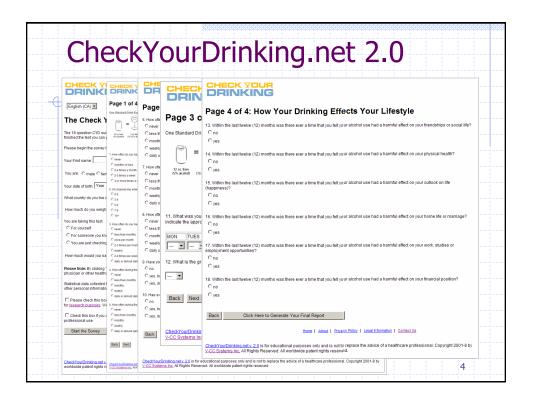


Purpose

- Efficacy of CheckYourDrinking.net to reduce alcohol consumption supported by 4 RCTs
- Current study evaluated whether additional online help can lead to greater reductions in drinking

)

Check Your Drinking screener www.checkyourdrinking.net 18 Item Survey Contains: AUDIT Drinking on each day of a typical week Greatest amount on a single occasion Experience of psychosocial consequences Demographics Normative comparison data for USA, Canada and United Kingdom

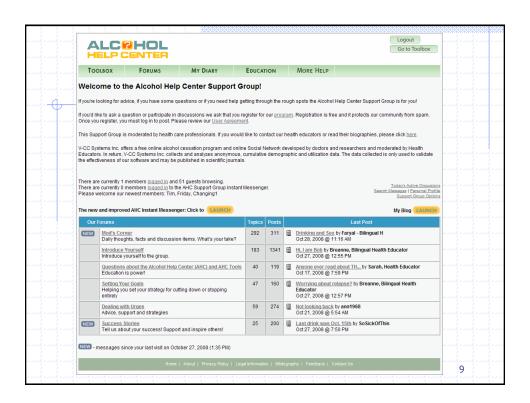


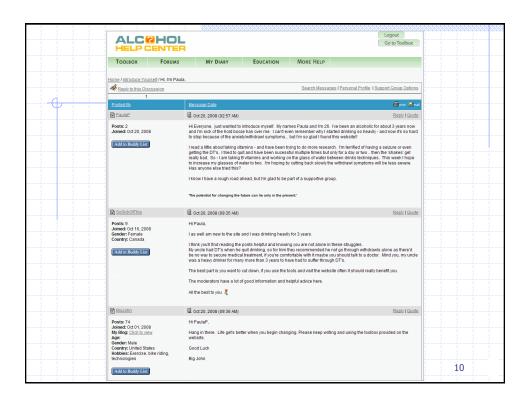
CYE	Final Repo	ort			
DRINKIN	drinking fits into the chart: shows whether a person's drinking in the shape of a purantid to show 1. Your flows	its of Alcohol The following information in the event that you would like to learn more about how the use of alcohol can affect yo	ur health.		
Print printer friendly version Email email this report to yo	Your ALCHT score is 14. Based on 1 score falls. Can lead to two (Checild et al. fr.	er receives blood directly from the intestines, it takes the brunt of high alcohol concentrations. Heavy alcohol cons serious types of liver injury, hepatic inflammation (alcohol hepatitis) and progressive liver scenning (fibrosis or cin 99°; Duffour et al. 1983)			
Final Report For Tre	(25%) less than (1987)	are at risk to serious alcohol-related liver injury; they develop cirmosis at a lower dose of alcohol than men do. (Ma	arbet et al		
low do you compare to male o other makes in your age ran	Reducing Your Risk				
Average	There are many things that you can do to reduce the risk of hurtir making a change:	ng yourself or others. Here are some small steps you can take to start	94) than 7		
Don't drink in any situation where there's a risk of accident or injury — for example, drinking and driving. Don't mix alcohol with other drugs — especially other depressants like tranquilizers, barbiturates, heroin or other opioids. Try to reduce by one or two days the number of days you drink each week. Decide how much, you will drink alhead of time and keep yourself to this limit. Take a limited amount of money with you if you go out to have a drink.) long-			
	alcohol at all.	e person stays sober. If that person is driving they should not drink any	irt		
Within the last twelve (12) more You reported drinking a You reported that you a	 Do not become intoxicated with people you do not know a Remember the need to practice safer sex — always use 	and trust; criminal victimization is a much greater risk when you are drunk. condoms.	tory		
No also means that You spent approximate You consumed (or as	Click here to log out		ntal		
enough alcohol to add and 3,500 calories rou • You also reported that			lower		
Your Drinking Patterns The following graph outlines if	Park William To The Control of the C	ut Privacy Policy Legal Information Contact Us s not to replace the advice of your family physician or other health care provider.	ywning,		
6-	Simes more like	is a person with no alcohol in their blood, a person with a brood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.10% is between byto have any crash and 50-90 times more likely to have a fatal crash, (Miler, 2007).	13 and 18		
Desk per	There are also other lond of risk the heavy expensive staff, if you have the not recovered staff, if you have the heavy expensive staff, if you have the heavy expensive staff, if you have the sever of a crash, (soderation, 1982). Sensible Drinking Sensible Drinking				
0 Mon	Guidelines supported by the Certify in 1997, about significant risk to their health, in the Statistics, 1996	40% of all crimes (violent and non-violent) were committed by people who had alcohol in their system. (Sureau of			
	men and 9 drinks for women. It is a In 1997, 40% 0	f convided rape and sexual assault offenders said that they were drinking at the time of their crime. (Greenfeld, 2 1246 of rases reported on college campuses occur when victims are so intoxicated they are unable to consent or		5	







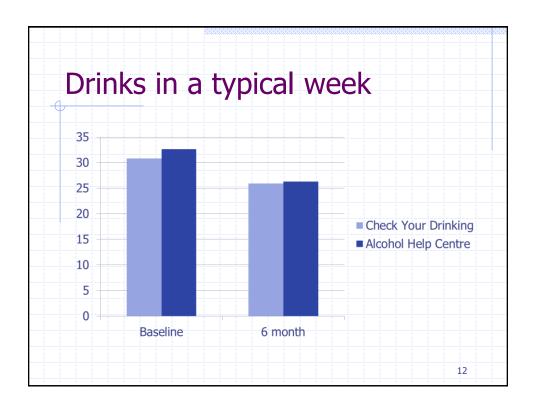


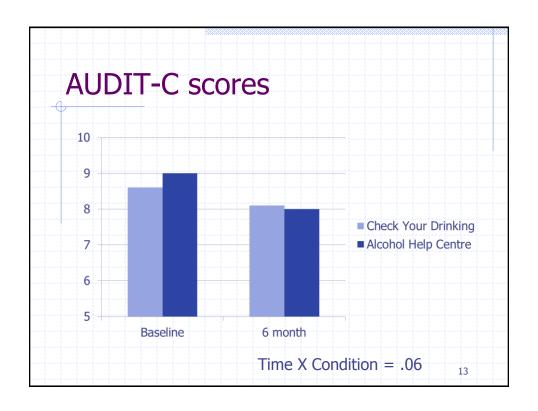


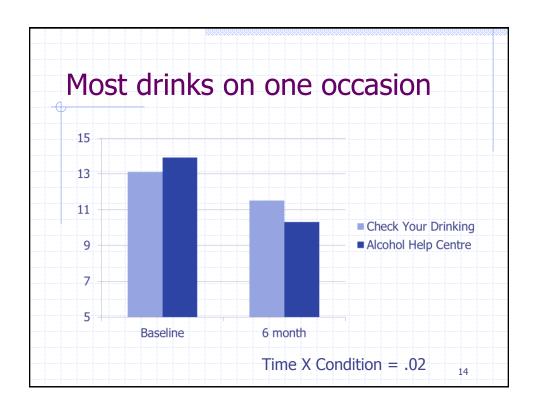
Pilot study design

- Randomized trial: Check Your Drinking versus Alcohol Help Centre
 - Newspaper recruitment
 - 6 month follow-up
- ◆170 eligible participants recruited
 - 90% follow-up rate
- Analysis: MANOVA with significant Time X Condition effect, p < .05

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Issues running these studies

- One-third of people assigned to experimental condition are not accessing the website
 - Studies become one of testing the impact of providing access to the intervention

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Future directions

- Randomized controlled trial with three conditions: CYD, AHC, no intervention control
 - Sustained follow-up proposing a two year time period
 - Randomize participants to condition after they access the study website

Cunningham, J. A. (2012). Comparison of two internet-based interventions for problem drinkers: randomized controlled trial. *Journal of medical Internet research, 14(4), e107. doi: 10.2196/jmir.2090*

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