

Name: _____
Date: _____

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“Binge Drinking, Gender, & Clinical Depression”

1. According to the article, how was this study different in its approach to measuring the relationship between depression and alcohol consumption and why is this difference significant?

2. Results of this study indicate that depression is primarily related to drinking larger quantities per occasion and not to drinking frequency.

TRUE FALSE

3. According to the authors, the results of this study of the alcohol-depression relationship hold what implications for clinicians?
 - a. Men who have an alcohol dependence do not need to be screened for depression
 - b. If a client reports frequent but moderate drinking they are more than likely suffering from depression
 - c. Women who are being treated for depression should be monitored against using alcohol to medicate their moods
 - d. None of the above

“Ethnic Disparities in Alcohol Services: Financial & Logistical Barriers are Key”

4. What are some of the significant ethnic differences that emerged in this study as having an impact on different ethnic groups seeking and receiving treatment for alcohol problems?

5. What are some of the logistical barriers to obtaining treatment noted in the article?
 - a. Inability to obtain child care
 - b. Lacking means to pay for treatment
 - c. Not knowing where to seek treatment
 - d. All of the above

“The G Allele of the Mu-Opioid Receptor Gene is linked to Craving for Alcohol”

6. This study shows that individuals who carry the G allele of the mu-opioid receptor gene crave alcohol more than those individuals with the more common A allele.

TRUE FALSE

7. In addition to the findings presented in this article concerning the relationship of the G allele to an increased craving for alcohol, individuals with the G allele also reported what?
 - a. Greater incidence of depression
 - b. Greater life-time use of amphetamines
 - c. Less resistance to treatment
 - d. None of the above

8. What are some of the limitations of using “risk genes” to identify individuals predisposed to alcohol-problems mentioned in this article?

“Reduced Frontal-Lobe Activity & Impulsivity may be linked to Alcoholism Risk”

9. Impulsivity is a behavioral process essential for normal social functioning, however, an increase in an individual’s impulsivity indicates a greater vulnerability to excessive drinking and abuse of illicit drugs.

TRUE FALSE

10. What are two implications of the results of this study especially relevant to clinicians and researchers?

