The role of alcohol use disorder in normative changes in novelty seeking during young adulthood

Jenny M. Larkins
University of Missouri - Columbia

Emily R. Grekin
University of Missouri - Columbia

Julia A. Martinez
University of Missouri - Columbia

Kenneth J. Sher
University of Missouri - Columbia

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The cluster analysis resulted in a four-group solution, chosen based on maximizing the variance (53%) in the present solution accounted for relative to the number of groups.

- The four groups are shown in Figure 1.
- There were significant effects of time and AUD group on Novelty Seeking scores.
- The sex, sex × AUD group, and time × AUD group effects were all nonsignificant.

- Least squares means are shown in Figure 2, and the results from the repeated-measures ANOVA are presented in Table 1.
- Between-subjects contrasts compared a priori groups over the course of the study (effects shown in Table 2)
  - Non-diagnosers vs. all others (p < .0001)
  - Remitters vs. all others (p=.0001)
  - Late onset vs. all others (nonsignificant)
- Profile contrasts compared the a priori groups at specific time intervals (effects shown in Table 3)
  - Late onset vs. all others (nonsignificant for all intervals)
  - Remitters vs. all other (significantly different between Years 7 and 11 of the study)
  - Late onset vs. all others (nonsignificant for all intervals)

Conclusions

- AUD groups, based on cluster analyses, predicted Novelty Seeking scores over the course of the study.
- Individuals who did not diagnose at any time point consistently had the lowest levels of Novelty Seeking, whereas the Remitters had the highest levels.
- In general, Novelty Seeking decreased over time.
- We found evidence for a developmental delay in achieving normative levels of Novelty Seeking among the Remitters such that their Novelty Seeking scores did not stabilize until later as compared to the other AUD groups.

References


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