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| **Domain:** | Substance-specific Intermediate Phenotypes |
| **Measure:** | Acute Subjective Responses to Substances - Retrospective |
| **Definition:** | Instruments used separately to assess acute subjective response to substances in the past. |
| **Purpose:** | The purpose of this measure is to assess acute subjective response to substances (namely, tobacco and alcohol) in the past. Although individual researchers have designed and used their own measures to assess effects of other drugs (e.g., opiates, methamphetamine, and cocaine), at the time the measures were selected for inclusion in the Toolkit, this Working Group was unable to identify a retrospective measure for other drugs that was well-established and broadly applicable. |
| **Essential PhenX Measures:** | Current AgeAlcohol - Lifetime UseGenderTobacco - Smoking Status |
| **Related PhenX Measures:** | Alcohol - 30-Day Quantity and FrequencyAlcohol - Age of First UseAlcohol - Lifetime Abuse and DependenceAlcohol - Maximum Drinks in 24 HoursTobacco - 30-Day Quantity and FrequencyTobacco - Age of Initiation of UseTobacco - Nicotine Dependence |
| **Collections:** | Substance-specific Intermediate Phenotypes |
| **Keywords:** | Acute Subjective Response to Drugs, Adjective Checklist, Alcoholism, Buzz, Dizziness, Early Response, Level of Response, Nausea, Pass Out, Prediction, Relaxation, Rush, SAA, Self-Rating of the Effects of Alcohol, Smoking, SRE, Stumbling, Tolerance, Substance-specific Intermediate Phenotypes |

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| **Protocol Release Date:** | February 24, 2012 |
| **PhenX Protocol Name:** | Acute Subjective Responses to Substances - Retrospective - Alcohol |
| **Protocol Name from Source:** | The Expert Review Panel has not reviewed this measure yet. |
| **Description:** | The Self-Rating of the Effects of Alcohol (SRE) is a self-administered questionnaire that asks the respondent to think back about their drinking (approximately his/her first five times of drinking) and to list the number of standard drinks (10–12 g of ethanol) required to experience the effects of alcohol, which include feelings of intoxication, slurred speech, feeling unsteady or developing a stumbling gait, and unwanted falling asleep. Respondents are instructed to list only the alcohol effects they actually experienced during their earliest drinking time frame. |
| **Specific Instructions:** | These questions are only asked if a respondent had affirmatively answered one of the alcohol category questions in the "Alcohol - Lifetime Use" measure.The Substance Abuse and Addiction Working Group acknowledges that the following questions may gather sensitive information relating to the use of substances and/or illegal conduct. If the information is released, it might be damaging to an individual's employability, lead to social stigmatization, or lead to other consequences.Most researchers assure confidentiality as part of their informed consent process, as required by their institutional review boards. Further assurance of confidentiality may be obtained by applying to the National Institutes of Health (NIH) for a Certificate of Confidentiality, which helps researchers protect the privacy of human research participants. The procedures for the Certificate of Confidentiality can be found at the Grants Policy website of NIH: http://grants1.nih.gov/grants/policy/coc/index.htm. |
| **Protocol:** | PLEASE TELL US ABOUT YOUR **ACTUAL** EXPERIENCE DRINKING ALCOHOL. PLEASE ANSWER EACH QUESTION AS ACCURATELY AS POSSIBLE. GIVE ONLY ONE ANSWER FOR EACH QUESTION. PLEASE DO NOT GIVE RANGES (I.E., DON'T LIST 4–6 DRINKS; WRITE 5).TO FILL OUT THIS FORM:One drink of alcohol = 12 oz. beer, 4 oz. glass of wine, or a single shot of hard alcohol alone or in a mixed drink.If a question does not apply to you, write N/A in the space provided and move on to the questions that relate to you.Only answer questions for experiences you actually had in that specific time period, not what might have happened.1. BEGIN WITH COLUMN A: How many drinks did it ACTUALLY take "for you to begin to feel any different" the first 5 times (or so) you ever had a full drink of alcohol? DO NOT count sips taken as a child. PLACE YOUR ANSWER IN COLUMN A, JUST TO THE RIGHT OF QUESTION 1.2. How many drinks did it ACTUALLY take "for you to feel a bit dizzy or to begin to slur your speech" the first 5 times you ever drank? PLACE YOUR ANSWER IN COLUMN A, NEXT TO QUESTION 2. Write N/A if you never had this experience the first 5 times.3. NOW, COMPLETE COLUMN A FOR QUESTIONS 3 AND 4, FILLING IN THE NUMBER OF DRINKS IT **ACTUALLY** TOOK FOR YOU TO FEEL THE EFFECT LISTED ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE TABLE. Use N/A when you did not have the experiences.4. NEXT, FILL IN THE SAME INFORMATION FOR COLUMN B: How many drinks did it ACTUALLY take to feel the effects listed on the left for your most recent period of drinking at least once a month for 3 consecutive months?5. FINALLY, FILL IN COLUMN C: How many drinks did it **ACTUALLY** take to feel the effects listed on the left during your period of heaviest drinking?

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| **Effect of drinking alcohol** (answer only those which apply to your ACTUAL drinking experiences) | A | B | C |
| First 5 times you ever drank | Recent 3 months drinking once a month | Period of heaviest drinking |
| 1. How many drinks did it take for you to begin to feel different? (where you could feel an effect) |  |  |  |
| 2. How many drinks did it take for you to feel a bit dizzy or to begin to slur your speech? |  |  |  |
| 3. How many drinks did it take you to begin stumbling, or walking in an uncoordinated manner? |  |  |  |
| 4. How many drinks did it take you to pass out, or fall asleep when you did not want to? |  |  |  |

**Scoring Procedures and Interpretation** In order to generate the most simple, single score that reflects an overview of the SRE values, an overall score is created by dividing the sum of the number of drinks recorded in the 12 possible cells of the SRE by the number of cells endorsed. Alternatively, an Early Drinking SRE score may also be generated using a similar formula but based only on the first five times of drinking. Higher scores suggest lower subjective response to alcohol given that it took more drinks to feel specific effects. A measure of acquired tolerance can be computed by subtracting the score on the "first 5" portion of the SRE from the score on the most recent 3-month period of drinking. |
| **Selection Rationale:** | The Self-Rating of the Effects of Alcohol (SRE) was selected because it is a low-burden questionnaire that has been widely used and validated. |
| **Source:** | Schuckit, M. A., Smith, T. L., & Tipp, J. E. (1997). The Self-Rating of the Effects of Alcohol (SRE) form as a retrospective measure of the risk for alcoholism. *Addiction, 92*(8), 979–988.Schuckit, M. A., Smith, T. L., Trim, R., Fukukura, T., & Allen, R. (2009). The overlap in predicting alcohol outcome for two measures of the level of response to alcohol. *Alcoholism, 33*(3), 563–569. |
| **Life Stage:** | AdultAdolescentSenior |
| **Language of source:** | English |
| **Participant:** | Adolescents and adults aged 13 years and older |
| **Personnel and Training Required:** | None |
| **Equipment Needs:** | None |
| **Standards:** |

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| **Standard** | **Name** | **ID** | **Source** |
| Common Data Element (CDE) | Alcohol Self Rating Effect (SRE) Assessment Score | 3332455 | [CDE Browser](https://cdebrowser.nci.nih.gov/CDEBrowser/search?elementDetails=9&FirstTimer=0&PageId=ElementDetailsGroup&publicId=3332455&version=1.0) |

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| **General references:** | Ehlers, C. L., Garcia-Andrade, C., Wall, T. L., Cloutier, D., & Phillips, E. (1999). Electroencephalographic responses to alcohol challenge in Native American Mission Indians. *Biological Psychiatry*, *45*(6), 776–787.Morean, M. E., & Corbin, W. R. (2008). Subjective alcohol effects and drinking behavior: The relative influence of early response and acquired tolerance. *Addictive Behaviors, 33*(10)*,* 1306–1313.Schuckit, M. A., Smith, T. L., Anderson, K. G., & Brown, S. A. (2004). Testing the level of response to alcohol: Social information processing model of alcoholism risk&mdash;A 20-year prospective study. *Alcoholism, Clinical and Experimental* *Research, 28*(12), 1881–1889.Schuckit, M. A., Smith, T. L., Beltran, I., Waylen, A., Horwood, J., Davis, J. M.; ALSPAC Study Team. (2005). Performance of a self-report measure of the level of response to alcohol in 12- to 13-year-old adolescents. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 66*(4), 452–458.Schuckit, M. A., Smith, T. L., Waylen, A., Horwood, J., Danko, G. P., Hibbeln, J. R., Davis, J. M., & Pierson, J. (2006). An evaluation of the performance of the Self-Rating of the Effects of Alcohol Questionnaire in 12- and 35-year-old subjects. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol,* *67*(6), 841–850.Schuckit, M. A., Tipp, J. E., Smith, T. L., Wiesbeck, G. A., & Kalmijn, J. (1997). The relationship between self-rating of the effects of alcohol and alcohol challenge results in ninety-eight young men. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 58*(4), 397–404.Wall, T. L., Johnson, M. L., Horn, S. M., Carr, L. G., Smith, T. L., & Schuckit, M. A. (1999). Evaluation of the Self-Rating of the Effects of Alcohol form in Asian Americans with aldehyde dehydrogenase polymorphisms. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol,* *60*(6), 784–789. |
| **Mode of Administration:** | Self-administered questionnaire |
| **Derived Variables:** | None |
| **Requirements:** |

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| **Requirement Category** | **Required** |
| Major equipment | No |
| Specialized training | No |
| Specialized requirements for biospecimen collection | No |
| Average time of greater than 15 minutes in an unaffected individual | No |

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| **Process and Review:** | The Expert Review Panel has not reviewed this measure yet. |