2009

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# Typologies of Alcohol Dependent Cocaine-using Women Enrolled in a Community-based HIV Intervention

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## Purpose
Alcohol dependence with comorbid cocaine use is a significant public health problem for women in the United States. However, not much is known about alcohol dependent women as a group or how alcohol dependent women may characteristically differ from each other. Research suggests that alcohol dependent women are heterogeneous; they may differ with regard to how they become dependent, how quickly they become dependent, (e.g., Ridourn et al., 2004), and when in their lifetimes they begin drinking regularly (e.g., Babor et al., 1992). Research on types or classifications of alcoholics have mainly focused on men, or have examined men and women together in inpatient alcohol treatment centers.

Alcohol dependence and cocaine use are risk factors for sexually transmitted infections including HIV (Jessup, 1997). This is the first known study to investigate types of alcohol dependent women in a non-treatment, community-based setting. It is also the first study to examine how different types of alcohol dependent women respond to a community-based setting. It is also the first study to examine how different types of alcohol dependent women respond to a community-based HIV intervention targeted at decreasing risky behaviors and increasing education about substance use and risky sexual practices.

## Measurés
### Parent Studies:
Women Teaching Women (WTW) and Sister to Sister (STS) HIV prevention programs for drug and alcohol using women at risk for HIV.

#### Standard intervention:
HIV screening and counseling

#### Enhanced intervention:
standard + 4 peer-delivered sessions on substance abuse; health and nutrition; STI and HIV; and stress management.

Risk behaviors assessed at baseline; end of intervention (4 months) and 12 months post-intervention.

### Current Study:
Typologies of alcohol dependent women were created based on age of onset of regular drinking (early/late) and time to dependence from age of regular drinking (short/long). Psychosocial factors were assessed for each typology. Behavior change was measured between typologies.

## Results

### Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Typology</th>
<th>Time to Dependence</th>
<th>Substance Abuse Module (SAM): alcohol dependence typology classification</th>
<th>DIS-IV: to assess conduct disorder diagnosis and depression diagnosis/suicidal ideation</th>
<th>Risk Behavior Assessment: frequency of drinking and cocaine use; engagement in risky sexual behaviors</th>
<th>Violence Exposure Questionnaire: history of childhood abuse</th>
<th>Family History Screener</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Onset</td>
<td>Long Time</td>
<td>Substance Abuse Module (SAM): alcohol dependence typology classification</td>
<td>DIS-IV: to assess conduct disorder diagnosis and depression diagnosis/suicidal ideation</td>
<td>Risk Behavior Assessment: frequency of drinking and cocaine use; engagement in risky sexual behaviors</td>
<td>Violence Exposure Questionnaire: history of childhood abuse</td>
<td>Family History Screener</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Onset</td>
<td>Short Time</td>
<td>Substance Abuse Module (SAM): alcohol dependence typology classification</td>
<td>DIS-IV: to assess conduct disorder diagnosis and depression diagnosis/suicidal ideation</td>
<td>Risk Behavior Assessment: frequency of drinking and cocaine use; engagement in risky sexual behaviors</td>
<td>Violence Exposure Questionnaire: history of childhood abuse</td>
<td>Family History Screener</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Parenting (yes)</th>
<th>Behavior (yes)</th>
<th>Common (yes)</th>
<th>Latent (yes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Risk</td>
<td>t=4.1</td>
<td>t=4.1</td>
<td>t=4.1</td>
<td>t=4.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Acknowledgements
*Supported by NIDA T32 DA07313 Pre-Doctoral Fellowship, and DA 11622—WTW: AA12111 (STS).
Special thanks to the Epidemiology and Prevention Research Group, Washington University School of Medicine.