Alcohol consumption in standard drinks per day - self report

Identifying and Definitional Attributes

Data Dictionary:	NHDD		
Knowledgebase ID:	000648	Version number:	1
Metadata type:	DATA ELEMENT		
Registration Authority:	NHIMG	Admin status:	SUPERSEDED
		Effective date:	01-MAR-05

Definition: A person's self-reported usual number of alcohol- containing standard drinks on a day when they consume alcohol.

Context:

Relational and Representational Attributes

Datatype: Numeric

Representational form: QUANTITATIVE VALUE

Representation layout: NN

Minimum Size: 2

Maximum Size: 2

Data Domain:
99   Consumption not reported
NOVAL   Count of consumption in Standard drinks per day

Guide For Use: This estimation is based on the person's description of the type (spirits, beer, wine, other) and number of standard drinks, as defined by the National Health & Medical Research Council, consumed per day. One standard drinks contains 10 grams alcohol.

The following gives the NH&MRC examples of a standard drink:
Light beer (2.7%):
- 1 can or stubbie = 0.8 a standard drink
Medium light beer (3.5%):
- 1 can or stubbie = 1 standard drink
Regular Beer - (4.9% alcohol):
-1 can = 1.5 standard drinks

-1 jug = 4 standard drinks
-1 slab (cans or stubbies) = about 36 standard drinks
Wine (9.5% - 13% alcohol):
-750-ml bottle = about 7 to 8 standard drinks
-4-litre cask = about 30 to 40 standard drinks
Spirits:
-1 nip = 1 standard drink
-Pre-mixed spirits (around 5% alcohol) = 1.5 standard drinks

When calculating consumption in standard drinks per day, the total should be reported with part drinks recorded to the next whole standard drink (eg. 2.4 = 3).

Collection Methods: The World Health Organisation's 2000 International Guide for Monitoring Alcohol Consumption and Related Harm document suggests that in assessing alcohol consumption patterns a 'Graduated Quantity Frequency' method is preferred. This method requires that questions about the quantity and frequency of alcohol consumption should be asked to help determine short-term and long-term health consequences. The CATI-TRG has not yet ratified a set of standard questions that addresses alcohol consumption.

Related metadata: is used in conjunction with Service contact date version 1
relates to the data element concept Alcohol consumption - concept version 1
is used in conjunction with Alcohol consumption frequency- self report version 1
is used in conjunction with Behaviour-related risk factor intervention version 1
is used in conjunction with Behaviour-related risk factor intervention - purpose version 1

Administrative Attributes

Source Document: The Australian Alcohol Guidelines: Health Risk and Benefits endorsed by the National Health and Medical Research Council in October 2001.

Source Organisation: CV-Data Working Group

Comments: DSS - Cardiovascular disease (clinical):
These data are used to help determine the overall health profile of an individual. Certain patterns of alcohol consumption can be associated with a range of social and health problems. These problems include:
-social problems such as domestic violence, unsafe sex
- financial and relationship problems
-physical conditions such as high blood pressure, gastrointestinal

problems, pancreatitis
-an increased risk of physical injury.

Alcohol can also be a contributor to acute health problems.

Evidence from prospective studies indicates that heavy alcohol consumption is associated with increased mortality and morbidity from coronary heart disease and stroke (Hanna et al 1992). However, there is some evidence to suggest that alcohol appears to provide some protection against heart disease (both illness and death) for both men and women from middle age onwards. Most if not all of this benefit is achieved with 1-2 standard drinks per day for men and less than 1 standard drink for women (the National Health and Medical Research Council's Australian Alcohol Guidelines, October 2001).

Data Element Links

Information Model Entities linked to this Data Element

NHIM   Lifestyle characteristic

Data Agreements which include this Data Element

DSS - Cardiovascular disease (clinical)   From 01-Jan-03 to