TIME & WORKFLOW CONSIDERATIONS



RELATIVE PRIORITIES

Alcohol is a leading cause of preventable deaths

Alcohol is the 3rd leading cause of preventable deaths, following tobacco smoking and overweight/obesity. U.S. life expectancy is shorter than in other developed countries and has decreased for several years in a row. This decrease is largely being driven by more deaths in middle age, and alcohol, along with drug use and suicide, is a leading contributor. Screening in primary care settings can identify patients with unhealthy alcohol use; brief counseling and other interventions can reduce unhealthy alcohol consumption and improve health outcomes. In a busy primary care practice, competing demands are the norm. It is important to prioritize screening and counseling for unhealthy alcohol use because unhealthy alcohol use leads to more preventable deaths than most other health issues.



Screening & follow up: Your patient population

Estimate for 1st year of screening by 1 provider in North Carolina

2,000 adult patients screened

1,000 (50%) drink any alcohol

100-200 (10-20%) with unhealthy alcohol use

Average of 2-4 patients per week for brief counseling (few of these will need more intensive intervention for AUD)

Assumes perfect fidelity to protocol. Percentages calculated with

preceding box as denominator.

"I do think the screening and counseling interventions are effective. In my clinic we have identified several patients by screening who I did not know were drinking so heavily...In terms of counseling for patients with unhealthy alcohol use, I've had multiple patients cut back to

healthy drinking limits after a few brief conversations about it. Many patients are grateful to know that cutting back a little bit can improve their health."



Alcohol's broad impact

Consumption of alcohol in excess of recommended limits is associated with a long list of adverse health outcomes and social effects. These include:

- Injuries, accidents, violence
- Suicide
- Other mental health problems (e.g., depression, cognitive impairment)
- Cancers of the mouth, throat, esophagus, colon, liver, and breast
- Liver disease
- Other gastrointestinal problems (e.g., gastritis, ulcers, pancreatitis)
- Stroke
- Heart disease
- Miscarriages and still births

Clinician's perspective

In North Carolina, about half of

alcohol. If a provider has a panel

of 2.000 adults who are screened

of them would have unhealthy

counseling. This would translate

to (at most) an average of 2 to 4

patients with positive screens

needing brief counseling each

week.

alcohol use and require brief

over the course of a year, 100-200

all people do not drink any