table 3). This study clearly shows an association between earlier alcohol consumption and harm in adolescents, but it remains to be established whether this persists into adulthood [9]. A large birth cohort study found that around half of the adolescents studied who were exposed to drugs or alcohol before the age of 15 years had no history of conduct disorder, but they were still at an increased risk of behavioral and social problems in adulthood [10]. Although the results of the present study do not establish causality, effective interventions to reduce alcohol consumption in this population could potentially mitigate the negative consequences related to alcohol that are experienced from a young age in this group.

It is difficult to establish the direction of causality relationship between alcohol consumption and emotional and behavioral functioning, with little consensus being reached in the literature [10,11]. We investigated this association with two sets of linear regressions: one with alcohol consumption as the predicted variable and one with consumption as the predictor. Similar results were found for both analyses (Supplementary Table 2). The relatively high rates of self-report “abnormal” hyperactivity and conduct problems, which are related to behavioral disinhibition and seen as developmental symptoms that generally appear early in life, and their continuing predictive power in regression analyses would tend to support the view that these young people had differed from their peers before drinking alcohol. The adolescent manifestation of behavioral disinhibition depends on environmental factors such as high or low availability of alcohol and other substances. However, the odds ratios (ORs) associated with hyperactivity and conduct problems were relatively weak compared to the predictive power of most of the ESPAD social and behavioral “consequences” of alcohol. This suggests that even among a group at generally high risk for social and behavioral problems, early alcohol use and greater alcohol consumption add considerably to risk.

This is the first study to investigate the prevalence of alcohol consumption and the relationship with emotional and behavioral problems and alcohol-related harms in adolescents presenting to the ED in England. The strengths of this study include the large sample size, the wide age range of non-alcohol treatment-seeking adolescents studied, and the broad spread of

study across 10 EDs across England. Fieldwork took place over several months every day of the week and from 8 A.M. to midnight, so our findings are a good indication of the prevalence of alcohol use disorders in this population. Most of the evidence on alcohol screening and brief intervention in young people comes from a school setting and older adolescents. However, as this study identified a high prevalence of alcohol use disorders in adolescents attending EDs, we suggest this setting is a relevant one for research on alcohol screening in young people. The questionnaire asked participants about a comprehensive range of alcohol measures (TLFB, Beverage Specific Quantities and Frequencies, AUDIT, MINIKIDS, and the ESPAD questions on intoxication), which will be explored fully in a separate article. Use of technology to collect data was successful in this study, and it is known that technology shows promise as a tool to deliver interventions [30].

This study does have some limitations. Those with a severe injury or mental health problem were excluded from participating due to ethical reasons. The association between alcohol and severe injury and mental health problems has been well established; therefore, excluding these participants may have introduced bias. Many of the measures used (such as TLFB) were initially developed for adults, although some have also been validated for use in this population (e.g., the TLFB) [21,25–27]. Some of the questions about alcohol consequences (e.g., ESPAD) are usually asked about the past 12 months; however, in the present study, these questions were only asked of participants who drank alcohol in the past 3 months. Some of the outcomes measured may have been experienced among less recent drinkers (or nondrinkers), and these may not have been captured, especially as at a young age, drinking patterns are often infrequent or irregular [31]. This suggests that questions routinely used to measure drinking in young people may not be sufficiently detailed. Data on those eligible participants who declined to take part were not collected; this is a potential source of bias that was not investigated. Finally, for some of the less common outcomes studied, there was a small sample size in some subgroups and resulting ORs should be interpreted with caution (e.g., the OR of 13.5 for early onset and involvement with the police).

It is possible that the self-completion nature of the survey and the study setting may have biased our estimates. There is evidence to suggest that self-reported measures of alcohol consumption are reliable with importance placed on factors such as privacy, confidentiality, and completion of questionnaires electronically [32–34]. Focus groups were held with members of a national youth organization to explore young people’s views of answering questions about alcohol in the ED. Anonymous self-completion of the questionnaires on an electronic tablet device was perceived as highly confidential and secure by the members of the national youth organization. To minimize bias in the current research, study questionnaires were self-completed using an electronic tablet device in a private area of the ED, and confidentiality was assured. A further limitation of the current research may be the potential recall bias for the age of the first alcohol use, this variable only asked for adolescents to recall the first time they had a drink of alcohol. Forward telescoping may occur where participants recall the age of the first consumption closer to their current age, and this is more common in infrequent drinkers [35]. There is some debate in the literature regarding the importance of “sips” of alcohol [35]; however, a recent study called for greater importance to be placed on “sips”

when considering the association between alcohol consumption and health and social consequences [36].

Current UK drinking guidelines recommend an alcohol-free childhood and that young people choosing to consume alcohol should not do so until age ≥ 15 years, and if they drink, it should not exceed adult recommendations and should not drink more than one occasion per week [28]. Our study supports this but also shows a similar prevalence of hazardous drinking among participants who started drinking at age ≥ 15 years (Supplementary Table 3); therefore, the risks of drinking are not restricted to those with an early onset. Future studies should explore how the risks associated with drinking alcohol vary by age of onset in more detail.

A high prevalence of alcohol use disorders among adolescents presenting at EDs in England was identified in this study. Associations between alcohol consumption and earlier onset of drinking and negative consequences of drinking (as measured by the ESPAD questions) and poorer health and functioning were also observed. This study found ED waiting rooms a source of willing research participants, and this context may also represent a teachable moment to change young people's behavior using either face-to-face or electronic interventions [31,37,38]. The ED also has a high level of staff expertise who are well placed to initiate safeguarding procedures where required and who provide a good point of onward referral to specialist services. The possibility of conducting alcohol screening among adolescents presenting at the ED in England should be investigated, and the potential for providing interventions to help reduce alcohol consumption in this population and setting established [15,39].

Acknowledgments

This study presents independent research funded by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Programme Grants for Applied Research (RP-PG-0609-10162).

Supplementary Data

Supplementary data related to this article can be found at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2016.11.017>.

References

- [1] Degenhardt L, Chiu WT, Sampson N, et al. Toward a global view of alcohol, tobacco, cannabis, and cocaine use: Findings from the WHO World mental health surveys. *Plos Med* 2008;7:e141.
- [2] Newbury-Birch D, Gilvarry E, McArdle P, et al. Impact of alcohol consumption on young people: A review of reviews. Department for Children, Schools and Families; 2009. DCSF-RR067.
- [3] Hibell B, Guttormsson U, Ahstom S, et al. European school survey Project on alcohol and other drugs; substance Use among students in 36 European countries (ESPAD). 2011. Available at: http://www.ias.org.uk/uploads/pdf/Underage%20drinking%20docs/The_2011_ESPAD_Report_FULL_2012_10_29.pdf. Accessed January 3, 2017.
- [4] Health and Social Care Information Centre. Smoking, drinking and drug use among young people in England in 2014. Available at: <http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB17879/smok-drin-drug-young-peop-eng-2014-rep.pdf>. Accessed January 3, 2017.
- [5] Gore FM, Bloem P, Patton GC, et al. Global burden of disease in young people aged 10–24: A systematic analysis. *Lancet* 2011;377:2093–102.
- [6] Baird AA, Gruber SA, Fein DA, et al. Functional magnetic resonance imaging of facial affect recognition in children and adolescents. *J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry* 1999;38:195–9.
- [7] Grant BF, Stinson FS, Harford TC. Age at onset of alcohol use and DSM-IV alcohol abuse and dependence: A 12-year follow-up. *J Subst Abuse* 2001;13:493–504.
- [8] DeWit DJ, Adalf EM, Offord DR, Ogborne AC. Age at first alcohol use: A risk factor for the development of alcohol disorders. *Am J Psychiatry* 2000;5:745–50.
- [9] Hingson RW, Hingson RW, Edwards EM, et al. Age of drinking onset and injuries, motor vehicle crashes, and physical fights after drinking and when not drinking. *Alcohol Clinl Exp Res* 2009;33:783–90.
- [10] Guttmanova K, Bailey JA, Hill KG, et al. Sensitive periods for adolescent alcohol use initiation: Predicting the lifetime occurrence and chronicity of alcohol problems in adulthood. *J Stud Alcohol Drugs* 2011;72:221–31.
- [11] Odgers CL, Caspi A, Nagin DS, et al. Is it important to prevent early exposure to drugs and alcohol among adolescents? *Psychol Sci* 2008;19:1037–44.
- [12] Armstrong TD, Costello EJ. Community studies on adolescent substance use, abuse, or dependence and psychiatric comorbidity. *J Consult Clin Psych* 2002;70:1224–39.
- [13] Maimaris W, McCambridge J. Age of first drinking and adult alcohol Problems: Systematic review of prospective cohort studies. *J Epidemiol Community Health* 2014;68:268–74.
- [14] Newbury-Birch D, Scott S, O'Donnell A, et al. A pilot feasibility cluster randomised controlled trial of screening and brief alcohol intervention to prevent hazardous drinking in young people aged 14–15 years in a high school setting (SIPS JR-HIGH). *Pub Health Res* 2014;2:6.
- [15] DeLuca P, Coulton S, Alam MF, et al. Linked randomised controlled trials of face-to-face and electronic brief intervention methods to prevent alcohol related harm in young people aged 14–17 years presenting to Emergency Departments (SIPS Junior). *BMC Pub Health* 2015;15:345.
- [16] Gillick v West Norfolk & Wisbech Area Health Authority [1985] UKHL 7 (October 17, 1985) from the British and Irish Legal Information Institute (BAILII) website. <http://www.bailii.org/uk/cases/UKHL/1985/7.html>. Accessed January 3, 2017.
- [17] Ravens-Sieberer U, Erhart M, Rajmil L, et al. Reliability, construct and criterion validity of the KIDSCREEN-10 score: A short measure for children and adolescents' well-being and health-related quality of life. *Qual Life Res* 2010;10:1487–500.
- [18] Goodman R, Scott S. Comparing the strengths and difficulties questionnaire and the Child Behavior Checklist: Is small beautiful? *J Abnorm Child Psych* 1999;27:17–24.
- [19] Muris P, Meesters C, Eijkelenboom A, Vincken M. The self-report version of the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire: Its psychometric properties in 8- to 13-year-old non-clinical children. *Br J Clin Psychol* 2004;43:437–48.
- [20] Saunders JB, Aasland OG, Babor TF, et al. Development of the alcohol use disorders identification test (AUDIT). WHO collaborative project on early detection of persons with harmful alcohol consumption-II. *Addiction* 1993;88:791–804.
- [21] Sheehan DV, Sheehan KH, Shytle RD, et al. Reliability and validity of the mini international neuropsychiatric interview for children and adolescents (MINI-KID). *J Clin Psychiatry* 2010;71:313–26.
- [22] Sobell L, Sobell M. Time-line follow back: A technique for assessing self-reported alcohol consumption. In: Litten R, Allen J, eds. *Measuring Alcohol Consumption: Psychosocial and Biological Methods*. New York: Humana Press; 1992:41–72.
- [23] Chung T, Colby SM, Barnett NP, et al. Screening adolescents for problem drinking: Performance of brief screens against DSM-IV alcohol diagnoses. *J Stud Alcohol* 2000;61:579–87.
- [24] Kelly TM, Donovan JE, Kinnane JM, Taylor DM. A comparison of alcohol screening instruments among under-aged drinkers treated in Emergency Departments. *Alcohol Alcohol* 2002;37:444–50.
- [25] Barrett H, Slesnick N, Brody JL, et al. Treatment outcomes for adolescent substance abuse at 4- and 7-month assessments. *J Consult Clin Psych* 2001;69:802–13.
- [26] Brown SA, Tapert SF, Tate SR, Abrantes AM. The role of alcohol in adolescent relapse and outcome. *J Psychoactive Drugs* 2000;32:107–15.
- [27] Donohue B, Azrin NH, Strada MJ, et al. Psychometric evaluation of self-and collateral timeline follow-back reports of drug and alcohol use in a sample of drug-abusing and conduct-disordered adolescents and their parents. *Psychol Addict Behav* 2004;18:184–9.
- [28] Donaldson L. Guidance on Consumption of alcohol by children and young people. 2009. Available at: <http://www.cph.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Guidance-on-the-consumption-of-alcohol-by-children-and-young-people.pdf>. Accessed January 3, 2017.
- [29] Young SE, Friedman NP, Miyake A, et al. Behavioural disinhibition—liability for externalising spectrum disorders and its genetic an environmental relation to response inhibition across adolescence. *J Abn Psychol* 2009;118:1117–33.
- [30] Donoghue K, Patton R, Phillips T, et al. The effectiveness of electronic screening and brief intervention for reducing levels of alcohol consumption: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Med Internet Res* 2014;16:e142.
- [31] Patton R, DeLuca P, Kaner E, et al. Alcohol screening and brief intervention for adolescents: The how, what and where of reducing alcohol consumption and related harm among young people. *Alcohol Alcohol* 2014;49:7–12.

- [32] Donovan JE, Leech SL, Zucker RA, et al. Really underage drinkers: Alcohol use among elementary students. *Alcohol Clin Exp Res* 2004;28:341–9.
- [33] Smith GT, McCarthy DM, Goldman MS. Self-reported drinking and alcohol-related problems among adolescents: Dimensionality and validity over 24 months. *J Stud Alcohol* 1995;56:383–94.
- [34] Babor TF, Stephens RS, Marlatt GA. Verbal report methods in clinical research on alcoholism: Response bias and its minimization. *J Stud Alcohol* 1987;48:410–24.
- [35] Kuntsche E, Rossow I, Engels R, Kuntsche S. Is “age at first drink” a useful concept in alcohol research and prevention? We doubt that. *Addiction* 2016;111:957–65.
- [36] Jackson KM, Colby SM, Barnett PB, Abar CC. Prevalence and correlates of sipping alcohol in a prospective middle school sample. *Psychol Addict Behav* 2015;29:766–78.
- [37] Williams S, Touquet R, Patton R. The half-life of the “teachable moment” for alcohol misusing patients in the emergency department. *Drug Alcohol Depen* 2005;77:205–8.
- [38] Yuma-Guerrero PJ, Lawson KA, Velasquez MM, et al. Screening, brief intervention and referral for alcohol use in adolescents: A systematic review. *Pediatrics* 2012;130:115–22.
- [39] Cunningham RC, Chermack ST, Ehrlich SF, et al. Alcohol interventions among underage drinkers in the ED: A randomized controlled trial. *Pediatrics* 2015;136:e783–9.