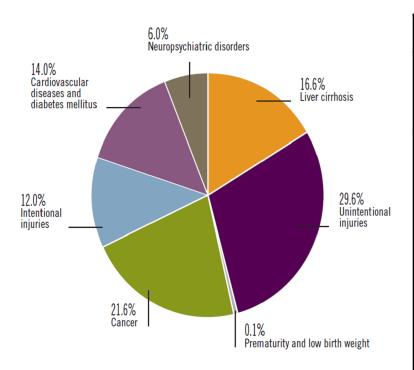
Alcohol Interventions and Impact on NCDs

Dr Maristela G. Monteiro Senior Advisor on Alcohol PAHO/WHO monteirm@paho.org





Strong links with NCDs



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

		Causative risk factors				
		Tobacco use	Unhealt hy diets	Physical inactivit y	Harmful use of alcohol	
Non-communicable diseases	Heart disease and stroke	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Diabetes	√	√	✓	>	
	Cancer	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Chronic lung disease	✓				

Health effects of alcohol

- Intoxicating effects
- Toxic effects
- Immunosuppressant effects
- Teratogenic effects
- Rewarding effects

Beneficial effects are questionable; Net effect is always negative at population level

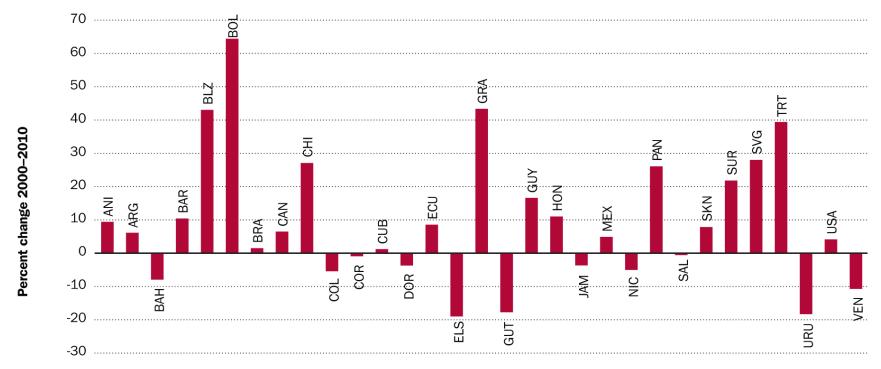
- Injuries and violence
- Liver disease
- Brain damage
- Cancer
- Infections
- Hypertension/stroke
- Fetal alcohol syndrome
- Dependence

Harm to Others from Alcohol

	Individual	Family	Work	Society
Health burden	Morbidity from diseases caused or worsened by AD and associated premature mortality	Injury; stress-related problems for other family members; FASD; interpersonal violence	Injury	Acute care hospitalisations for health problems caused by alcohol; injuries; infectious diseases; FASD
Social burden	Decreases in functionality associated with AD (blackouts, hours of drunkenness); decrease in social role; loss of friendships; stigma	Problems with parental roles, partnership roles, and roles as caregiver in general (e.g., to parents)	Team problems; others having to compensate for lack of productivity	Social costs of alcohol; vandalism
Economic burden	Dependent on society and on SES of person with AD; often cost of alcohol plus cost of possible job loss or absenteeism; possible social drift downwards	Financial problems resulting from health and social consequences of alcohol impacting on family budget and household expenses	Absenteeism and other productivity costs (mainly suboptimal performance when working and disability, short- and long-term); replacement costs in case of premature mortality or long-term disability	Productivity losses; health care costs; costs in the legal sector (police, court, prisons)

Recorded consumption is increasing

FIGURE 6. Changes in recorded adult per capita alcohol consumption (in liters of pure alcohol), countries of the Americas, b 2000 to 2010.

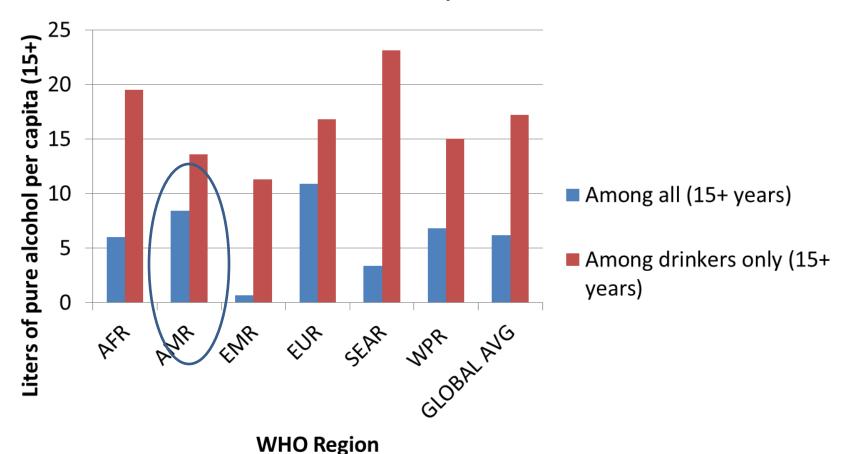


^a Population 15 years of age and older.

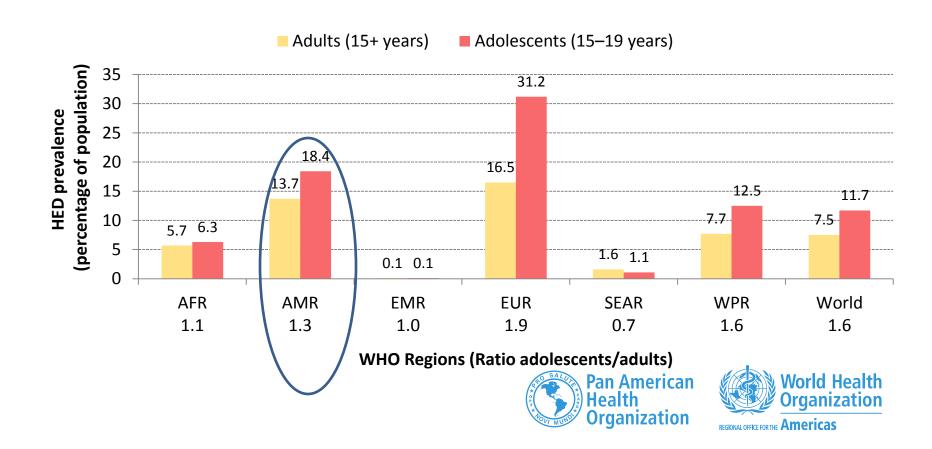
Source: World Health Organization. Observatory Data Repository (Region of the Americas. Global Information System on Alcohol and Health, Total consumption by country. Available from: http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main-amro.A1022?lang=en&showonly=GISAH [last accessed on 18 December 2014].

^b 2010 data not available for DOM, HAI, PAR, PER.

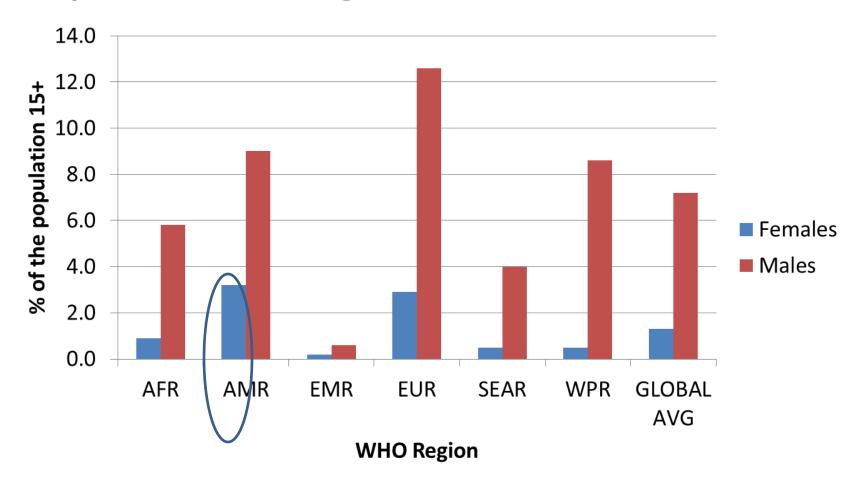
Total alcohol per capita consumption (in liters of pure alcohol) in total population aged 15 years or older (15+ years) and among drinkers (15+ years) by WHO region and the world, 2010



Prevalence (%) of heavy episodic drinking (HED) among the total population aged 15 years and older and adolescents (15–19 years) and the corresponding adolescents-to-all ratios of HED prevalence by WHO region and the world, 2010



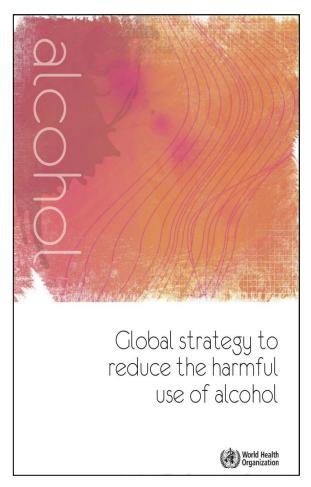
Percentage of the population 15 years of age and older with an alcohol-use disorder (AUD)*, by sex, WHO Regions and worldwide, 2010



^{*} Alcohol use disorders include alcohol dependence and harmful use, according to ICD 10

Global strategy to reduce the harmful use of alcohol (2010)

- Developed through a long and intense collaboration between the WHO Secretariat and Member States.
- All important stakeholders were consulted in the process, including the industry and NGOs.
- Represents a unique consensus among Member States on ways to tackle harmful use of alcohol at all levels.



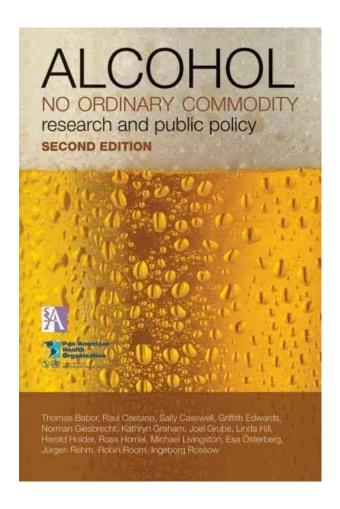




10 TARGET POLICY AREAS

- (a) leadership, awareness and commitment
- (b) health services' response
- (c) community action
- (d) drink–driving policies and countermeasures
- (e) availability of alcohol
- (f) marketing of alcoholic beverages
- (g) pricing policies
- (h) reducing the negative consequences of drinking and alcohol intoxication
- (i) reducing the public health impact of illicit alcohol and informally produced alcohol
- (j) monitoring and surveillance.

Alcohol control – what works? The evidence base...





There is no silver bullet...



A comprehensive framework of policies is needed to effectively tackle alcohol harm

BEST BUYS, ESPECIALLY FOR LOW AND MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Harmful use of alcohol

4.5% global burden)

Restrict access to retailed alcohol *

(> 50m DALYs; Enforce bans on alcohol advertising *

> Raise taxes on alcohol *

Combined effect: 5-10 m DALYs averted (10-20% alcohol burden)

- very cost-effective (\$ per DALY prevented < GDP per person)
- very low cost in implementation and in principle feasible

But Insufficient Progress Made on 3 Best Buys

Time-bound commitment 3:

By 2025, reduce risk factors for NCDs, building on guidance set out in the WHO global NCD Action Plan





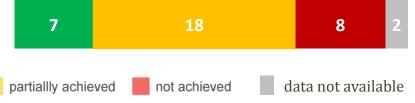
fully achieved



Comprehensive restrictions or bans on alcohol advertising and promotions



Pricing policies such as excise tax increases on alcoholic beverages



Source: WHO Monitor Progress Report 2015.

5 BEER MAKERS OWN MORE THAN 50% OF THE WORLD'S BEER



Concentration in the global spirits market 2006-2013

Company	Headquarters	2006	2013
	United		
Diageo	Kingdom	10.8%	21.1%
Pernod Ricard	France	8.3%	10.6%
Beam Suntory	Japan	3.7%	4.5%
Bacardi Ltd	Bermuda	3.7%	3.0%
Russian Standard Corp	Russia	*	2.2%
Allied Blenders and Distillers	India	*	2.0%
Gruppo Campari	Italy	1.7%	2.0%
Brown-Forman Beverages	_		
Worldwide	United States	1.8%	2.0%
Group La Martiniquaise – Bardinet	France	*	1.9%
Sazerac Co. Inc.	United States		1.8%
TOTAL TOP 10		42.3%	51.2%

Source: Impact Databank

What is marketing?



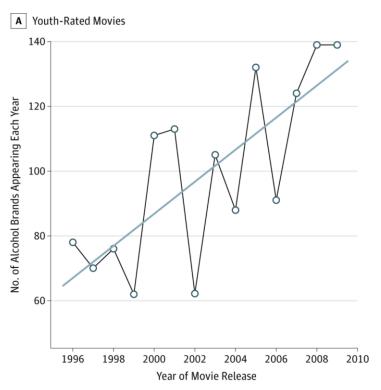


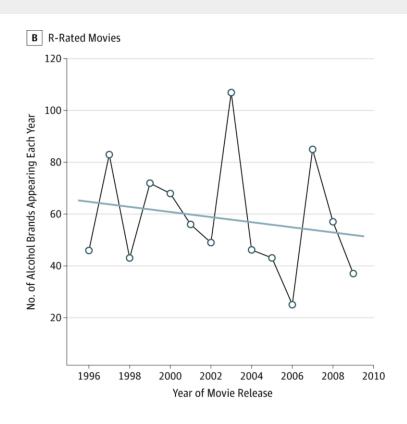




From: Trends in Tobacco and Alcohol Brand Placements in Popular US Movies, 1996 Through 2009

JAMA Pediatr. 2013;167(7):634-639. doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2013.393





Pan American

Organization

Health

Figure Legend:

Trends of Movie Alcohol Brand CountsTrends of movie alcohol brand counts from (A) youth-rated and (B) R-rated movies, with a linear trend line. For youth-rated movies, slope = 4.97 (P = .002); for R-rated movies, slope = -0.99 (P = .52).



Examples







PILSENE

La CERVEZA de los EQUATORIANOS







Antioxidant beer





ADVERTENÇIA: 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%2Fhphotosxfa1%2Fv%2Ft1.0-

9%2F10247457_10152337064444847_21897064 01456207093_n.jpg%3Foh%3Dc3b2f71cce0f500e 34c613bead85f352%26oe%3D5446BEC8&size=90 0%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.-

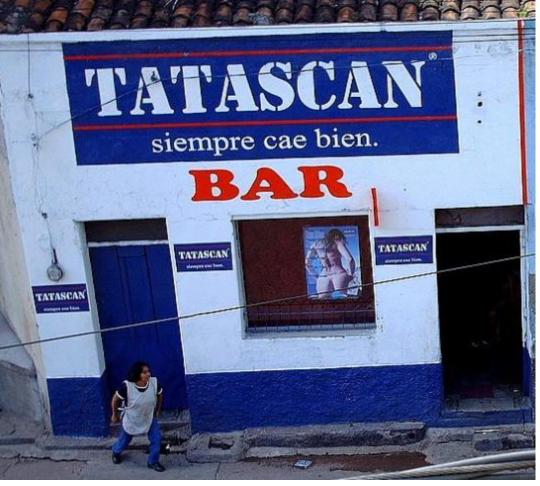
2207520000.1404935270. & type=3 & src=https % 3A% 2F% 2F scontent-a.xx.fbcdn.net% 2F hphotos-xfa1% 2Ft1.0-

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



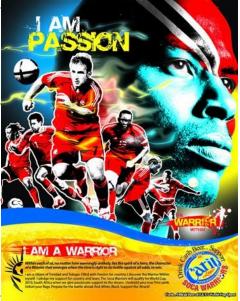








Advertising: Internet

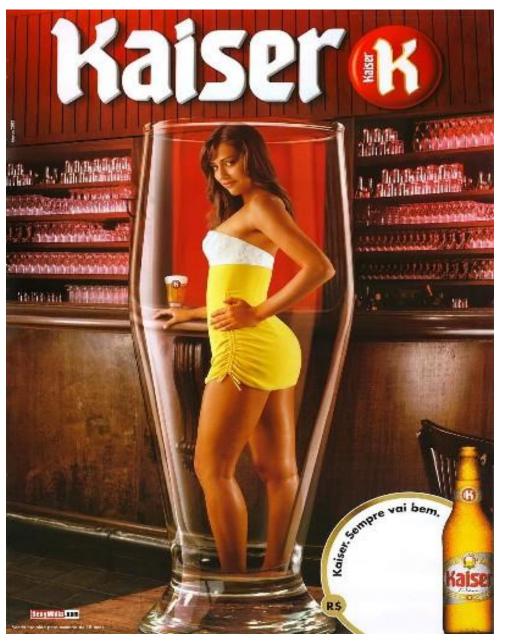




Minister of Sport Anil Roberts & Carib Managing Director congratulate the owners of Carib Guineas







Examples of alcohol marketing code violations

















Images sourced from Google Images

ALCOHOL, BREAST CANCER and MARKETING





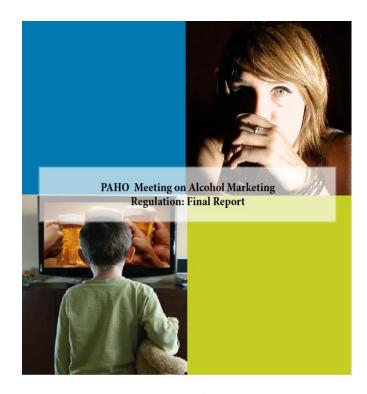




Materials researched by AlcoholJustice.org

SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE

- Youth are more exposed than adults to alcohol advertising of various kinds
- Alcohol industry self-regulation is ineffective
- Youth exposure is generally associated with greater likelihood of early initiation and more drinking
- Brand exposure studies increase the size of the advertising effect
- Marketing increases purchase and consumption of alcohol











Evidence

Marketing increases the Purchase and Consumption of alcoholic beverages

Addiction supplement: Alcohol marketing regulation: From research to public policy

http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/add.v112.S1/issuetoc

- PAHO Meeting on Alcohol Marketing Regulation: Final Report (2016)
- PAHO Technical Note on Alcohol Marketing Regulation 2017

http://www2.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=13130&Itemid=40342





Journal of Public Health, April 2017

What does the alcohol industry mean by 'Responsible drinking'? A comparative analysis

https://academic.oup.com/jpubhealth/articleabstract/doi/10.1093/pubmed/fdx040/3111234/What-does-thealcohol-industry-mean-by-Responsible?redirectedFrom=fulltext

CONCLUSION

Responsible drinking is a strategically ambiguous, industry-affiliated term that allows for multiple interpretations. Industry sources rarely reference government drinking guidelines in the context of responsible drinking, stressing individual responsibility and risk management. Public health practitioners should be aware of these distinctions, and use clear language regarding lower risk drinking.

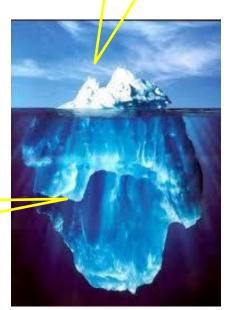




HEALTH SERVICE RESPONSE IN A PUBLIC HEALTH PERSPECTIVE

- Early, opportunistic and brief interventions based in PHC
- Accessible and affordable treatment services, community based and based on scientific evidence
- Linked to recovery and rehabilitation
- Resource intensive, needs to be complemented by population wide policies

Treatment of dependence



Early interventions

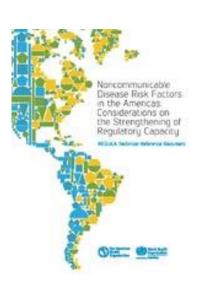




REGULATORY CHALLENGES

- Insufficient regulatory capacity
 - Overlap of functions
 - Lack of clarity of functions
 - Regulatory process is not systematic
 - There are no mechanisms for
 - technical consultations;
 - social participation;
 - protect the right to health; transparency;
 - risk assessment;
 - management of conflicts of interest
 - financing legal work;
 - enforcement of laws;
 - monitoring implementation





Virtual courses

http://www.campusvirtualsp.org/

AUDIT-SBI (Spanish)

ASSIST-SBI (Spanish)

Alcohol policy and public health

Drug policy and public health

COMING SOON: Advocacy for Alcohol Policy; Alcohol and Pregnancy





WHO E portals

http://www.who.int/substance abuse/activities/eh
ealth/en/index.html

E- PORTALS

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







Thank You! monteirm@paho.org



