





Alcohol, gender and inequities

COPOLAD, 19 June 2018

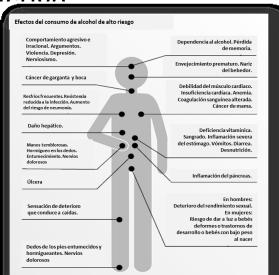
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NMH
PAHO/WHO
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EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL

- Intoxicating effects
- Toxic effect
- Immunosuppressive effects
- Teratogenic effects

Enhancing, addiativa

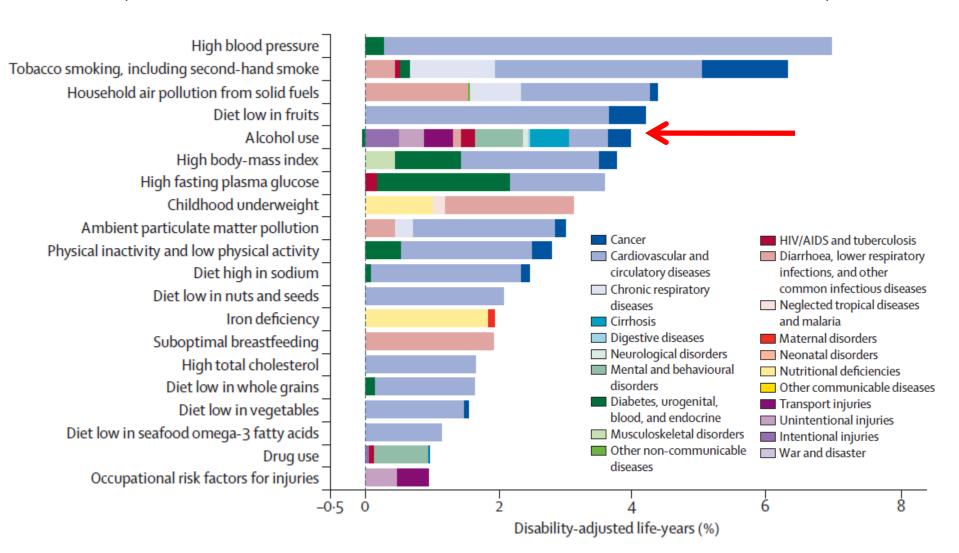
effects



- Injury, suicide
- Violence
- Liver diseases
- Cancer (even breast)
- HIV/TB
- Hypertension
- Alcoholic Fetal Syndrome
- Neurological/Mental Diseases
- Dependence

Alcohol: A pervasive and complicated risk factor

(from the 2012 Global Burden of Disease Risk estimates for 2010--Lim et al., 2012)



Study on global burden of disease attributed to risk factors in people aged 15 to 49 years

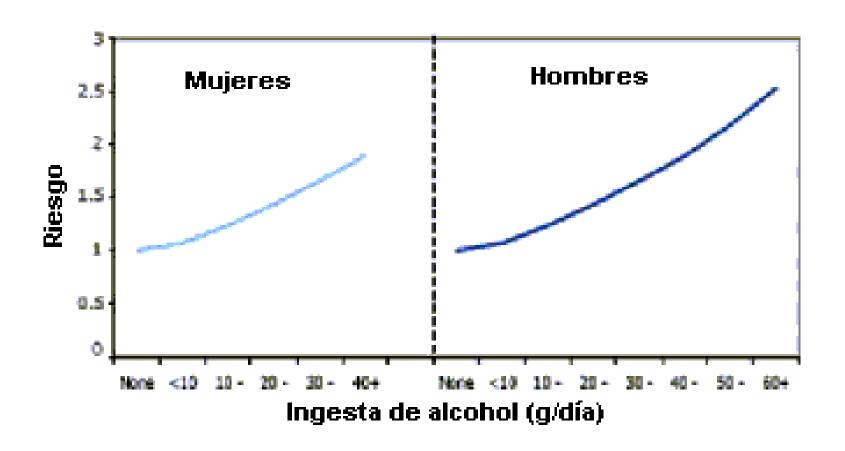
(Source: IHME, 2015)

	AFRO	EMRO	EURO	AMRO	SEARO	WPRO	GLOBAL
<u>Alcohol</u>	2	17	1	1	1	1	1
Unprotected sex	1	19	17	7	13	20	2
High blood pressure	5	2	4	4	2	2	3
High body mass index	8	1	2	2	5	3	4
High glicemic level	9	3	6	3	3	4	5
Tobacco	12	4	3	6	4	5	6
Use of illicit drugs	6	5	5	5	19	6	7
High total cholesterol	24	6	7	8	7	14	8
Diet low in fruits/vegetables	17	7	11	13	8	7	9
Polution in the house by use of							
fossils fuels	11	14	32	26	6	12	10

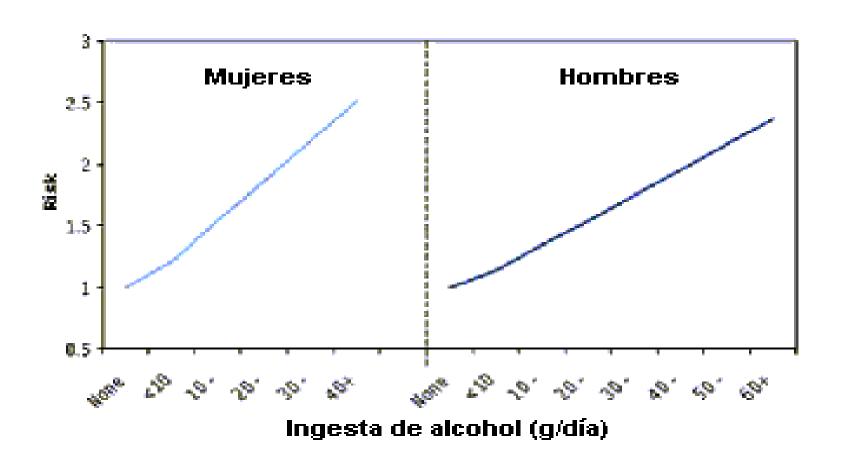




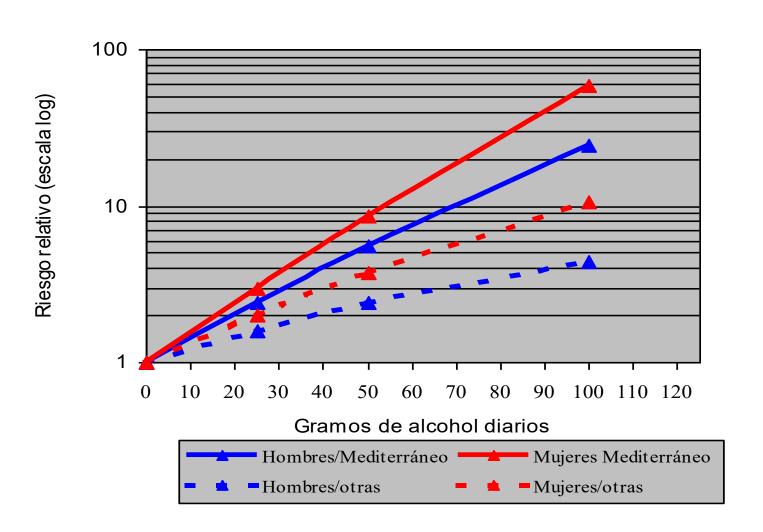
Alcohol and hypertension



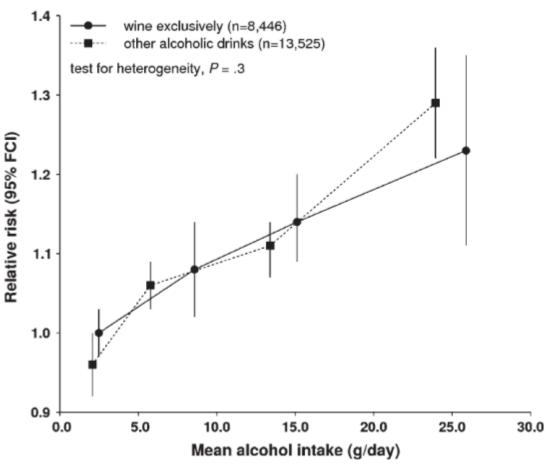
Alcohol and suicide



Alcohol and liver cirrhosis



Alcohol and breast cancer in women





Fonte: Allen et al, 2009

WHO determines that alcohol causes cancer?

- IARC
- Ethanol is considered type I carcinogenic
- Has dose-dependent linear effect
- Without protection effect
- Causal factor for digestive tract cancers and breast cancer

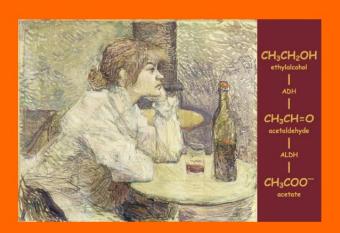
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR RESEARCH ON CANCER



IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans

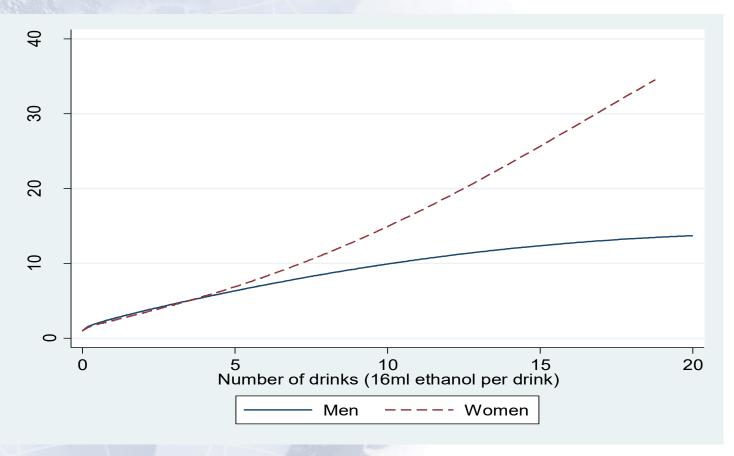
VOLUME 96

Alcohol Consumption and Ethyl Carbamate



LYON, FRANCE 2010

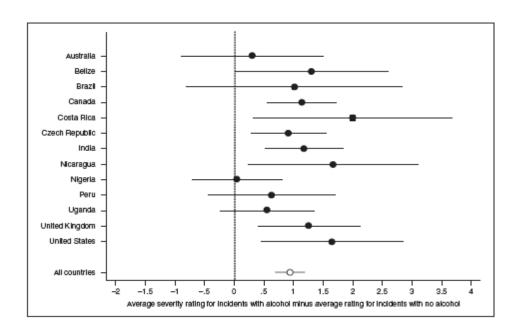
Dose-response relation for risk of injury by gender



Cherpitel, C.J., Ye, Y., Bond, J., Borges, G., Monteiro M. Relative risk of injury from acute alcohol consumption: modeling the dose-response relationship in emergency department data form 18 countries, *Addiction*, 110:279-288, 2015

Alcohol and intimate violence

Causal Link



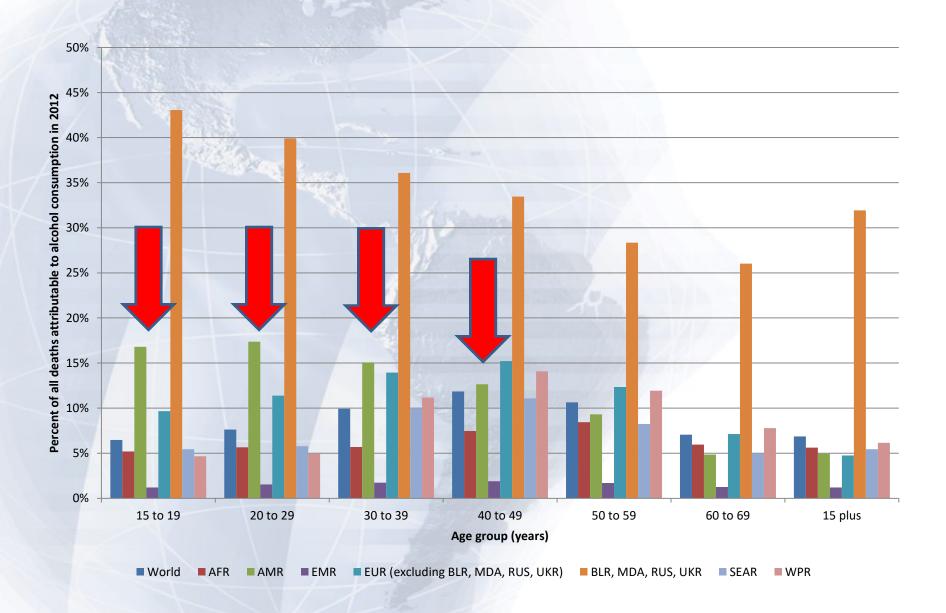
Strong

Role of alcohol controversial among feminist groups and other

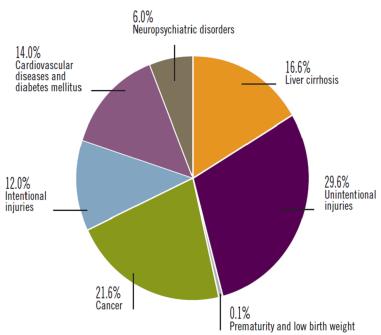
Alcohol is not necessary or enough for violence but WHEN PRESENT INCREASES FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY

Excessive consumption in particular is a contributing factor to intimate violence

Deaths attributable to alcohol, 2012



Strong link with NCD



Global distribution of all alcohol-attributable deaths by disease or injury, 2004

		Causative Risk Factors					
		Tobacco use	Unhealt hy diet	Physical inactivit y	Harmful use of alcohol		
Non-Co	Heart Disease and Stroke	√	√	✓	√		
Non-Communicative di	Diabetes	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	Cancer	✓	✓	✓	✓		
diseases	Chronic Lung disease	✓					

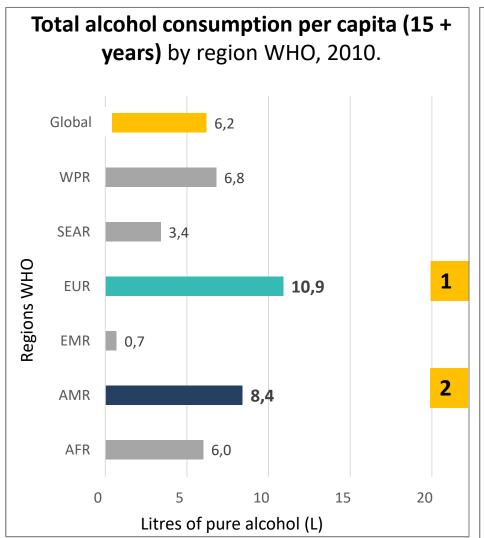
Prevalence and care gap for mental disorders

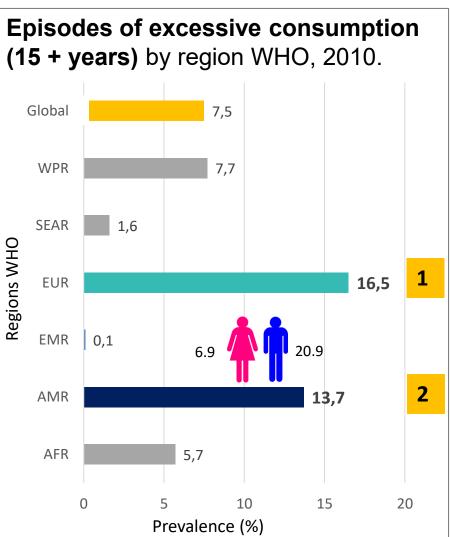
	Americas		Latin America	
MNS disorders	Lifetime	Treatment	Lifetime	Treatment
WING disorders	Prevalence	Gap	Prevalence	Gap
Non-affective psychosis	3	57.8	2	65.7
Major depression	14.5	54.8	12.5	62.6
Dysthymia	1.8	54.1	1.2	64.9
Mania disorder	3.3	61.1	2.3	71
Generalized anxiety	4	66.9	2.4	73.3
Panic disorder	3	50.1	1.4	49.4
Agoraphobia	1.9	65.3	2.5	72.5
Post-traumatic stress disorder	4.6	57.8	2.5	65.4
Social phobia	8.3	60.9	4.8	63.9
Obsessive-compulsive	2.7	58.7	5.9	58.2
Alcohol abuse/dependence	12.4	80	11.7	84.3
Drug abuse/dependence	5.4	60.9	3.1	50

The harm is not only in health!

	Individual	Family	Work	Society
Health harm	Morbidity and mortality by diseases caused or worsened or associated with alcohol	Trauma; stress in the family; FASD; domestic violence	Trauma	Acute or long hospitalizations for health problems
Social harm	Decrease of cognitive capabilities (blackouts, hours of intoxication); less social role loss of friends; stigma	Problems with the parental, partner, caregiver role	Problems with colleagues, others have to compensate for the low productivity	Social costs, vandalism
Econo- mic harm	Dependent on the society/ social security; loss of employment; absenteeism; homelessness	Financial problems due to health or social problems or impact on the finance in the family	Absenteeism and other loss of productivity (less performance, short-or long-term disability; replacement in case of death or disability permanent	Loss of productivity; costs with health; costs with the legal sector (police, courts, jail)

Alcohol consumption in people 15 years and over

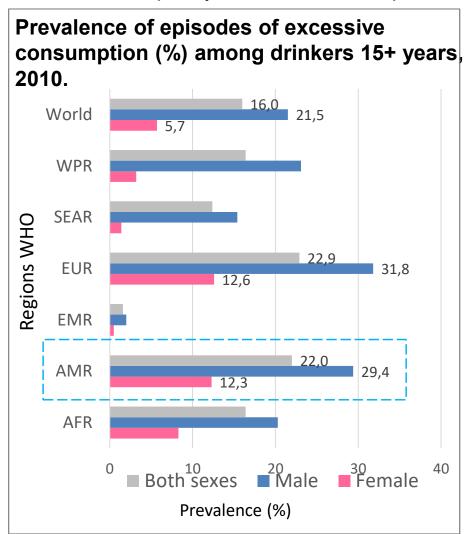




Source: WHO, 2014. Global status report on alcohol and health 2014.

Alcohol consumption among consumers (15 years and over)





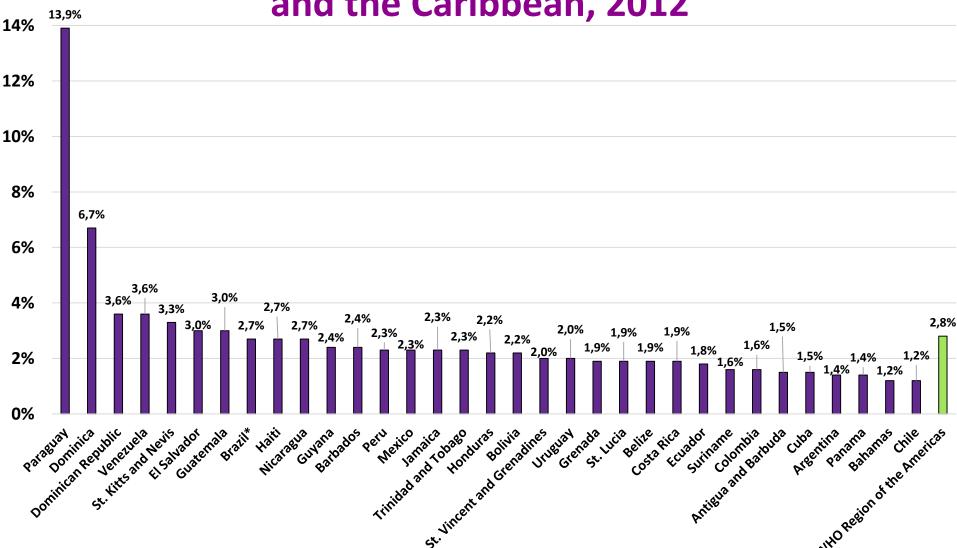
Source: WHO, 2014. Global status report on alcohol and health 2014.

Prevalence of use disorders by sex



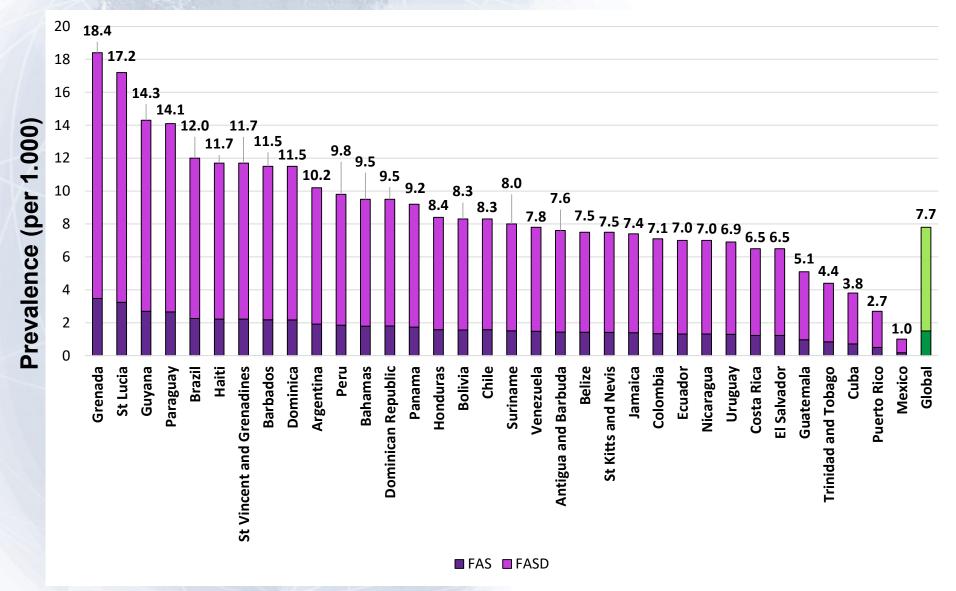
Source: WHO. Global status report on alcohol and health 2014.

Prevalence of excessive episodic drinking during pregnancy, in the general population, Latin America and the Caribbean, 2012

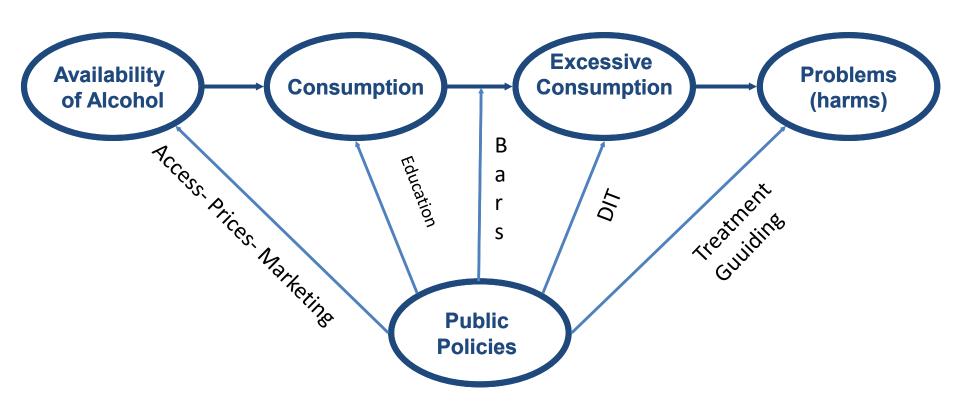


^{*}Estimate of binge drinking during pregnancy based on a meta-analysis of the current literature

Prevalence of FAS and FASD in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2012



What to do to prevent and treat?







More cost-effective measures for low-and middleincome countries

Harmful use of alcohol

(> 50m DALYs; 4.5% global burden)

Restriction of access to alcohol

Prohibiting or regulating marketing

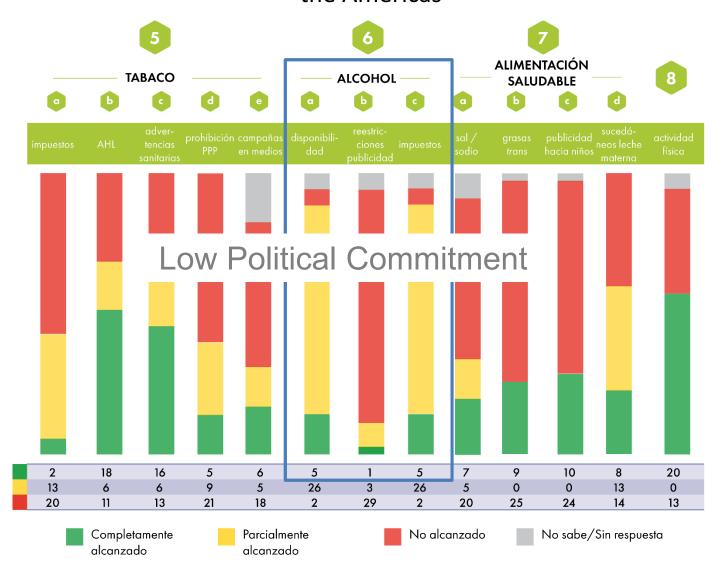
Increasing taxes

Combined
effect:
5-10 m
DALYs
avoided
(10-20% of
the impact
of alcohol)

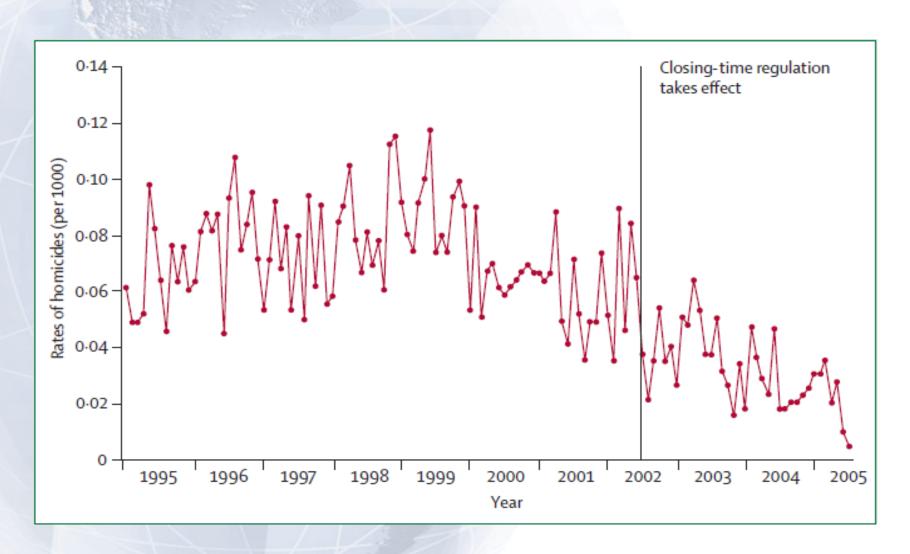




3rd UN high-level meeting – Indicators of progress of risk factors for NCD – Region of the Americas



Limiting of opening times: effects on homicides in Diadema, Brazil (1995-2005)



When alcohol selling points

increase...





So do the problems:

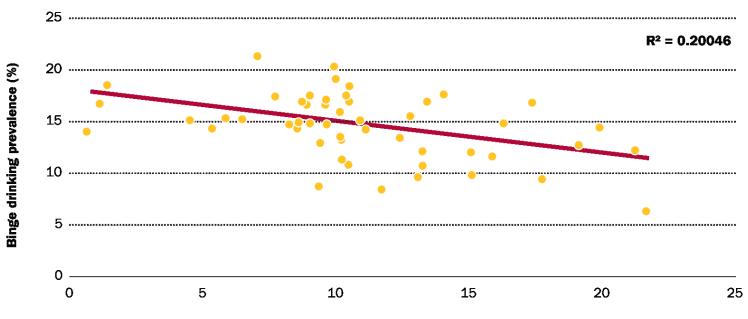
- Violence/Crime¹
- Sexually transmitted infections²
- Noise³
- Injuries⁴
- Property damage⁵



Sources: 1. Speer et al. 1998; 2. Scribner et al. 1998; 3. Livingston et al. 2007; 4. Holder et al. 2000; 5. Donnelly et al. 2006.

Increasing taxes works!

FIGURE 29. Relationship between levied beer taxes and the prevalence (%) of binge drinking, by state, United States of America, 2010.



Beer combined tax per drink (in US\$ cents)

Note: Each yellow dot represents a different U.S. state.

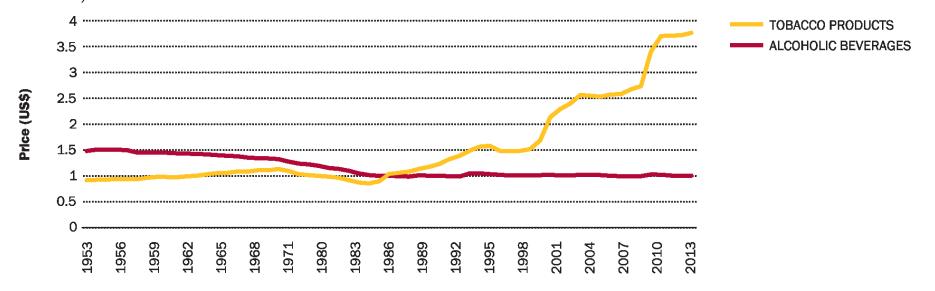
Source: Xuan Z, Chaloupka FJ, Blanchette J, Nguyen T, Heeren T, Nelson TF, Naimi TS (2014). The Relationship between Alcohol Taxes and Binge Drinking: Evaluating New Tax Measures Incorporating Multiple Tax and Beverage Types. Addiction. doi: 10.1111/add.12818.





But drinks are still very cheap

FIGURE 30. Prices of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products relative to the consumer price index, United States of America, 1953–2010.



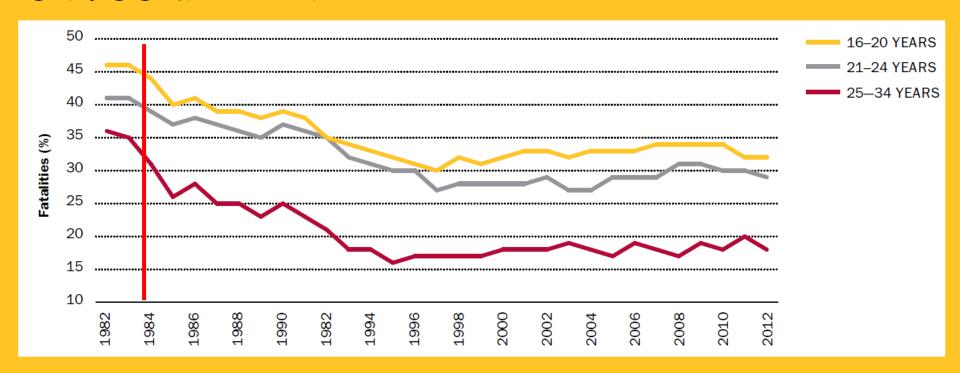
Source: Chaloupka F (2014). Alcoholic Beverage and Tobacco Product Prices, Relative to CPI, United States, 1953-2013. Consumer Price Indexes (CPI) from U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Washington, DC.





Increasing the minimum age for consumption works!

FIGURE B2. Percent of automobile-related fatalities among drivers with a blood alcohol content of 0.08 or higher, by age group, United States, 1982–2012.



Note: NHTSA estimates alcohol involvement when alcohol test results are unknown. For more information, see page 7 of this reposition. Value States, Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Traffic Safety Facts, 2012, page 10.000 page

^{*} National Minimum drinking Age Act was signed into law in 1984

Effective interventions – road safety

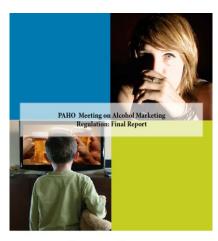
- Establish laws on the limits of BrAC
- Establish minimum alcoholrelated age laws
- Specify penalties
- Specify compliance mechanisms



Driving laws under the effects of alcohol should be based on the of breath alcohol concentration (BrAC) of no more than:

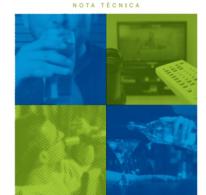
 $0.05 \, \text{g/dl}$

REGULATING PROPAGANDA, SPONSORSHIP AND PROMOTION OF ALCOHOL



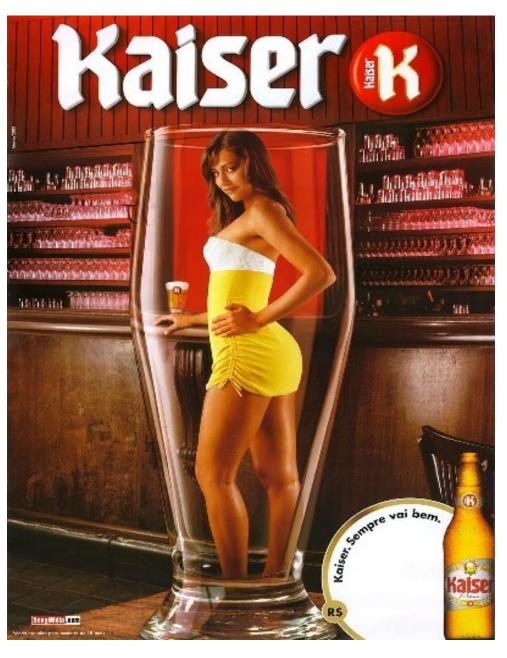






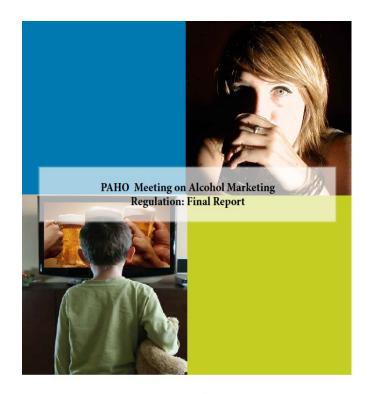
Antecedentes acerca de la reglamentación y el seguimiento de la comercialización de las bebidas alcohólicas para la protección de la salud pública





Summary of evidence

- Youth are more exposed than adults
- Exposure associated to early and excessive use
- Self-regulation codes are ineffective
- Brand advertisements increase the effect of marketing on consumption
- Marketing increases the purchase and consumption of alcohol

















Antioxidant beer





ADVERTENCIA: EL ABUSO DE LA BEBIDA PERJUDIÇA LA SALUD. I.H.A.D.F.A.

Https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=1015 2337064444847&set=pb.73491349846.-2207520000.1404935249.&type=3&src=https%3A %2F%2Fscontent-a.xx.fbcdn.net%2Fhphotos-xfa1%2Fv%2Ft1.0-9%2F10247457_10152337064444847_21897064 01456207093_ N. jpg% 3FOH% 3Dc3b2f71cce0f500e34c613bead85f352% 26oe% 3D5446BEC8 & size = 900% 2C675



ADVERTENCIA: EL ABUSO DE LA BEBIDA PERJUDICA LA SALUD. I.H.A.D.F.A.

https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=10152337050749847&set=pb .73491349846.-

2207520000.1404935270.&type=3&src=https%3A%2F%2Fscontent-a.xx.fbcdn.net%2Fhphotos-xfa1%2Ft1.0-

9%2F10154434_10152337050749847_642684781573071833_n.jpg&size= 900%2C675

Examples of violation of all self-regulation codes



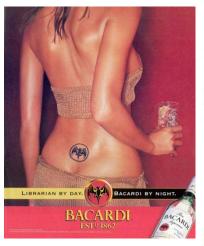


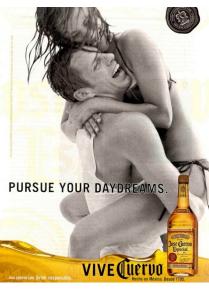












Images sourced from Google images

ALCOHOL, breast cancer and advertising









Materials from AlcoholJustice.org

The Diversity of supply Open Bar = Single Price to drink all night Promotion of intoxication







Drinks with more alcohol in one only container:

"Binge in a can"

















CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Non-alcoholic drinks

Stella Artois Buy a lady a drink





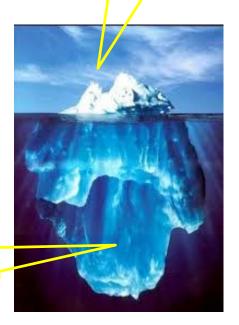




Health response

- Risks/Harm vs. Dependence
- Early detection in primary care with brief interventions
- Community and primary care system-based treatment
- Social services and support systems for recovery

Interventions Brief Treatment In the Dependence



Services and Health in Women

Greater stigma in primary and pre-natal care Greater stigma in the population Less availability of services for women and services that favour treatment and recovery There is no public education about the risks of the use of alcohol during pregnancy Few services early detection of cases and support to children with disabilities and their families

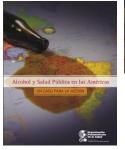
Conclusions

- Women are more vulnerable to the effects of alcohol (biological, economic and social), when compared to same consumption by men
- The inequity of gender is associated to the harms of alcohol in the society
- Alcohol aggravates violence against women, when the perpetrator uses it and is violent
- Its consumption during pregnancy is unnoticed by health professionals and like this they do not benefit from the information, support and treatment necessary to protect their fetus
- Propaganda exploits the inequities and keeps the stereotypes of machismo and abuse in the woman while at the same time using the concept of equity to sell more alcohol to women
- They have less access to treatment and support services when they are dependent
- They suffer isolation in the family and community when dependent

Information for political action

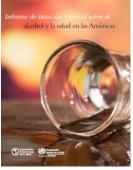
- Monitoring alcohol use.
- Alcohol in primary health care.
- Alcohol, health and development.
- Alcohol in developing countries.
- Prevention of alcohol-related injuries.
- Alcohol and public health policy
- Alcohol and partner violence.
- Regulation in alcohol marketing.



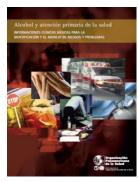


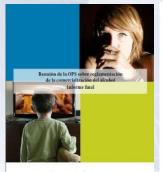






















Virtual Tools PAHO/WHO

Self-Learning free courses, open to all

- Policy of Alcohol and Health Public
- AUDIT IB
- ASSIST IB
- Drugs policy and health public
- Advocacy for public policies on alcohol
- Alcohol during pregnancy

http://www.campusvirtualsp.org/?q=en











Regional networks

PANNAPH (Pan American Alcohol and Public Health Network)

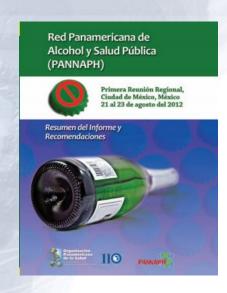
- 2 on-site meetings (2012, 2014).
- Web page and mailing list server (Listserv) with 210 Members: PAHO focal points, MOH, NGOs, collaborating centers and some researchers. About 900 messages were sent since 2012.
- The global survey on Alcohol and Health (2011, 2014, 2015, 2016).

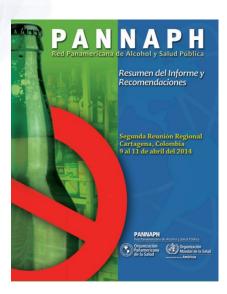
INEBRIA LATINA

- About 215 Members, Web page, newsletter and Listserv Webinars.
- Meetings in Ribeirão Preto (2008); New York 2017, Chile 27-28 September 2018.

Support from other networks

- The Healthy Caribbean Coalition
- The Latin NCD Coalition
- The CARMEN Network
- GAPA





WHO E-Portal

- https://www.saberdealcohol.org.mx/
 Spanish
- https://www.informalcool.org.br/ Portuguese
- https://www.alcoholwebindia.in/ English







Thanks a lot! monteirm@paho.org

