

compared: (i) the AmED-tonight group (n = 185); (ii) the AmED-other-nights group (n = 246); and (iii) the no-AmED group (n = 482).

Results: In the clinical trial, equivalence of subjective intoxication scores was shown at BrAC 0.08% (Δ INTOX = 0.181, 95% confidence interval [CI] -0.356 to +0.718), BrAC 0.05% (Δ INTOX = 0.105, 95% CI -0.264 to +0.474), BrAC 0.02% (Δ INTOX = 0.367, 95% CI +0.074 to +0.659), and BrAC 0% (Δ INTOX = -0.033, 95% CI -0.071 to +0.004). In the on-premise study, subjective and objective intoxication did not significantly differ between the groups. Regression analyses revealed that whether subjects consumed energy drink did not predict subjective intoxication scores.

Discussion and Conclusion: Both under controlled laboratory conditions and in real life, mixing alcohol with energy drink did not mask subjective intoxication caused by alcohol.

The studies were supported by Red Bull GmbH. Red Bull GmbH was not involved in the design and conduct of the studies, collection, management, analysis, interpretation of the data, or preparation of the manuscripts.

Paper 151

PARENTAL SUPPLY OF ALCOHOL: HOW DOES IT PROSPECTIVELY RELATE TO SIPPING AND DRINKING?

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Introduction and Aims: Parents often provide adolescents with a sip/taste of alcohol. However, research has not addressed the prospective effects of such supply on future adolescent alcohol use. Research has also overlooked how sipping and drinking may represent distinct alcohol behaviours, with distinct associations with predictors of adolescent alcohol use.

Design and Methods: Parent-child dyads (n = 1729) were recruited from grade seven classes across three Australian states. Parents and adolescents were surveyed at baseline (Time 1, M adolescent age = 12.4, SD = 0.6), and one-year later at Time 2. The associations between parental supply of a sip(s), parenting practices, peer-influences and individual behaviours, and adolescent alcohol use (abstention, sipping and drinking) one-year later were analysed using multinomial logistic regressions.

Results: After adjusting for all covariates, parental supply was the largest predictor of alcohol use one-year later (sipping odds ratio [OR] 2.73, 95% confidence interval [CI] 2.06–3.61; drinking OR 2.42, 95% CI 1.45–4.02). However, whether a child's use was restricted to sipping, or progressed to heavier use such as drinking, was determined by other factors. Compared to drinkers, sippers reported more consistent parenting (OR 1.09, 95% CI 1.00–1.19) and were less likely to have substance-using peers (OR 0.86, 95% CI 0.80–0.92) or have externalising problems (OR 0.94, 95% CI 0.9–0.98).

Discussion and Conclusions: Parental supply of a sip(s) appears to increase the risk of adolescent alcohol use one-year later. However, sipping and drinking appear to represent distinct behaviours, with drinking predicted by comparatively poorer parental, peer and behavioural determinants, rather than only parental supply.

Paper 221

ALCOHOL'S HARM TO OTHERS IN THAILAND: LESS CARE OR CARELESS?

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Aims: The objectives of this paper are to investigate scope and nature of alcohol's harm to others (HTO) in Thailand and its magnitude through studying in selected main agencies for HTO victims as well as its data registry system.

Design and Methods: Researchers identified 12 agencies that provide care and support to HTO victims in three main sectors; justice, health and social protection. Administrators and staffs who take care of clients or alcohol-related issues in each agency were face-to-face semi-structured interviewed on three main topics; background, situation and pattern of HTO-related cases, and data and recording system.

Results: HTO victim cases in selected agencies can be roughly grouped into four most common issues: violence against women and children; traffic injuries; crimes against person; and property and other harms. HTO have not been well-recognised and neglected due to its complicated nature. The proportion of the HTO among total clients was quite less, but most of them were very severe such as hurts, injuries and losses. Only few agencies have formally recorded information on HTO on paper, whereas most agencies did not collect certain alcohol-related data including drinking of clients and relevant others.

Conclusions: The harms from alcohol drinking and its victims are prevalent yet largely unrecorded in Thai society, therefore leading to minor concerns from public and relevant agencies. Social response systems for support and care to alcohol victims should be prioritised and strengthened. The rooms for improvement include availability, accessibility and quality of service as well as information systems.

Paper 166

AN EVEN LONGER ROAD TO FREEDOM: HOW ILLICIT DRUG USERS ARE MOBILISING TO END THE 'WAR ON DRUGS'

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The prohibitionist paradigm of the 'war on drugs' is legally constructed upon three international conventions. A crucial figure in its development was US President Richard Nixon who declared in 1971 that drug abuse was "public enemy number one". Since then the policy of regarding drugs as a law enforcement issue rather than a health issue has resulted in the ceding of a multi-billion dollar business to organised crime, the oppression of millions of people and a myriad of harms such as overdose, blood-borne virus transmission, summary incarceration and execution and abstinence obsessed 'treatment' models. An expedient policy of a long gone US President has grown into a global catastrophe.

Illicit drug users are getting together, organising and fighting back. I will examine the development of the International Network of People who Use Drugs (INPUD) and its role in mobilising drug users, advocating for their rights around the world and building momentum to de-legitimise and de-construct the 'war on drugs'. The successes of INPUD in organising drug users in places like Tanzania and Kenya