

MEETING ABSTRACT

Open Access

Do research assessments make college students more reactive to alcohol events?

Molly Magill^{1*}, Christopher Kahler², Peter Monti³, Nancy Barnett⁴

From International Network on Brief Interventions for Alcohol Problems (INEBRIA) Meeting 2011 Boston, MA, USA. 21-23 September 2011

Events that precipitate entry into a clinical trial and research procedures may result in short-term gains often seen in control groups in brief motivational intervention (BMI) trials. Such processes may be particularly important among young adults who become engaged in BMI research due to negative alcohol-related events. This study examines effects of alcohol-related events and post-event assessments on changes in college student readiness to change, frequency of alcohol use, and alcohol-related consequences. Students were participants in a longitudinal study of drinking behavior. Participants reporting negative alcohol events were randomized to a post-event assessment (n = 296) or a no-assessment control (n = 196). Those in the post-event assessment condition were interviewed after their event, and participants in both conditions were interviewed three months after their event. Results showed higher readiness to change alcohol use among participants who received a postevent assessment. Across groups, there were significant increases in heavy drinking days prior to the event, and significant reductions post-event, but no post-event differences by assessment group. Moderation analyses showed more post-event reduction in drinking days among assessment group participants with high precollege alcohol severity. Conversely, participants in the control group with high event aversiveness showed greater reduction in heavy drinking days than those assigned to the assessment group. Findings suggest that college student heavy drinking is reactive to alcohol events, but there were no apparent synergistic effects between an alcohol event and a post-event assessment. Assessment reactivity among students who have experienced an event may depend on alcohol severity and event aversiveness, highlighting the importance of considering

possible interactions among extratherapeutic factors in college populations involved in BMI research.

Author details

¹Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Brown University, Providence, RI, USA. ²Department of Behavior and Social Sciences, Brown University, Providence, RI, USA. ³Department of Community Health, Brown University, Providence, RI, USA. ⁴Behavioral and Social Sciences Program in Public Health, Brown University, Providence, RI, USA.

Published: 9 October 2012

doi:10.1186/1940-0640-7-S1-A26

Cite this article as: Magill et al.: Do research assessments make college students more reactive to alcohol events? Addiction Science & Clinical Practice 2012 7(Suppl 1):A26.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at www.biomedcentral.com/submit



¹Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies, Brown University, Providence, RI, USA

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

