

Supplementary materials for the article “The 14-year course of alcoholism in a community sample: Do men and women differ?” published in *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*

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Appendix

In our study, combining individuals *with* a history of AUDs and those *without* in forming the “ECA VHD/1t-AUDPs” comparison group can potentially cloud interpretation. However, this was the design of the 14-year ECA followup study and, as such, could not be changed. Therefore, we ran all analyses separately between the two ECA VHD/1t-AUDP groups and compared them to ECA 2t-AUDPs. It should be noted that among the male ECA VHD/1t-AUDPs, 58% (N=71) were “ECA very heavy drinkers (ECA VHDs)” and 42% (N=51) were “ECA One-time AUD Positive (ECA 1t-AUDP).” However, among the females, 90.3% (N=28) were ECA VHDs, while 9.7% (N=3) were ECA 1t-AUDPs. Thus, results for females remained the same when separating out the ECA VHDs. There were too few female ECA 1t-AUDPs for separate analysis.

Among the men, while we found higher rates of lifetime DSM-IV AA and/or AD among the ECA 1t-AUDPs compared to the ECA VHDs, the inferences remained the same; i.e. the male ECA 2t-AUDPs had significantly higher rates of DSM-IV AA and/or AD than either the male VHDs ($p < .0001$) or the male ECA 1t-AUDPs ($p < .01$). The male ECA 1t-AUDPs, however, did not have significant differences in lifetime DSM-IV alcohol dependence alone or AD and abuse when compared to the ECA 2t-AUDPs (see Table 2A).

We also analyzed past year rates separately for the male ECA VHD/1t-AUDPs. Again, while there were higher percentages of past-year DSM-IV AA and/or AD in the ECA 1t-AUDPs compared to VHDs, the inferences of high rates of remission when compared to the ECA 2t-AUDPs remained similar (see Table 2B).

Table 2A

Male lifetime DSM-IV alcohol use disorders (AUDs) at followup, with Group 2 subtype comparisons

	<i>Group 1</i>	<i>Group 2</i>	<i>Group 3</i>						
			<i>Subtype 2A</i>	<i>Subtype 2B</i>					
	<i>ECA Alc- unaffecteds</i> (%)	<i>ECA VHDs/ 1t-AUDP</i> (%)	<i>ECA VHDs</i>	<i>ECA 1t- AUDPs</i>	<i>ECA 2T-AUDPs</i> (%)	<i>Grps. 1 v. 3^a</i>	<i>Grps. 2 v. 3^a</i>	<i>Grps. 2A v. 3^a</i>	<i>Grps. 2B v. 3^a</i>
Males	(N=105)	(N=122)	(N=71)	(N=51)	(N=120)				
DSM-IV									
AA and/or AD	22.9	54.9	50.7	60.8	79.2	<.0001 ^b	<.0001	<.0001	0.01
AA only	21.0	30.3	36.6	21.6	30.8	0.09	0.93	0.41	0.22
AD	1.9	24.6	14.1	39.2	48.3	<.0001	<.001	<.0001	0.27
AD and abuse ^c	1.0	15.6	7.0	27.4	37.5	<.0001	<.001	<.0001	0.21

^a P-values represent differences between ECA 2t-AUDPs and respective groups using χ^2 tests

^b Statistically significant findings ($p < .05$) are in bold

^c DSM-IV alcohol dependence (AD) does not distinguish between AD with abuse symptoms and AD without. "AD and abuse" indicates meeting criteria for both

Table 2B
Male past year DSM-IV AUDs at followup, with Group 2 subtype comparisons

	<i>Group 1</i>	<i>Group 2</i>	<i>Group 3</i>						
			<i>Subtype 2A</i>	<i>Subtype 2B</i>					
	<i>ECA Alc- unaffecteds</i> (%)	<i>ECA VHDs/ 1t-AUDP</i> (%)	<i>ECA VHDs</i>	<i>ECA 1t-AUDPs</i>	<i>ECA 2T-AUDPs</i> (%)	<i>Grps. 1 v. 3^a</i>	<i>Grps. 2 v. 3^a</i>	<i>Grps. 2A v. 3^a</i>	<i>Grps. 2B v. 3^a</i>
Males	(N=103) ^d	(N=122)	(N=71)	(N=51)	(N=120)				
DSM-IV									
AA and/or AD	2.0	9.1	7.1	11.8	9.3	0.02^b	0.95	0.60	0.63
AA only	1.9	3.3	4.2	2.0	3.3	0.52	0.98	0.75	0.63
AD	0.0	5.8	2.9	9.8	6.0	0.01	0.95	0.33	0.38
AD and abuse ^c	0.0	5.8	2.9	9.8	1.7	0.18	0.10	0.60	0.02

^a P-values represent differences between ECA 2t-AUDPs and respective groups using χ^2 tests

^b Statistically significant findings (p<.05) are in bold

^c DSM-IV alcohol dependence (AD) does not distinguish between AD with abuse symptoms and AD without. “AD and abuse” indicates meeting criteria for both

^d 4 respondents (2 males, 2 females) in the ECA alcohol-unaffected group were lifetime non-drinkers and were excluded in calculations for past year diagnoses