

Acknowledgments This study was supported by a grant for a Special Research Project in 1996 and a Public Health Special Research Project in 2000 and 2004 from the Ministry of Health and Welfare Health Science Research Fund in Japan. The sponsors of this study had no role in study design, data collection, data analysis, data interpretation, or writing of the paper. We are grateful to Mr. Michita Nagatsuka, Ms. Sanae Numaguchi, Ms. Kyoko Kawamoto for assembling, inputting, and management of the data, and to Dr. Guy Harris for English editing of the manuscript.

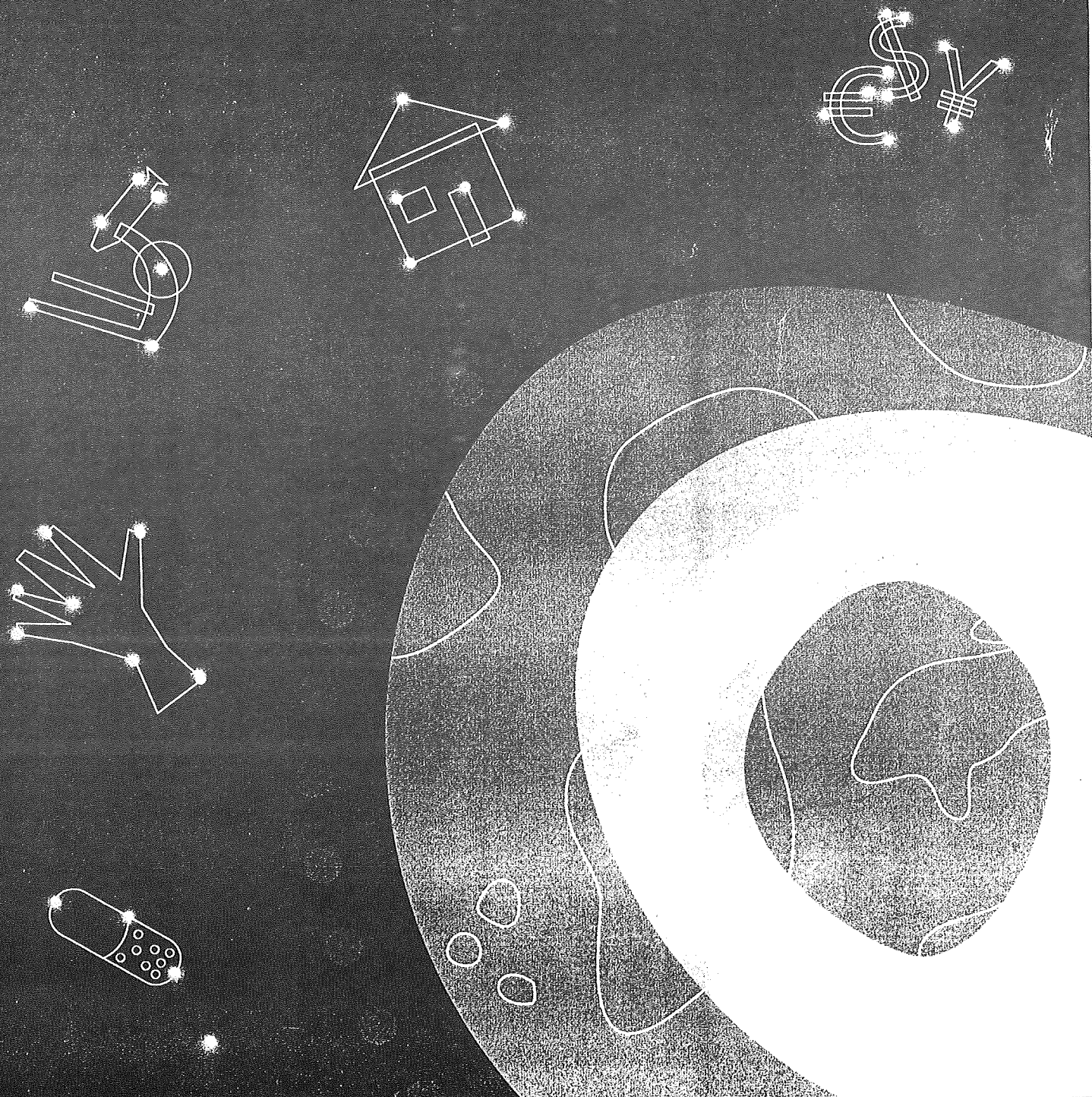
References

- Warren CW, Jones NR, Asma S. The Global Tobacco Surveillance System (GYTS) collaborative group. Patterns of global tobacco use in young people and implications for future chronic disease burden in adults. *Lancet*. 2006;367:749–53.
- National Committee on Smoking and Health. Report on Smoking and Health (in Japanese). Tokyo, Hokendojin-sha, 2002.
- Osaki Y, Minowa M, Suzuki K et al. Adolescent smoking behavior in Japan, 1996. *Jpn J Alcohol Drug Dependence*. 2003;38:483–91.
- Osaki Y, Suzuki K, Wada K et al. Nationwide survey on adolescent smoking behavior in Japan, year 2000 (in Japanese). *Kosei no Shihyo*. 2004;51:24–32.
- Osaki Y, Tanihata T, Ohida T et al. Adolescent smoking behaviour and cigarette brand preference in Japan. *Tobacco Control*. 2006;15:172–80.
- von Bothmer MIK, Mattsson B, Fridlund B. Influences on adolescent smoking behavior: siblings' smoking and norms in the social environment do matter. *Health Soc Care Commun*. 2002;10:213–20.
- Bricker JB, Peterson AV, Leroux BG et al. Prospective prediction of children's smoking transitions: role of parents' and older siblings' smoking. *Addiction*. 2005;100:128–36.
- Osaki Y, Minowa M, Mei J. A comparison of correlates of cigarette smoking behavior between Jiangxi province, China and Japanese high school students. *J Epidemiol*. 1999;9:254–60.
- Soteriades ES, DiFranza JR. Parent's socioeconomic status, adolescents' disposable income, and adolescents' smoking status in Massachusetts. *Am J Public Health*. 2003;93:1155–60.
- Sowden A, Arblaster L, Stead L. Community interventions for preventing smoking in young people. *The Cochrane Database Systemic Rev* 2003, Issue 1. Art. No.:CD001291. doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD001291.
- Thomas R. School-based programmes for preventing smoking. *The Cochrane Database Systemic Rev* 2002, Issue 2. Art. No.:CD001293. doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD001293.
- Cochran WG (ed). Single-stage cluster sampling: clusters of unequal sizes. In: *Sampling techniques* (3rd edn). New York: Wiley; 1977. p. 249–73.
- Office on Smoking, Health, and Division of Adolescent and School Health. Cigarette use among high school students—United States, 1991–2003. *MMWR*. 2004;53:499–502.
- National Centre for Social Research. Drug use, smoking and drinking among young people in England in 2005. NHS Health and Social Care Information Centre, Public Health Statistics. London, England, National Health Services, 2006.
- White V, Hayman J. Smoking behaviours of Australian secondary students in 2002. National Drug Strategy Monograph Series No. 54. Canberra, Australia, Department of Australian Government, 2003.
- Health Canada. The national strategy: moving forward? The 2005 progress report on tobacco control. Ottawa, Canada, The Tobacco Control Liaison Committee, 2005.
- Hublet A, De Bacquer D, Valimaa R et al. Smoking trends among adolescents from 1990 to 2002 in ten European countries and Canada. *BMC Public Health*. 2006;6:280.
- Hibell B, Andersson B, Bjarnason T, et al. The ESPAD (European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs) Report. Stockholm, Sweden, The Swedish Council for Information of Alcohol and Other Drugs, 2004.
- Farkas AJ, Gilpin EA, White MM et al. Association between household and workplace smoking restrictions and adolescent smoking. *JAMA*. 2000;284:717–22.
- Alexander C, Piazza M, Mekos D et al. Peers, schools, and adolescent cigarette smoking. *J Adolesc Health*. 2001;29:22–30.
- Powell LM, Tauras JA, Ross H. The importance of peer effects, cigarette prices and tobacco control policies for youth smoking behavior. *J Health Econ*. 2005;24:950–8.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Youth tobacco surveillance United States, 2000. *CDC surveillance summaries*, November 2, 2001. *MMWR*. 2001;50(SS04):1–84.
- Moore L, Roberts C, Tudor-Smith C. School smoking policies and smoking prevalence among adolescents: multilevel analysis of cross-sectional data from Wales. *Tobacco Control*. 2001;10:117–23.
- Wold B, Currie C, Roberts C et al. National legislation on school smoking restrictions in eight European countries. *Health Promot Int*. 2004;19:482–8.
- Pierce JP, Choi WS, Gilpin EA et al. Tobacco industry promotion of cigarettes and adolescent smoking. *JAMA*. 1998;279:511–5.
- Pucci LG, Siegel M. Exposure to brand-specific cigarette advertising in magazines and its impact on youth smoking. *Prev Med*. 1999;29:313–20.
- MacFadyen L, Hastings G, MacKintosh AM. Cross sectional study of young people's awareness of and involvement with tobacco marketing. *Br Med J*. 2001;322:513–7.
- Charlesworth A, Glantz SA. Smoking in the movies increases adolescent smoking: a review. *Pediatrics*. 2005;116:1516–28.

Public Health Without Borders



AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION 136TH ANNUAL MEETING AND EXPOSITION
OCTOBER 25-29, 2008 SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA



3366.0 SDCC, Halls ABC
Interaction Between Alcohol, Tobacco, and Mental Health

- Board 1 Tobacco dependence among clients in residential substance abuse programs: Meeting the NYS mandate—**Janetta Astone-Twerell, PhD, Keith Morgen, PhD, Ted HERNITCHE, LCSW, Audrey Watson, BA**
- Board 2 Smoking-attributable health care expenditures among persons with diabetes mellitus—**Bishwa B. Adhikari, PhD, Jennifer W. Kahende, PhD**
- Board 3 Examining the proximal relationship between drinking and smoking behaviors utilizing data collected from a late-night field study—**Mark B. Reed, PhD, Cameron McCabe, BA, James E. Lange, PhD, John D. Clapp, PhD**
- Board 4 Cigarette Price Sensitivity of Smokers with Comorbid Alcohol, Drug, or Mental Disorders—**Michael K. Ong, MD PhD, Qiong Zhou, MS, Hai-Yen Sung, PhD, Theodore E. Keeler, PhD**
- Board 5 Telephone counseling with cognitive therapy for depression: Seven-month follow-up of effects on smokers with and without indicators of depression—**Vance Rabiun, PhD, Pamela Villars, MEd, LPC, K. Joanne Pike, MA, LPC, Dawn Wiatrek, PhD, Alfred McAlister, PhD**
- Board 6 Performance partnership as a model to develop cessation strategies for people with diabetes who smoke—**Tami A. MacAller, MPH, Catherine Saucedo, BA**
- Board 7 Trends in association between alcohol use and cigarette smoking in Japanese adolescents: Results from periodical nationwide cross-sectional surveys—**Yoneatsu Osaki, MD, PhD, Takeo Tanihata, MD, PhD, Takashi Ohida, MD, PhD, Hideyuki Kanda, MD, PhD, Yoshitaka Kaneita, MD, PhD, Masumi Minowa, MD, PhD, Kenji Suzuki, MD, PhD, Kenji Hayashi, MD, PhD, Takuji Kishimoto, MD, PhD**
- Board 8 Relationship between alcohol consumption and smoking initiation among college student smokers—**Mark B. Reed, PhD, Cameron McCabe, BA, James E. Lange, PhD, John D. Clapp, PhD, Audrey Shillington, PhD**
- Board 9 An Overview of Light Cigarette Lawsuits in the United States—**Edward L. Sweda, JD**
- Board 10 Influence of tobacco control policies on smokers with poor mental health—**Edgar P. Simard, MPH, Mary Hrywna, MPH, Cristine D. Delnevo, PhD, MPH**

Organized by: Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs
Endorsed by: Mental Health

3367.0 SDCC, Halls ABC
New Developments in Smoke Free Living Spaces and Outdoor Venues

- Board 1 Exposure to secondhand smoke in Wisconsin homes: Trends and strategies for reduction—**David Ahrens, MS**

- Board 2 Smokefree Living for a Healthy Family: Partnering for prevention with early childhood programs—**Sarah Alice Ross-Viles, MPH, Paul Zemann, BA, Michael Leon-Guerrero**
- Board 3 Household Smoking Policies among Cambodians in Long Beach, California—**Robert Friis, PhD, Mohammed Forouzes, PhD, MPH, Claire Garrido-Ortega, MPH, Kimthai Kuoch, MPA, Alan Safer, PhD, Kirsten Trefflich, MPA, Paula Griego, BS**
- Board 4 Head Start Families: Getting Involved in Steps Towards Smokefree Homes—**Jennifer K. Ibrahim, PhD MPH MA, David Zanis, PhD**
- Board 5 Policy adoption for a tobacco-free family entertainment venue: No smoking at the zoo—**Vickie D. Krenz, PhD, MSPH, Susan Pearman, MPA, Eric Krenz, PhD**
- Board 6 Patron support for tobacco-free policies at Wild Waters Adventures Park—**Vickie D. Krenz, PhD, MSPH, Susan Pearman, MPA, Eric Krenz, PhD**
- Board 7 Compliance with the county ordinance prohibiting smoking within 20 feet of public building entrances in Kings County, California—**Vickie D. Krenz, PhD, MSPH, Oralia Vallejo, Eric Krenz, PhD**
- Board 8 Implementing Outdoor Smoke Free Laws Case Study—**Elizabeth Emerson, MA, Bob Curry, MA**
- Board 9 Evaluation of a smokefree policy in subsidized multi-unit housing complexes in the tri-county area of Portland, Oregon—**Barbara Pizacani, PhD, Stacey Schubert, MPH, David Dowler, PhD, Kristen Rohde, MS, Linda Drach, MPH, Michael J. Stark, PhD**
- Board 10 Implementing Smoke-Free Fair Policy—**Elizabeth Emerson, MA, Bob Curry, MA**

Organized by: Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs

3368.0 SDCC, Halls ABC
New Issues in Tobacco Control with Special Population Groups

- Board 1 Adolescents conquering tobacco: An adolescent tobacco education and cessation program—**Rebecca Henry, BS, Jenna Behm, MS**
- Board 2 Factors related to nicotine craving in an African American population—**Jessica Miller Rath, PhD, MPH, CHES, Eva Sharma, BS, Katherine Sharp, PhD, MPH**
- Board 3 Teenagers Who Smoke are More Likely to Have Asthma—**Dmitry Krupitsky, MSPH, Christopher Matt, BS, Ann Pobutsky, PhD**
- Board 4 Tobacco use, behaviors and beliefs between two disparate groups from Fayette County, Kentucky—**Samara Jo Baker, Derek Holcomb, PhD**
- Board 5 Identity-based motivation and smoking among low income African American adults—**Tracy L. Finlayson, PhD, Shawna J. Lee, PhD, Daphna Oyserman, PhD**
- Board 6 Beyond public health borders: A multi-site examination of Tobacco-Related

- Message and Media (TeRMM) exposure to the underserved—**Sherry Flynt Wallington, PhD, Laura A. Beebe, PhD, Josephine Crisostoma, MPH, Allison Rose, MHS, Eliseo J. Perez-Stable, MD, Lourdes Baezconde Garbanati, PhD, MPH, Donna Vallone, PhD, MPH, K. Vish Viswanath, PhD**
- Board 7 Tobacco use in context: Newport brand preference among young adult urban African Americans—**Simona Kwon, DrPH, MPH, Norman Yancey, France Stillman, EdD, Lee Bone, MPH, RN, Katherine Clegg Smith, PhD, Emmanuel Price**
- Board 8 LGBT Tobacco Disparities: State-level successes, opportunities, and challenges—**Scout, PhD**
- Board 9 "Reaching 18-24 Year Old Men with Tobacco Programming through Job-Readiness Programs"—**Alison Tartaglia, MSPH, CHES, Lisa Ulmer, ScD, MSW, Cynthia Livingston, MS, George James, MFT, Adonis Banegas**
- Board 10 LGBT Cultural Competency Trainings: Who why and how—**Scout, PhD, Sarah Senseman, MPH**

Organized by: Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs

3369.0 SDCC, Halls ABC
Promoting Smoke Free Air from Beginning to End

- Board 1 Effect of smoke-free policies on sales turnover in Tasmanian bars—**Mohammad Siahpush, PhD, Anita Lal, MPH**
- Board 2 Using a community based public health survey to address restaurant tobacco policies—**Daniel J. Kruger, PhD, Lauren Shirey, MPH, Abby White, Ann Goldon, E. Hill DeLoney**
- Board 3 Show me the smokers: An observational study of smokers in bars and taverns—**Julie Gast, PhD, Corene Snow, MS**
- Board 4 Closing the gaps in smokefree protections—**Cynthia Hallett, MPH**
- Board 5 Smoke-free air laws and perceived norms about smoking in four Texas cities—**Susan E. Middlstadt, PhD, Jonathan T. Macy, MPH, Nathan Stansky, Rachel Gross, PhD, CHES, Jesse Gelwicks**
- Board 6 Smoke-free workplace regulation in West Virginia: Local air quality testing in Monongalia County—**Cindy Tworek, PhD, MPH, Valerie Frey-McClung, MEd, Leesa Prendergast, MS, CHES, Kimberly Horn, EdD, MSW**
- Board 7 Cheers! Breathing easier and smoking less: One year later—**Karen A. Paltsch, PhD, Patrick L. Remington, MD, MPH**
- Board 8 Effect of the smoking free workplace ban law in Puerto Rico on the quitline smoking cessation counseling program—**Elba Cecilia Diaz-Toro, DMD, William A. Calo-Perez, MPH, Heriberto A. Marin, PhD**
- Board 9 Motivating Bars to Go Smokefree in Advance of the Law—**Amy Columbus**

Organized by: Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs
Endorsed by: Public Health Education and Health Promotion

Trends in association between alcohol use and cigarette smoking in Japanese adolescents: Results from periodical nationwide cross-sectional surveys

Yoneatsu Osaki, Takuji Kishimoto (Tohori University, Japan), Takeo Tamahata, Kenji Hayashi (National Institute of Public Health), Takashi Ohida, Yoshitaka Kaneta (Nihon University), Hidetsuki Kanada (Fukushima Medical University), Masamitsu Minowa (Seitoku University), Kenji Suzuki (Suzuki Mental Clinic)
Objective: To assess trends in association between alcohol use and cigarette smoking among Japanese adolescents.

Methods: Nationwide cross-sectional surveys were conducted in 1996, 2000 and 2004. Survey schools were sampled randomly. Enrolled students were asked to fill up a self-reporting anonymous questionnaire on smoking behavior. Questionnaires were collected from 115,814 students in 1996, 106,297 in 2000, and 102,451 in 2004 through sampled junior and senior high schools throughout Japan. Current user was defined as those who had used at least once during the previous 30 days.

Results: Lifetime smoking rate, current smoking rate, and daily smoking rate increased with age. Lifetime smoking rate in 2000 among junior high school boys was decreased compared with that in 1996, whereas the prevalence of regular smoking (current smoking and daily smoking) was not. In 2004, lifetime, current, and daily smoking rates were decreased in both sexes and in every school grade (Table 1). The degree of decrease was greater in boys than in girls (Fig 1). Drinking prevalence in 2004 was decreased compared with that in 1996 and 2000 in both sexes and in all school grades. Current drinking rate (monthly drinker) among junior high school boys was 29.4% in 1996, 29.0% in 2000, and 20.5% in 2004, while that among senior high school boys was 49.7%, 48.7%, and 36.2%, respectively. Respective prevalence among junior and senior girls was 24.0%, 25.5%, and 20.0%, and 40.8%, 42.1%, and 34.1% (Fig 2).

When the prevalence of alcohol use by smoking status was analyzed, drinking prevalence of non-smokers has decreased survey by survey, whereas that of smokers has not decreased (Fig 3). Prevalence of alcohol use and cigarette smoking prevalence (lifetime, current, and daily) in 2004 was decreased in both sexes and in all school grades. Proportions of user of both, cigarette only, alcohol only, and abstinence were 12.7%, 4.5%, 25.5%, 57.3% in 1996, and 11.2%, 4.1%, 25.9%, 58.8% in 2000, and 7.0%, 2.4%, 22.5%, 68.1% in 2004 (Fig 4).

Prevalence of alcohol use among smoker has decreased survey by survey, whereas that among non smoker has not changed. When co-occurrence risk of smoking and alcohol use was analyzed using multiple logistic regression adjusted by gender and age, the odds ratio was 5.5 (95%CI, 5.3-5.7) in 1996, 5.4 (95%CI, 5.2-5.6) in 2000, and 7.8 (95%CI, 7.4-8.2) in 2004 (Fig 4). Co-user of cigarette and alcohol were more likely to have health compromised health-related behaviors, such as breakfast skipping, less communication with parents, sleeping disturbance.

Outline of nationwide survey in 1996, 2000 and 2004

Year survey	Number of schools	Sampled students (n)	Response rate (%)	Response rate (%)	Response rate (%)
Junior high school	11,274	122	80	65.6	42,798
Senior high school	5,501	109	73	67.0	73,016
2004 survey	2000 survey	1996 survey			
Junior high school	11,200	132	99	75.0	47,246
Senior high school	5,315	102	77	75.5	59,051

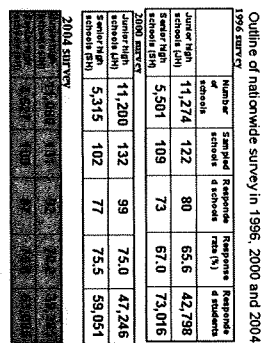


Fig 1. Trends in smoking prevalence of high school students

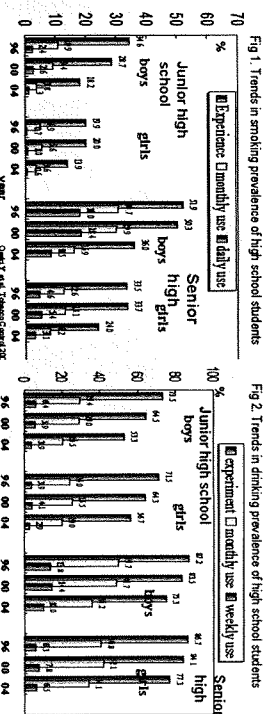


Fig 2. Trends in drinking prevalence of high school students

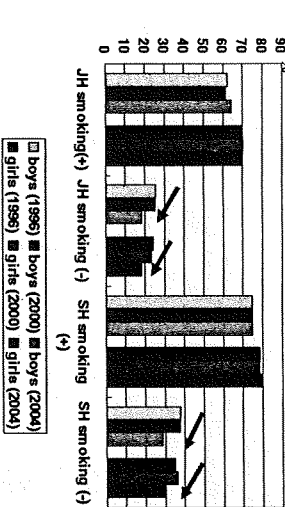


Table 1. Odds ratio of comorbidity (vs. smoking only) (n=9,614)

	Odds ratio	95% C.I.
Gender (male)	1.27	1.14 1.41
age (+) year)	1.23	1.19 1.28
tried drinking before 13 years old	1.52	1.37 1.70
drinking experience with peer before 13 years old	1.77	1.50 2.09
smoking experience before 13 years old	1.15	1.03 1.28
father's drinking	1.35	1.22 1.50
mother's drinking	1.51	1.37 1.66

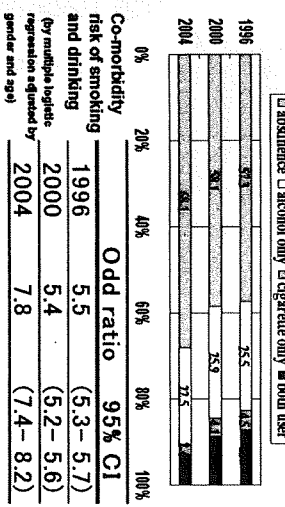


Table 2. Odds ratio of comorbidity (vs. drinking only) (n=30,239)

	Odds ratio	95% C.I.
Gender (male)	0.55	0.52 0.59
age (+) year)	1.37	1.34 1.40
tried drinking before 13 years old	0.80	0.75 0.86
drinking experience with peer before 13 years old	1.91	1.74 2.09
smoking experience before 13 years old	3.46	3.23 3.71
father's drinking	0.77	0.72 0.82
mother's drinking	0.81	0.76 0.86
father's smoking	1.56	1.47 1.65
mother's smoking	1.94	1.81 2.07

Co-user of cigarette and alcohol were more likely to experiment early drinking or smoking, and to have drinking parents or smoking parents comparing with single user (Table 1,2).

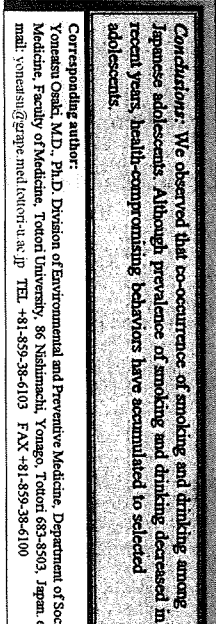
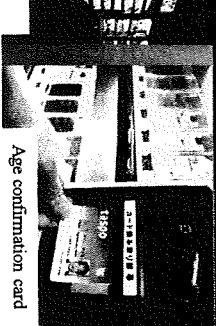
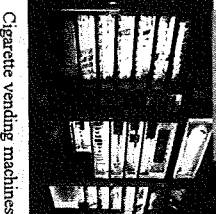
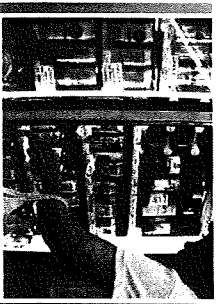
Conclusion: We observed that co-occurrence of smoking and drinking among Japanese adolescents. Although prevalence of smoking and drinking decreased in recent years, health-compromising behaviors have accumulated to selected adolescents.

Corresponding author:
 Yoneatsu Osaki, M.D., Ph.D. Division of Environmental and Preventive Medicine, Department of Social Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Tohoku University, 86 Nishimachi, Yoneago, Tohoku 983-8503, Japan. e-mail: yosaki@grape.med.tohoku-u.ac.jp TEL: +81-859-38-6103 FAX: +81-859-38-6100

alcopop



Convenience store selling alcohol beverages

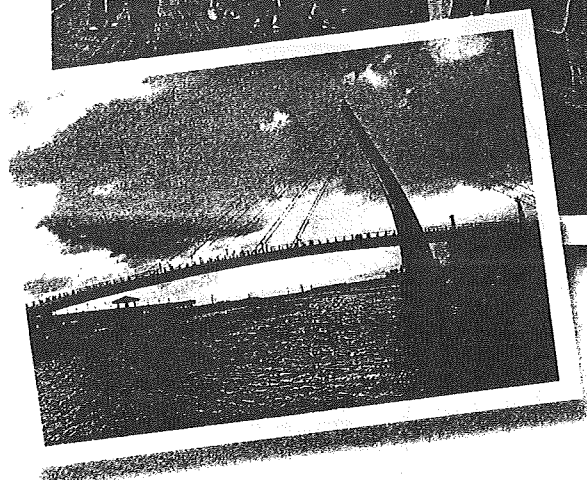
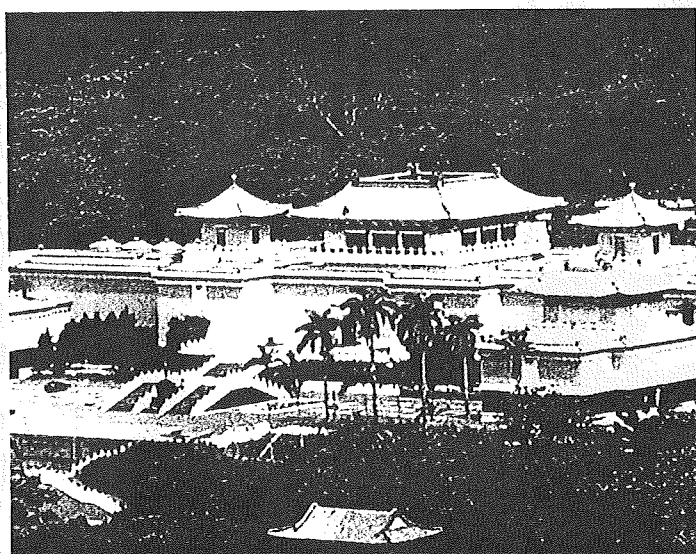




8th Asia Pacific Conference on Tobacco or Health

Smoke Free Asia - Implementation of FCTC

17 (Wed) ~ 20 (Sat)
October 2007



Venue | *Howard Plaza Hotel Taipei, Taiwan*
Host Organization | *John Tung Foundation*

Program

[FP03] Part1 Youth

Room 405, 4F

Moderators: Judith Mackay Hong Kong / Yu-Mei Yu Chao, Taiwan

11:25-11:30 SMOKING PREVENTION PROGRAM WITH PEER EDUCATION FOR THE ADOLESCENTS IN JAPAN

FP03-01 Masasko Shigeta¹, Atsuko Nakazawa¹, Miho Ueda¹, Kotaro Ozasa¹, Yoshiyuku Watanabe¹, Yoshitugu Tanaka¹, Yoshitugu Tanaka¹

¹Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine, Japan; ²Kyoto First Red Cross Hospital, Japan; ³Kyoto Association for Tobacco Control, Japan

11:30-11:35 EVALUATION OF A PEER LED SMOKING PREVENTION PROGRAM ON VIDEO FOR ROMANIAN YOUNG PEOPLE

FP03-02 Lucia Lotrean¹, Froukje Dijk², Carmen Ionut¹, Hein de Vries²

¹University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Romania; ²Maastricht University, Netherlands

11:35-11:40 ADOLESCENTS APPRAISALS OF PRO-AND ANTI-SMOKING MEDIA; THE ROLE OF PARENTAL ATTITUDES TOWARD SMOKING.

FP03-03 Judith McCool¹, Linda Cameron¹

¹School of Population Health, University of Auckland, New Zealand; ²Department of Psychology, University of Auckland, New Zealand

11:40-11:45 CORRELATES OF CIGARETTE SMOKING EXPERIENCES AMONG ABORIGINAL AND NON-ABORIGINAL ADOLESCENTS IN TAIPEI CITY

FP03-04 Eugene Yu-Chang Peng¹, Shu-Yu Lyu², Po-Tswen Yu³, Ching-Ying Yeh², Ruey-Yu Chen²

¹Taipei City Hospital, Taiwan; ²Taipei Medical University, Taiwan; ³Bureau of Health Promotion, Department of Health, Taiwan

11:45-11:50 ACADIANA COALITION OF TEENS AGAINST TOBACCO (ACTT) SMOKING PREVENTION - MAIN OUTCOMES

FP03-05 Carolyn C. Johnson¹, Larry S. Webber¹, Leann Myers¹, Neil Boris¹, Dixye Brewer¹

¹Tulane University School of Public Health, United States

11:50-12:00 Discussion

[FP03] Part2 Women

Room 405, 4F

Moderators: Judith Mackay Hong Kong / Yu-Mei Yu Chao, Taiwan

12:00-12:05 INTERNATIONAL ADVERTISING AND THE GENDER OF NATIONS: A CASE STUDY OF VIRGINIA SLIMS ADVERTISING IN THE UNITED STATES, JAPAN, AND KOREA

FP03-06 Timothy Dewhirst¹, Wonkyong Beth Lee², Geoffrey Fong³, Pamela Ling⁴

¹University of Saskatchewan, Canada; ²University of Waterloo, Canada; ³University of Waterloo, Canada; ⁴University of California, San Francisco, USA

12:05-12:10 LESS DEMAND FOR TOBACCO SMOKERS IN MARRIAGE MARKET- A STUDY FROM INDIA

FP03-07 Jayakumary Muttappilly Myalil¹, Jayadevan Sreedharan¹, Binoo Divakaran¹

¹Academy of Medical Sciences, India

12:10-12:15

FP03-08

MOBILE PHONE USE AND ADOLESCENT SMOKING BEHAVIOR IN JAPAN

Yoneatsu Osaki¹, Takeo Tanihata², Takashi Ohida³, Hideyuki Kanda⁴, Yoshitaka Kaneita³,
Masumi Minowa⁵, Kenji Suzuki⁶, Kenji Hayashi²

¹Tottori University, Japan; ²National Institute of Public Health, Japan; ³Nihon University, Japan;

⁴Fukushima Medical University, Japan; ⁵Seitoku University, Japan; ⁶Suzuki Mental Clinic, Japan

12:15-12:25

Discussion

MOBILE PHONE USE AND ADOLESCENT SMOKING BEHAVIOR IN JAPAN

Yoneatsu Osaki¹, Takeo Tanihata², Takashi Ohida³, Hideyuki Kanda⁴, Yoshitaka Kaneita³, Masumi Minowa⁵, Kenji Suzuki⁶, Kenji Hayashi²

¹Tottori University, Japan; ²National Institute of Public Health, Japan; ³Nihon University, Japan; ⁴Fukushima Medical University, Japan; ⁵Seitoku University, Japan; ⁶Suzuki Mental Clinic, Japan

Purpose: To assess reasons for decline in adolescent smoking prevalence in 2004, association between mobile phone use and smoking was analyzed.

Materials and Methods: A cross-sectional nationwide surveys were conducted in 2005. Schools responded to 2000 nationwide survey were asked to participate in 2005 survey. We analyzed an association between smoking or smoking cessation and mobile phone use among adolescents by using multiple logistic regression analysis. Among 99 junior and 77 senior high schools, 74 junior (74.7%) and 70 senior schools (90.9%) were responded to the survey and total of 80, 540 questionnaires were collected.

Results: Decline of smoking and drinking prevalence among students was confirmed again. The relative risks for current smoking associated with mobile phone expenses per month were 1.1 (95% CI: 0.9-1.3) for less than 2000 yen/month, 0.8 (95%CI: 0.8-1.0) for 2000-5000 yen/month, 2.3 (95% CI: 2.1-2.5) for 5000-10000 yen/month), and 7.9 (95% CI: 7.1-8.7) for more than 10000 yen/month.

Among smoking experimenters, the relative risks for smoking cessation associated with mobile phone expenses per month were 1.0 (95% CI: 0.7-1.3) for less than 2000 yen/month, 1.1 (95% CI: 1.0-1.3) for 2000-5000 yen/month, 0.8 (95% CI: 0.9-1.1) for 5000-10000 yen/month, and 0.8 (95% CI: 0.7-0.9) for more than 10000 yen/month).

Conclusions: We observed students paying much money for mobile phone were more likely to smoke, and they were not more likely to quit smoking. Therefore, it is unreasonable that the reason of decline was attributed to mobile phone expenses.

Keywords: adolescent, mobile phone, smoking cessation

第30回 日本アルコール関連問題学会 広島大会

プログラム

メインテーマ

Policy
「理念」 Practice
「実践」 Passion
「そして熱意」

日程 平成20年6月20日(金)～6月21日(土)

会場 ANAクラウンプラザホテル広島

〒730-0037 広島市中区中町7-20
TEL.082-241-1111 FAX.082-241-9123

主催 日本アルコール関連問題学会

主幹 日本アルコール関連問題学会・中国四国ブロック

後援 厚生労働省・広島県・広島市・広島市教育委員会
広島県社会福祉協議会・広島市社会福祉協議会・アルコール健康医学協会
日本精神科病院協会・日本精神科看護技術協会
広島県医師会・広島市医師会・広島県病院協会
広島県精神科病院協会・広島県精神神経科診療所協会
広島県看護協会・広島県看護連盟・日本精神科看護技術協会 広島県支部
日本精神保健福祉士協会・広島県社会福祉士会・広島県精神保健福祉協会
日本アルコール看護研究会・日本アルコール関連問題ソーシャルワーカー協会
アディクション問題を考える会
中国新聞社・広島テレビ・中国放送・広島ホームテレビ・テレビ新広島
ビール酒造組合

URL <http://www.arukan-30th.jp/>

※日本精神神経学会専門医の研修ポイント対象学会です。

※一部のプログラムが産業医の研修ポイント（生涯研修2ポイント）となります。

サテライト公開講座 ①

14:00 ~ 16:00

未成年者に対する喫煙・飲酒・薬物乱用防止教育の現状と課題

座長：藤田 実（医師／産業医科大学 産業生態科学研究所）

座長：原田 幸男（教員／医療法人せのがわ KONUMA記念東京薬物乱用予防センター 所長）

このたび本学会が広島市で開催されるにあたり、中国四国地区の各県・政令市の教育委員会を通して生徒指導・保健指導の先生方の参加を呼びかけてもらい、アルコール関連問題等の専門家から直接、「未成年者に対する喫煙・飲酒・薬物乱用防止教育の現状と課題」についての知見を広めていただく絶好の機会として、サテライト公開講座（入場無料）を企画しました。また、本学会会員はそれぞれ地域の小学校・中学校・高等学校において、「薬物乱用防止教室」の外部講師として依頼されることが多いので、役立つ企画と思われま

す。公開講座の構成は、①薬物乱用の疫学調査、②喫煙・飲酒・薬物乱用防止教育のあり方、③喫煙・飲酒・薬物乱用防止教育の実践、となっており、講師はいずれもこの領域の第一人者であることを申し添えます。

未成年者に対する喫煙・飲酒・薬物乱用防止教育の実践のため、是非この機会を利用していただくように、本学会会員はもとより、多くの教育関係者や一般人のご参加を期待しております。

- 薬物乱用の疫学調査 演者：尾崎 米厚（鳥取大学医学部 社会医学講座 環境予防医学分野 准教授）
- 喫煙・飲酒・薬物乱用防止教育のあり方 演者：勝野 眞吾（医師／兵庫教育大学 副学長）
- 喫煙・飲酒・薬物乱用防止教育の実践 演者：小林 賢二（青少年喫煙等健康問題研究会）

【略歴】尾崎 米厚（おさき よねあつ）

鳥取県出身 1961年生
現職 鳥取大学医学部社会医学講座環境予防医学分野 准教授
専門分野 疫学、公衆衛生学
学会活動 日本疫学会、日本公衆衛生学会、日本衛生学会、日本アルコール・薬物依存学会 日本学校保健学会、日本国際保健医療学会など
1986年鳥根医科大学を卒業後、博士課程に進み、修了後1990年より国立公衆衛生院（現国立保健医療科学院）疫学部に採用され、2000年より現職。
未成年者の喫煙および飲酒についての全国調査、環境要因調査などを実施。
わが国における中高生の喫煙および飲酒行動に関する全国調査を1996,2000,2004年度に実施。2007年度は青少年の喫煙防止につながるタバコの価格調査を実施中。2008年度には4度目の全国調査実施予定。

【略歴】勝野 眞吾（かつの しんご）

（現職）兵庫教育大学 理事・副学長
兵庫教育大学 教育・社会調査研究センター長
（略歴）
昭和48年3月 大阪大学大学院薬学研究科応用薬学専攻（博士課程）修了 薬学博士
昭和48年4月 岐阜県衛生研究所理化学部技術員
昭和50年4月 兵庫医科大学講師
昭和52年8月 兵庫医科大学助教授
平成元年4月 兵庫教育大学教授
平成16年4月 兵庫教育大学大学院学校教育学研究科 研究主幹・教授
平成16年12月 兵庫教育大学 理事・副学長
平成18年4月 兵庫教育大学 教育・社会調査研究センター長兼務

【略歴】小林 賢二（こばやし けんじ）

青少年喫煙等健康問題研究会 代表
1965年名城大学理工学部卒、同年より群馬県立高等学校に勤務。その間、文部科学省（当時文部省）・日本学校保健会・警察庁などの喫煙・飲酒・薬物乱用防止指導の委員を務めた。特に実験指導法を開発し実験を取り入れた指導の普及に努めた。
現在は高校教諭を退職し、青少年喫煙等健康問題研究会を設立し青少年健全育成活動を実施。群馬県人権教育委員・禁煙教育をすすめる会代表・高崎市悩みごと相談運営委員 著書「喫煙防止教育ハンドブック」学事出版ほか

（専門）疫学、健康教育学
（学会活動など）
中央教育審議会委員（スポーツ・青少年分科会）
中央教育審議会初等中等教育分科会教育課程部会
「健やかなからだを育む教育の在り方に関する専門部会」委員
文部科学省中央教育審議会スポーツ・青少年分科会学校・健康安全部会委員
日本学校保健会 「喫煙・飲酒・薬物乱用防止指導研究委員会」委員
日本学校保健学会理事
第50回日本学校保健学会会長（平成15年度）
日本疫学会評議員

薬物使用の疫学調査

鳥取大学医学部環境予防医学分野
○尾崎 米厚
日本大学医学部
大井田 隆・兼板 佳孝
福島県立医科大学
神田 秀幸
鈴木メンタルクリニック
鈴木 健二
聖徳大学
箕輪 眞澄
国立保健医療科学院
谷畑 健生・林 謙治

1. 未成年者の喫煙行動の実態

1996、2000、2004 年度に中高生の喫煙及び飲酒行動に関する全国調査を実施した。2004 年調査により男女、中高ともに喫煙率の劇的減少が認められた。月喫煙率（この 30 日に 1 日でも喫煙した者の割合）は、男子では中学 5.1%、高校 15.9%、女子ではそれぞれ 3.6%、8.2%であった。喫煙率の低下に寄与したと考えられる要因は、家族の喫煙率の低下（父、兄）、入手方法の制限（対面販売での入手の減少）、友達のいない生徒の増加（タバコを勧められるような人間関係の減少）、学校の敷地内禁煙などであった。一方で、中学男子、高校女子での母の喫煙率の増加、健康関連生活習慣の格差拡大（喫煙者の飲酒率は不変で非喫煙者の飲酒率が低下）等の問題も存在しており、今後の動向に注意が必要である。

2. 未成年者の飲酒行動の実態

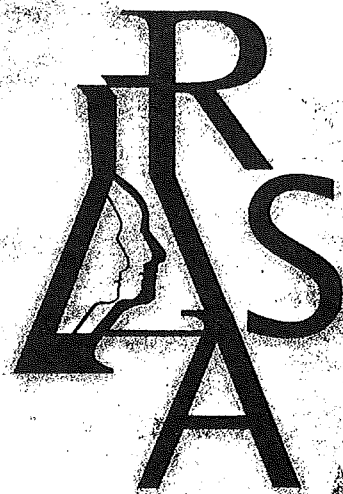
2004 年調査において飲酒率も喫煙率同様に減少した。減少に寄与したと考えられる要因には、父、兄の飲酒率の低下、酒の自動販売機の減少、対面販売の減少、飲酒経験年齢の上昇が考えられた。しかし、飲酒者の飲酒量、酒による失敗経験などは減少しておらず、今後も監視が必要である。中高生が良く飲む酒の種類は、短期間のうちに変化し、男女とも果物味の甘い酒や焼酎類が増えている。未成年者は広告や新製品等に敏感に反応している恐れがあり、広告などに規制が必要である。

3. 未成年者の薬物乱用の実態

中学生の有機溶剤乱用経験率は、男子 1.0%、女子 0.7%で、男子は 1998 年以降減少傾向にあり、女子は 2006 年にそれまでの増加傾向から転じて減少した。大麻や覚せい剤の経験率は、低いが横ばいである。有機溶剤乱用経験は、大麻、覚せい剤乱用と強い結びつきがあり、喫煙経験との関係も認められた。2004 年の高校生調査では、薬物乱用経験率（有機溶剤、覚せい剤、大麻、MDMA のいずれか）は、男子 1.9%、女子 1.2%であった。高校生でも薬物乱用は喫煙、飲酒と強く関連している。特に男子では喫煙がその後の問題飲酒、薬物乱用の入門薬 (Gateway drug) になっていることが示唆されている。これらを考慮した対策が重要であろう。



15th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
**INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR
BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH ON ALCOHOLISM**
JOINT SCIENTIFIC MEETING



WASHINGTON, D.C.

JUNE 28 - JULY 2, 2008

RSA / ISBRA 2008 DAILY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2

10:00am - 12noon

SYMPOSIUM

Farragut/LaFayette

METHYLATION REACTIONS IN ALCOHOL-MEDIATED ORGAN DAMAGE

Organizer/Chair: Kusum K. Kharbada, Liver Study Unit., VA Med. Ctr., Omaha, NE USA
Co-Chair: Cheng Ji, Keck School of Med., Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA USA

- 10:00 INTRODUCTION
Samir Zakhari, NIAAA/NIH, Div. of Metabolism and Health Effects, Bethesda, MD USA
- 10:10 PROTEOMIC CHARACTERIZATION OF BOTH ALTERED PROTEIN LEVELS AND ISOASPARATE CARBOXYL METHYLATION IN A MODEL OF ALCOHOLIC LIVER DISEASE
Wayne G. Carter, Neuroscience Group, Univ. of Nottingham, Nottingham, United Kingdom
- 10:35 METHYLATION OF HISTONE BY ETHANOL
Shivendra Shukla, Dept. of Medical Pharmacology & Physiology, Univ. of Missouri, Sch. of Med., Columbia, MO USA
- 11:00 METHYL REGULATION OF ETHANOL INDUCED STEATOSIS IN CBS DEFICIENT MOUSE
Farah Esfandiari, Dept. of Internal Med., Univ. of California, Davis, CA USA
- 11:25 ETHANOL INHIBITS METHIONINE ADENOSYLTRANSFERASE II (MAT II) EXPRESSION AND S-ADENOSYLMETHIONINE (SAM) BIOSYNTHESIS AND ENHANCES ACTIVATION-INDUCED, FAS-MEDIATED APOPTOTIC DEATH OF T LYMPHOCYTES: RELEVANCE TO ALCOHOL INDUCED IMMUNE SUPPRESSION
Shirish Barve, Dept. of Internal Medicine, Univ. of Louisville School of Med., Louisville, KY USA
- 11:50 DISCUSSANT
Cheng Ji, Keck School of Med., Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA USA

10:00am - 12noon

SYMPOSIUM

Renwick/Bulfinch

APPROACHES AND POLICIES THAT MAY REDUCE ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND RELATED HARM: EXPERIENCE FROM THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

Organizers/Chairs: Dongyul Oh, Dept. of Psychiatry, Myungji Hospital, Kwandong Univ., Seoul, Korea
and John B. Saunders, Alcohol and Drug Studies, Univ. of Sydney, Sydney, Australia

- 10:00 INTRODUCTION
John B. Saunders, Alcohol and Drug Studies, Univ. of Sydney, Sydney, Australia
- 10:10 ESTIMATION OF DRINKING-RELATED COST IN FIVE SITES IN CHINA
Wei Hao, Mental Health Inst., Central South Univ., Hunan, China
- 10:35 TRENDS IN ADOLESCENT ALCOHOL USE AND RELATED FACTORS IN JAPAN
Yoneatsu Osaki, Dept. of Social Med., Tottori Univ., Yonago, Tottori, Japan
- 11:00 CURRENT SITUATION OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, POLICY AND PUBLIC RESPONSE IN THAILAND
Sawitri Assanangkornchai, Dept. of Psychiatry, Prince of Songkla Univ., Songkhal, Thailand
- 11:25 BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH IN THE AISA PACIFIC REGION CAN INFORM THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF ALCOHOL-RELATED DISORDERS
Peter Dodd, School of Molecular and Microbial Sciences, Univ. of Queensland, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia
- 11:50 DISCUSSANT
Dongyul Oh, Dept. of Psychiatry, Myungji Hospital, Kwandong Univ., Seoul, Korea

12:15pm - 1:15pm

RSA RESEARCH PRIORITIES COMMITTEE MEETING - closed

Arlington

12:15pm - 1:15pm

RSA 2009 PROGRAM COMMITTEE MEETING - closed

Cabin John

12:15pm - 1:15pm

RSA EDUCATION COMMITTEE MEETING - closed

Roosevelt

ABSTRACTS OF ORAL PRESENTATIONS

Wednesday, July 2nd 10:00am - 12noon

of new clinical testing applicable to both diagnostic and prognostic settings as well as help in the development of new therapeutic strategies.

INTRODUCTION: SAMIR ZAKHARI (USA)

PROTEOMIC CHARACTERIZATION OF BOTH ALTERED PROTEIN LEVELS AND ISOASPARTATE CARBOXYL METHYLATION IN A MODEL OF ALCOHOLIC LIVER DISEASE - WAYNE G. CARTER (United Kingdom) - These investigators have previously shown that ethanol consumption impairs the repair of damaged protein via alterations in methylation reactions catalyzed by protein-isoaspartyl methyltransferase. They are currently involved in the proteomic characterization of the altered protein levels and damaged protein accumulation in their rat model of liver injury. Results indicate a number of specific protein level changes and isoaspartate accumulations arise after prolonged ethanol feeding, which could provide mechanistic insights into the clinical manifestations of sustained alcohol abuse.

METHYLATION OF HISTONE BY ETHANOL - SHIVENDRA SHUKLA (USA) - In recent studies involving liver, Dr. Shukla has reported that ethanol caused characteristic modifications in histone, particularly in histone H3. Ethanol increased both dimethyl and trimethyl Lys 4 H3 but decreased the methylation at Lys 9 H3. Interestingly, ethanol also elicits phosphorylation and acetylation of histone H3 in primary culture of hepatocytes within 24 hrs of the exposure. The role of histone modifications in ethanol-induced liver injury highlighting the possible interrelationship(s) among methylation, acetylation and phosphorylation will be discussed.

METHYL REGULATION OF ETHANOL INDUCED STEATOSIS IN CBS DEFICIENT MOUSE - FARAH ESFANDIARI (USA) - Studies from F. Esfandiari and colleagues at UC Davis focuses in exploring the relationship of ethanol induced aberrant methyl metabolism to the expressions of genes relevant to the pathogenesis of alcoholic steatohepatitis (ASH). They will discuss their studies in the ethanol fed micropig and their recent work in the cystathione beta synthase deficient mouse model that shows relationship between ethanol induction of reduced methylation potential and enhanced expression of ASH.

ETHANOL INHIBITS METHIONINE ADENOSYL-TRANSFERASE II (MAT II) EXPRESSION AND S-ADENOSYLMETHIONINE (SAM) BIOSYNTHESIS AND ENHANCES ACTIVATION-INDUCED, FAS-MEDIATED APOPTOTIC DEATH OF T LYMPHOCYTES: RELEVANCE TO ALCOHOL INDUCED IMMUNE SUPPRESSION - SHIRISH BARVE (USA) - An important aspect in alcohol abuse associated immune suppression is the loss of T helper CD4+ lymphocytes leading to an impairment of multiple immune functions. Dr. Barve will discuss the essential role of SAM, the key methylating enzyme, in attenuating Fas-mediated apoptotic signaling and maintaining CD4+ T cell survival. They will further discuss how ethanol-induced decrease in the transcription of MAT2A and biosynthesis of SAM causes impaired immune response.

DISCUSSION: CHENG JI (USA)

Wednesday, July 2nd 10:00am - 12noon

**APPROACHES AND POLICIES THAT MAY REDUCE ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND RELATED HARM: EXPERIENCE FROM THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION
CHAIRS: DONGYUL OH
AND JOHN B SAUNDERS**

Alcohol consumption and related harm in our region is very important, because this is the only region in the world excluding Russia, where per capita alcohol consumption is on the rise. This is especially true for China, where a steep increase in alcohol consumption has a great impact on health and social consequences, as well as on global disease burden considering its population. In Japan there has been a substantial decrease in alcohol consumption among adolescents. This phenomenon seems to be unusual and may be unique among developed countries. In Thailand the government has recently introduced tougher alcohol control policies. The impact of these on alcohol consumption and related harm in the country will be described. The final talk will describe a multi-country study to examine candidate alleles which are associated with dependence across a range of ethnicities, or associated with drug preference within and between ethnicities.

INTRODUCTION: JOHN B. SAUNDERS (Australia)

ESTIMATING SOCIAL COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH ALCOHOL USE IN FIVE SITES IN CHINA IN 2002- WEI HAO (China) - There is a long history of drinking in China, where a wide range of alcoholic beverages is consumed. It was conservatively estimated by WHO for 1990 that alcohol was responsible for 114,000 deaths in the country, 2,118 million years of life lost and 4,854 million "disability adjusted" years of life lost with 2.3% disease burden (WHO, 2002). The prevalence of alcohol dependence among adults is 3.8% (Hao, 2003), and 4.78% death of all traffic accidents in 2005 were caused by alcohol (Ministry of Public Security, 2005). However, alcohol-related harm has not been systematically studied and reviewed in China. This study is designed firstly to try to estimate the social costs associated with alcohol use in China context, the aim being to: 1) develop a structured framework for estimating social costs associated with alcohol use in China; and 2) estimate social costs associated with alcohol use in sampled cities in China in 2002.

TRENDS IN ADOLESCENT ALCOHOL USE AND RELATED FACTORS IN JAPAN - YONEATSU OSAKI (Japan) - We conducted periodic nationwide surveys on alcohol use among junior and senior high school students in Japan in 1996, 2000, and 2004. Self-reporting anonymous questionnaires were collected from 115,814 students in 1996, 106,297 in 2000, and 102,451 in 2004 through randomly sampled junior and senior high schools throughout Japan. Drinking prevalence in 2004 was decreased compared with that in 1996 and 2000 in both sexes and in all school grades. Analyses identified a decrease in drinking prevalence in students' families, especially by fathers and older brothers, and an increase in the proportion of students who had no friends. Japan is the only country in the world where alcohol can be purchased from vending machines. In 1996, approximately 186,000 alcohol vending machines were in operation throughout the country. Due to voluntary regulation by the alcohol beverage industry and retailers, this number had dropped to 59,000 in 2004, and this may have contributed to the decrease in drinking. In spite of relatively high liquor tax, the price of alcohol beverages is very cheap because

ABSTRACTS OF ORAL PRESENTATIONS

Wednesday, July 2nd 10:00am - 12noon	Wednesday, July 2nd 10:00am - 12noon
<p>of discount price by the fierce price competition. There are no restrictions on advertising of alcoholic beverages in Japan. Establishing and enforcing governmental policies for reducing alcohol consumption is a priority in Japan.</p> <p>CURRENT SITUATION OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, POLICY AND PUBLIC RESPONSES IN THAILAND - SAWITRI ASSANANGKORNCHAI - This presentation will review the current situation of alcohol consumption and related problems, and the policy and public responses in Thailand. Data from the latest national household survey on alcohol consumption in 2007 were analyzed. Among 46.5 million Thais aged 12-65 years, 13.2 million or 28.4% drank alcohol in the past 12 months of the survey. The proportion of current drinkers was 4-6 times higher in men than in women and highest among men aged 25-44 years. The prevalence of binge drinking in the past year was 27.8% in men and 14.5% in women. The prevalence of hazardous-harmful drinking classified by AUDIT scores >8 was 16.4% in men and 1.5% in women. In all, 22.3% of men and 4.6% of women reported having >1 drinking related problems in the past 12 months, e.g. relationship, work and law problems. Mortality rate from traffic accidents was 20-22 per 100,000 persons during 2000-2005 and over 50% of the deaths or injuries were alcohol related. The incidence was highest during public festivals. In response to this, intensive anti-alcohol campaigns have been conducted during these periods by both government and non-government agencies. Since 2003 the number of deaths from traffic accidents in these periods was decreased each year. The "Stop Drink for Buddhist Lent Period" Project was initiated in 2003 to invite Thais to stop drinking, the result of which was a substantial decrease in the number of</p>	<p>accidents during this 3-month period. As a developing country, Thailand is at the beginning of evidence-based work and there have to date been few studies on the effectiveness of alcohol policy and public responses.</p> <p>BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH IN THE ASIA PACIFIC REGION CAN INFORM THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF ALCOHOL-RELATED DISORDERS - PETER R DODD (Australia) - Resources unique to the Asia Pacific region can aid an understanding of the etiology and pathogenesis of drug dependence. Together with colleagues, we study subjects with a wide range of ethnicities from Hong Kong, China, Taiwan, Thailand, Sri Lanka, India, and Australia, to define demographic parameters, personality traits and genotype. We are studying how these are modulated by, and interact with, genotype to explore phenotype/genotype associations within and between ethnic groups. We aim to determine whether candidate alleles are associated with dependence across a range of ethnicities, or associated with drug preference within and between ethnicities, and explore correlations between the domains of personality traits, psychiatric comorbidity, and drug-use pattern to explore additional genetic associations with these domains. In a related study, we study the expression of mRNA transcripts and proteins derived from genes implicated in drug dependence, and to correlate these with the subject's genotype. We argue that differences between ethnic populations can be utilized to shed light on these complex issues.</p> <p>DISCUSSANT: DONGYUL OH (Korea)</p>

Supplement to
June 2008 vol 32 - no 6



ALCOHOLISM

CLINICAL & EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH

*Joint Scientific Meeting of the Research Society on Alcoholism and the
International Society for Biomedical Research on Alcoholism*

June 27– July 2, 2008—Washington, D.C.

RSA/ISBRA 2008 Program	1A
Summary of 2008 RSA/ISBRA Posters/Abstracts	9A
Abstracts—Posters.....	11A
Abstracts—Symposia.....	273A
Author Index	347A
TRSA Abstracts.....	367A

ACER

The Official Journal of the Research Society on
Alcoholism and the International Society for
Biomedical Research on Alcoholism

www.blackwell-synergy.com/loi/acer

WILEY-
BLACKWELL

www.blackwellpublishing.com/acer

Founded by National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, Inc

285

ETHANOL INHIBITS METHIONINE ADENOSYLTRANSFERASE II (MAT II) AND S-ADENOSYLMETHIONINE (SAM) BIOSYNTHESIS AND ENHANCES APOPTOTIC DEATH IN T LYMPHOCYTES

?? Swati-Joshi-Barve, Craig J. McClain and Shirish Barve
University of Louisville, ¹Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, ²Department of Internal Medicine, ³Louisville VA Medical Center, Louisville, KY, 40292

An important aspect in alcohol abuse associated immune suppression is the loss of T helper CD4+ lymphocytes leading to an impairment of multiple immune functions. Our work has shown that ethanol can sensitize CD4+ T lymphocytes to activation induced, caspase-3 dependent cell death (AICD). It has been demonstrated that formation of S-adenosylmethionine (SAME) catalyzed by Methionine adenosyltransferase II (MAT II) is essential for CD4+ T cell activation and proliferation. Since ethanol is known to affect SAME metabolism in hepatocytes, we investigated the effect of ethanol on MAT II activity/expression, SAME biosynthesis and cell survival in CD4+ T lymphocytes. We demonstrate for the first time that ethanol at a physiologically relevant concentration (25 mM) substantially decreased the enzymatic activity of MAT II in T lymphocytes. Ethanol was observed to decrease the transcription of MAT 2A, which encodes the catalytic subunit of MAT II and is vital for MAT II activity and SAME biosynthesis. Further, correspondent to its effect on MAT II, ethanol decreased intracellular SAME levels and led to a significant increase in FasL expression, apoptotic signaling and AICD. Notably, restoration of intracellular SAME levels by exogenous SAME supplementation considerably attenuated Fas-mediated apoptotic signaling and AICD in T lymphocytes. In conclusion, our data shows that MAT II and SAME are critical molecular components essential for CD4+ T cell survival which are affected by ethanol leading to enhanced AICD.

Factors or Policy Measures That May Cause the Changes in Alcohol Consumption and Related Harm: Experiences in the Asian-Pacific Region

ORGANIZERS/CHAIRS: Dongyul Oh and John B. Saunders

286-289

286

ESTIMATING SOCIAL COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH ALCOHOL USE IN FIVE SITES IN CHINA IN 2002

Zhenyu Zheng, Qingyue Meng and Wei Hao
Mental Health Inst., Second Xiangya Hosp., Central South University, Changsha/Hunan China

The need for estimates of the economic costs of substance abuse is almost self-evident. China has a long history of drinking and a widerange of alcoholic beverages is consumed. It was conservatively estimated by WHO for 1990 that in China alcohol was responsible for 114 000 deaths, 2.118 million years of life lost and 4.854 million "disability adjusted" years of life lost with 2.3% disease burden (WHO, 2002). Although alcohol using had caused 3.8% alcohol dependence among adults in China (Hao, 2003), and 4.78% death of all traffic accidents in 2005 (Ministry of Public Security, 2005), alcohol-related harm has not been systematically studied and reviewed in China. This study is designed firstly to try to estimate the social costs associated with alcohol use in China context. The aim of this study is to estimate social costs caused by alcohol use in 5 sites in China. The specific objectives include: 1) To develop a structured framework for estimating social costs associated with alcohol use in China; and 2) To estimate social costs associated with alcohol use in sampled cities in China in 2002.

287

TRENDS IN ADOLESCENT ALCOHOL USE AND RELATED FACTORS IN JAPAN

Y. Osaki, S. Higuchi, T. Tanihata, T. Ohida, Y. Kaneita, H. Kanda
Tottori University, Tottori 683-8503; Kurihama Alcoholism Center, Kanagawa 239-0841; Institute of Public Health, Saitama 351-0197; Nihon University, Tokyo 173-8610; Fukushima Medical University

We conducted periodical nationwide survey on alcohol use among junior and senior high school students in Japan in 1996, 2000, and 2004. Self-reporting anonymous questionnaires were collected from 115,814 students in 1996, 106,297 in 2000, and 102,451 in 2004 through randomly sampled high schools throughout Japan. Drinking prevalence in 2004 was decreased compared with that in 1996 and 2000 in both sexes and in all school grades. Current drinking rate (monthly drinker) among junior high school boys was 29.4% in 1996, 29.0% in 2000, and 20.5% in 2004, while that among senior high school boys was 49.7%, 48.7%, and 36.2%, respectively. Respective prevalence among junior and senior girls was 24.0%, 25.5%, and 20.0%, and 40.8%, 42.1%, and 34.1%. Proportion of drinkers who get their alcohol beverages from stores (convenience store, supermarket, or gas-stand), liquor shop, vending machine, or bar decreased with year of survey. Analysis of reasons for this decrease identified a decrease in drinking prevalence in students' families, especially by fathers and older brothers. This change means that relatively Japanese low drinking prevalence comparing with that of western countries had lowered more. A decrease in drinking prevalence of male family member, a limitation of sources of alcohol beverages, and an increase in the proportion of students without friends may contribute to the decrease. Japan is the only country where alcohol can be purchased from vending machines. In 1996, approximately 186,000 alcohol vending machines were in operation throughout the country. Due to voluntary regulation by the alcohol beverage industry and retailers, this number had dropped to 59,000 in 2004. This may contribute to the decrease in adolescent drinking rate in spite of relatively high liquor tax (47% for beer, 18% for sake, around 35% for shochu and 23% for whisky and brandy), the price of alcohol beverages are very cheap because of discount price by the fierce price competition. There are no restrictions on advertising of alcoholic beverages. Since youth is more likely to be affected by attracting advertisements, this is a serious problem. Therefore, changes in prevalence of alcohol use were observed in recent years. A part of the changes may contribute to some regulations. However, these were voluntarily regulated by alcohol beverage industry. The establishing and enforcing governmental strong policies for reducing alcohol consumption is necessary in Japan.

288

CURRENT SITUATION OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION, POLICY AND PUBLIC RESPONSES IN THAILAND

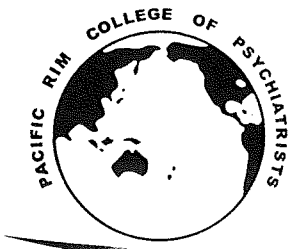
S Assanangkornchai, U Pernparn, A Aramrattana, M Kanato, N Kanika, B Sornpaisarn
Administrative Committee of Substance Abuse Research Network and Centre for Alcohol Studies, Bangkok, Thailand

Our aim is to review the current situation of alcohol consumption and related problems and the policy and public responses in Thailand. The data of the latest national household survey on alcohol consumption in 2007 were analyzed. Other data sources from within the country such as reports of relevant institutions were also reviewed.

Results of the 2007 survey show that among 46.5 million Thais aged 12-65 years, about 13.2 million or 28.4% drank alcohol in the past 12 months of the survey. The proportion of current drinkers was 4-6 times higher in men than in women and highest among men aged 25-44 years (58.3% for drinking in the past year). The prevalence of binge drinking in the past year was 27.8% in men and 14.5% in women. The average daily consumption was 29.3g and the average drinking intensity was 80.1g. The prevalence of hazardous-harmful drinking classified by AUDIT scores >8 was 16.4% in men and 1.5% in women. Of all, 22.3% of men and 4.6% of women reported having >1 drinking related problems in the past 12 months, e.g. relationship, work and law problems.

The mortality rate from traffic accidents was 20-22 per 100,000 persons during 2000-2005 and over 50% of the deaths or injuries were alcohol related. The incidence was highest during public festivals, e.g., international and traditional New Year's Day festivals. In response to this, intensive anti-alcohol campaigns have been conducted during these periods by both government and non-government agencies since 2003, the number of deaths from traffic accidents in these periods was decreased each year. The "Stop Drink for Buddhist Lent Period" Project was initiated in 2003 to invite Thais to stop drinking, the result of which was a prominent decrease in the number of accidents during this 3-month period. There have been a number of policies initiated in the last decade in response to alcohol problems, including increased alcohol taxation, advertisement prohibition, and accessibility restrictions, many of which have been initiated due to the changing political situation and the strong coalition of organizations whose mission is related to alcohol control.

As a developing country, Thailand is at the beginning of evidence-based work and there have to date been few studies on the effectiveness of alcohol policy and public responses. However, some small-scale studies indicated that many policies and community interventions have been at least partially successful.



13th PRCP

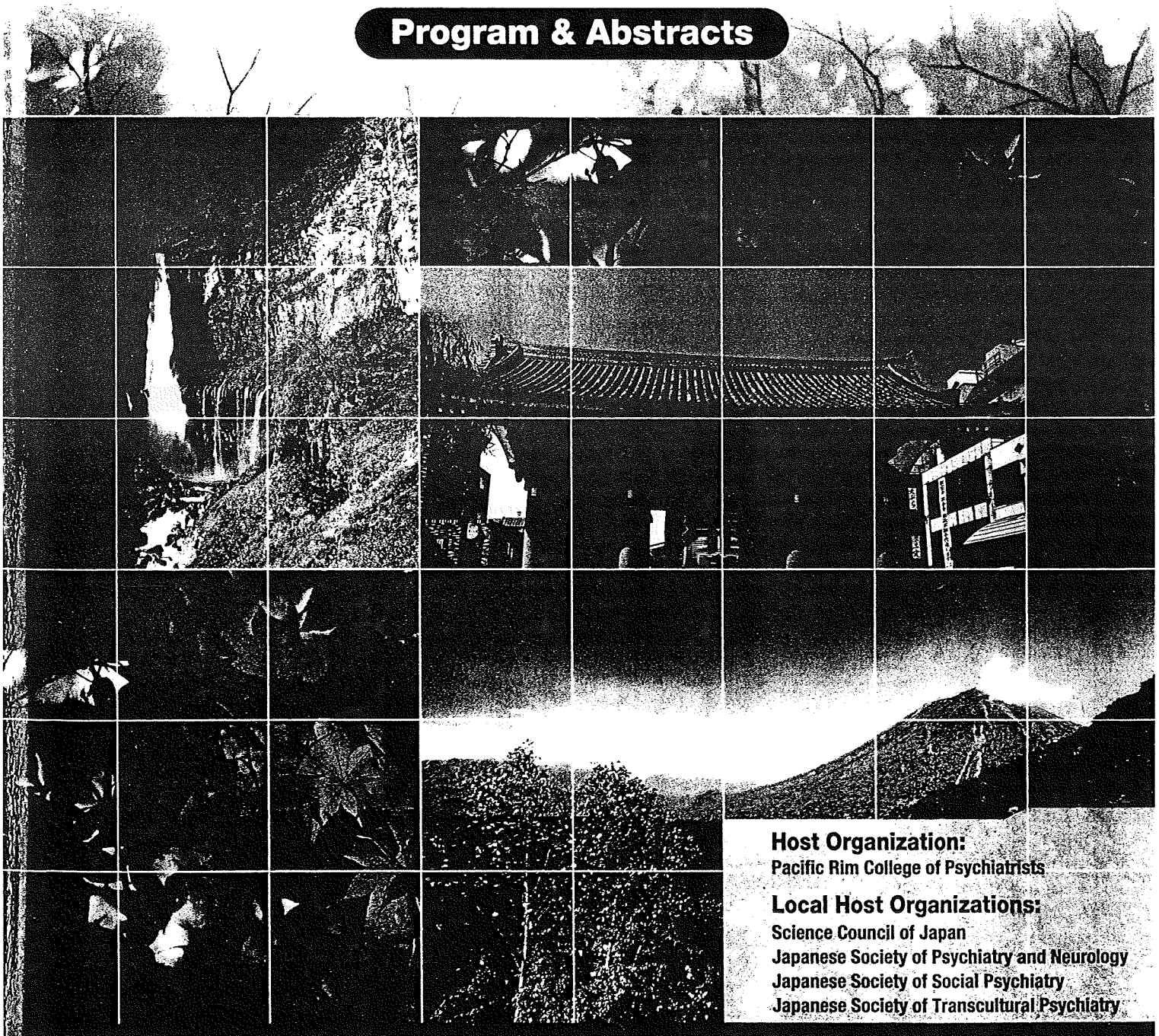
13th Pacific Rim College of Psychiatrists Scientific Meeting

Recent Changes in Pacific Rim Psychiatry: Evolution of Multicultural / Multidisciplinary Mental Health

October 30 - November 2, 2008

Tokyo, Japan

Program & Abstracts



Host Organization:

Pacific Rim College of Psychiatrists

Local Host Organizations:

Science Council of Japan

Japanese Society of Psychiatry and Neurology

Japanese Society of Social Psychiatry

Japanese Society of Transcultural Psychiatry

Symposia

SY14 10:00-11:30

Orion

Advances in Psychiatric Neuroimaging

Chairpersons: Kiyoto Kasai, University of Tokyo, Japan
Yasumasa Okamoto, Hiroshima University, Japan

- SY14-1** Neural Basis of Social Dysfunction in Autism-spectrum Disorder
Hidenori Yamasue, University of Tokyo, Japan
- SY14-2** Neurobiological Basis of Depression from Functional Neuroimaging Studies
Yasumasa Okamoto, Hiroshima University, Japan
- SY14-3** Progressive Brain Abnormalities in Schizophrenia: Clinical Relevance
René S. Kahn, University Medical Centre Utrecht, The Netherlands

SY15 10:00-11:30

601

Alcohol Consumption and Related Harm in the East Asian Region

Co-organized by Japanese Society for Psychiatric Research on Alcoholism

Chairpersons: Toshikazu Saito, Sapporo Medical University, Japan
Dong-Yul Oh, Kwandong University, Rep. of Korea

- SY15-1** Social Cost Estimation Associated with Alcohol Use in Jinan, Shandong Province, China in 2006
Wei Hao, Shangdong Medical University, China
- SY15-2** Prevalence and Patterns of Alcohol-use Disorders in Thailand
Sawitri Assanangkornchai, Prince of Songkla University, Thailand
- SY15-3** Alcohol Consumption, Related Harm and National Alcohol Policy, Blue Bird Plan 2010 in Korea
Dong-Yul Oh, Kwandong University, Rep. of Korea
- SY15-4** Trends in Alcohol Use and Related Problems among Japanese Adolescents
Yoneatsu Osaki, Tottori University, Japan

SY16 10:00-11:30

Subaru

The Evolution and Delivery of Mental Health Services in Metro-Vancouver

Chairperson: Soma Ganesan, Vancouver General Hospital & University of British Columbia Hospital, Canada

- SY16-1** The General Psychiatrist Role in Providing Care to Small Communities: Positive and Negative Aspects
Siemion Altman, Vancouver Coastal Health, Canada
- SY16-2** Mental Health Issues of Chinese Canadians
Hiram Mok, Vancouver Coastal Health & University of British Columbia Hospital, Canada
- SY16-3** Homelessness and the Mentally Ill in Vancouver- Addressing the Problems
Ian Forbes, Vancouver General Hospital, Canada
- SY16-4** Reorganization of Geriatric Community Mental Health Services via a Centralized Intake Process in Vancouver, Canada: Lessons and Challenges
Bruce D. Patterson, Vancouver Community Mental Health Services, Canada

SY17 10:00-11:30

606

Anti-Stigma Activities in Asian-Pacific Region

Chairpersons: Yuriko Suzuki, National Institute of Mental Health, NCNP, Japan
Mitsumoto Sato, Tohoku Fukushi University, Japan

- SY17-1** *Yu-Chi Huang, Chang-Gung Memorial Hospital, Kaohsiung Medical Center, Taiwan*

SY15-4

Trends in Alcohol Use and Related Problems among Japanese Adolescents

Yoneatsu Osaki¹, Susumu Higuchi², Takashi Ohida³, Hideyuki Kanda⁴, Yoshitaka Kaneita³, Kenji Suzuki⁵, Takeo Tanihata⁶, Kenji Hayashi⁶

¹Tottori University, Faculty of Medicine, Japan, ²National Hospital Organization Kurihama Alcoholism Center, ³Nihon University, School of Medicine, ⁴Fukushima Medical University, ⁵Suzuki Mental Clinic, ⁶National Institute of Public Health

Purpose: Trends in alcohol drinking prevalence and alcohol-related problems were assessed among Japanese adolescents, and possible reasons for a decrease in drinking prevalence observed in 2004 survey, special reference to recent alcohol policies in Japan.

Methods: Cross-sectional nationwide surveys were conducted periodically. High schools were randomly sampled from throughout Japan in 1996, 2000, and 2004. All enrolled students in sampled schools were asked to fill up self-reporting anonymous questionnaires. The questionnaires were collected from 115,814 students in 1996, 106,297 in 2000, and 102,451 in 2004. Questions about drinking prevalence of students and family members, sources of alcohol and experience of alcohol-related problems were included.

Results: The drinking prevalence in 2004 was decreased in comparison to that in 1996 and 2000 in both sexes and in all school grades. The current drink rate (monthly drinker) among junior high school boys was 29.4% in 1996, 29.0% in 2000, and 20.5% in 2004, while that among senior high school boys was 49.7%, 48.7%, and 36.2%, respectively. The respective prevalence among junior and senior high school girls was 24.0%, 25.5%, and 20.0%, and 40.8%, 42.1%, and 34.1%. The proportion of drinkers who get their alcoholic beverages from store, liquor shop, vending machines, or bars decreased indicating an effectiveness of alcohol policies on limitation of sources to minors. A decrease in drinking prevalence among male family members may contribute to the decrease in prevalence. Among surveyed alcohol-related problems, namely vomiting, fighting, blacked out, trouble with police, and scolding by parents, prevalent problems were vomiting and blacked out. The proportion slightly decreased in 2004 in comparison to 2000.

Conclusion: Prevalence of alcohol use among adolescents decreased after 2000. Family drinking and recent alcohol policies may contribute to the decrease. However, the proportion of problems, such as binge drinking, alcohol-related problems, and co-morbidity of smoking among current drinkers did not change.