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**“DETERMINANTS OF ALCOHOLISM: BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND BASIC RESEARCH”**

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years. Trajectory studies generate a progression of behavior and, by accumulating data over time, allow to identify groups that exhibit different patterns of alcohol use across time. **Aim:** to identify heavy episodic drinking trajectories in Argentinean college students during the first three years of college. **Methodology:** *Sample:* participants were 1749 college students (62.6% women) between 18 and 25 years old ($M = 19.1 \pm 1.7$) who completed at least two of the 7 data collections carried out over three years. *Measures:* participants reported frequency of engaging in heavy episodic drinking (from less than monthly to three times a week or more) and the prevalence of several alcohol use indicators: usual quantity, usual frequency and alcohol-related negative consequences. *Data analysis:* Latent Class Growth Analysis (LCGA) was used to identify the pattern and number of heavy episodic drinking trajectories that best fit the data. **Results:** we identified five trajectories of heavy episodic drinking frequency: *Heavy Stable Frequency*, *Moderate Frequency*, *Low Frequency*, *Infrequent* and *Descendent Frequency*. Two of these five trajectories were relatively stable and three trajectories showed a decreasing slope over time. These trajectories were significant different in several alcohol use indicators. **Conclusions:** These trajectories partially coincide with those identified in studies from other cultures. In coincidence with previous studies, we identified the high and stable frequency trajectory, the low/near zero frequency trajectory, two moderate frequency trajectories and a descending frequency trajectory. Unlike previous studies, we did not find a trajectory with increasing/ascending heavy episodic drinking frequency. The latter may be related to contextual/cultural variables like differences in the age when the peak in alcohol consumption is reached, the legal minimum age to buy alcoholic beverages, and the idiosyncratic elements that characterize college life in Argentina.

INTAKE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, EXPECTATIONS TOWARDS ALCOHOL, AND CONSUMPTION CONTEXTS AMONG SCHOOLED ADOLESCENTS FROM CÓRDOBA AND SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO

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The aim of this study is to analyze the amount of alcoholic beverages consumed weekly by adolescents of both sexes, schooled, residing in Cordoba and Santiago del Estero, according to expectations towards alcohol (EA) and consumption contexts (CC), in order to determine differences and associations. The sample was of $n = 259$ subjects (58.30% female, 41.70% male) aged 13 to 18 years (mean = 16.24, \pm sd 1.32), of which 65.64% were living in Córdoba and 34.36% in Santiago del Estero. The data collection was carried out via online. The following instruments were administered: a socio-demographic data questionnaire (created *ad hoc*); the Alcohol Expectancy Questionnaire for Adolescents (CEA-A); and the Drinking Contexts Questionnaire – Adolescent form (CCCA-A). Rstudio was used for data analyses. Non-parametric statistics were applied to analyze differences (Wilcoxon test: W) and associations (Spearman correlation coefficient: rho). Type I error was set at ≤ 0.05 . No significant differences (p -value < 0.05) were found between the scores obtained by the Cordoba and Santiago del Estero participants in positives EA (which include the factors: sociability, relaxation, and sexuality), in negatives EA (which include the factors: deterioration, risk and aggressiveness, and negative states), and in almost all the CC factors (social facilitation, peer group acceptance, and parental

control), except for stress control, in which the Córdoba participants scored significantly higher than those of Santiago del Estero ($W = 8943.5$, p -value = 0.01216). The average amount of alcoholic beverages (measured in glasses) consumed by adolescents per week was 5.17 glasses (\pm sd 4.48; median = 4), and did not differ significantly by province ($W = 6274$, p -value = 0.5964). In all the sample, higher intake of alcoholic beverages was associated with higher positive EA score but also with higher negative EA score, and with all the CC factors (p -value < 0.05). Part of these findings are contradictory to the literature reporting that negatives EA, unlike positives EA, would be associated with lower alcohol consumption in adolescents.

IMPULSIVITY AND ALCOHOL EXPECTANCIES: ASSESSMENT OF THE ACQUIRED PREPAREDNESS MODEL FOR ALCOHOL USE IN TEENAGERS

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Introduction: Alcohol is the psychoactive substance with the highest levels of consumption among Argentinian teenagers. It is a concern, because 13% and 25% of teenagers show heavy episodic drinking ([HED]; i.e., 4/5 standard alcohol drinks in one drinking session for women and men, respectively). Two variables related to alcohol consumption are impulsivity (a multidimensional concept that includes several behaviors, such as being unable to inhibit a response, act without planning, difficulty on estimating consequences on a particular behavior, among others) and alcohol expectancies (beliefs about positive and negative effects of alcohol use on behavior, mood and emotions). The Acquired Preparedness Model (APM) integrates both variables by stating that people with higher levels of disinhibition are prone to learn the positive reinforcements of alcohol consumption, leading to higher levels of alcohol use. There are no studies that have examined the APM in Argentinian adolescents using a multidimensional model of impulsivity. **Aim:** To examine the mediational role of alcohol expectancies in the association between impulsivity (using a multidimensional model of impulsivity, the UPPS-P) and frequency of HED in teenagers from Buenos Aires (Argentina). **Methodology:** A sample of 427 high-school students (58% women, aged 13-18 years old [$M = 15.72 + 1.48$]) from Buenos Aires (Argentina) took part of the study. Participants reported frequency of engaging in HED and measures to assess trait-like impulsivity (UPPSP) and alcohol expectancies. **Results:** HED is highly prevalent (i.e., close to half of teenagers) among this sample. Data showed adequate fit to the APM model (CFI = .980; $p = .0318$; RMSEA = .067 [IC 90 0.018, 0.121]). Specifically, results confirmed the mediational role of alcohol expectancies in the relationship between impulsivity and HED.