

Name: _____
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“Adolescent Rats Help Prove that Early Exposure to Alcohol can quickly lead to Heavy Drinking Patterns”

1. What are some of the characteristics believed to influence the vulnerability of alcohol dependence in adolescents?
 - a. Individual's growth
 - b. Lack of sleep
 - c. Mood swings
 - d. None of the above

2. People who start drinking the latest tend to be the most likely to develop drinking problems.

TRUE FALSE

3. What are two of the key findings presented in this study and what are their implications for predicting risk of alcohol problems?

4. Results of this study reinforce the notion that parents should not give their children alcohol.

TRUE FALSE

“Alcoholism is not just a ‘Man’s Disease’ Anymore”

5. Epidemiologic surveys offer for researchers the ability to study trends in illnesses, such as alcoholism, over time. Specific trends tracked include:
 - a. Who is more vulnerable to the illness
 - b. How quickly the illness progresses
 - c. What age symptoms manifested
 - d. All of the above

6. What are some of the reasons women are “closing the gender gap” with men in regards to alcoholism and alcohol dependence?

7. Specifically designed prevention programs that target female drinkers help to lower drinking rates, delay the age of drinking initiation, and prevent future alcohol problems.

TRUE FALSE

“Scientists Identify Genomic ‘Fingerprint’ for Alcohol-Induced Heart Failure”

8. Excessive alcohol consumption affects not only heart function but also its structure, including:
 - a. Changes in heart contraction
 - b. Reduction of the heart's pumping ability
 - c. Increase in cell death within the heart
 - d. All of the above

9. What is meant by a genomic “fingerprint” and what are its implications for identifying and treating patients with alcohol dependence disorders?

10. Although reversal of heart damage in the early stages of chronic drinking is possible, in later stages the damage and cell death that lead to heart failure are irreversible.

TRUE FALSE