

National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence

Clinical guideline: Alcohol use disorders

PRE-PUBLICATION CHECK ERROR TABLE

Organisation	Order number	Section number in FULL guideline	Page number	ERROR REPORT	Response
NICE public Health	1	1.1	xii	<p>The wording of some of the definitions within the glossary does not currently match those within the public health document. I have pasted below the final wording of the terms and definitions in question.</p> <p><b>Alcohol dependence</b> A cluster of behavioural, cognitive and physiological factors that typically include a strong desire to drink alcohol and difficulties in controlling its use. Someone who is alcohol-dependent may persist in drinking, despite harmful consequences. They will also give alcohol a higher priority than other activities and obligations. For further information, please refer to: 'Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders' (DSM-IV) (American Psychiatric Association 2000) and 'International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems – 10th revision' (ICD-10) (World Health Organization 2007).</p> <p><b>Alcohol-use disorders identification test (AUDIT)</b> AUDIT is an alcohol screening test designed to see if people are drinking harmful or hazardous amounts of alcohol. It can also be used to identify people who warrant further diagnostic tests for alcohol dependence (<a href="http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2001/WHO_MSD_MSB_01.6a.pdf">http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2001/WHO MSD MSB 01.6a.pdf</a>)</p> <p>.</p> <p><b>Harmful drinking</b> A pattern of alcohol consumption that is causing mental or physical damage.</p>	Thank you for your comment. The glossaries of both documents are now consistent.

				<p><b>Hazardous drinking</b> A pattern of alcohol consumption that increases someone's risk of harm. Some would limit this definition to the physical or mental health consequences (as in harmful use). Others would include the social consequences. The term is currently used by WHO to describe this pattern of alcohol consumption. It is not a diagnostic term.</p> <p><b>Treatment</b> A programme designed to reduce alcohol consumption or any related problems. It could involve a combination of counselling and medicinal solutions.</p> <p><b>UK government drinking guidelines</b> Guidelines set by the UK government on how much alcohol may be consumed without a serious impact on health. The guidelines recommend that men should not regularly drink more than 3–4 units of alcohol per day, and women should not regularly drink more than 2–3 units of alcohol per day. In terms of weekly limits, men are advised to drink no more than 21 units and women no more than 14 units per week. Anyone who has drunk heavily in one session is advised to go without alcohol for 48 hours, to give their liver and other body tissues time to recover. See 'Unit'.</p>	
	2	1.3.6	21	<p>The list of related pieces of guidance is different to those within the public health guideline; however we recognise that some of these may not be relevant to the management piece. The current public health list is as follows:</p> <p><b>Published</b> Antisocial personality disorder: treatment, management and prevention. NICE clinical guideline 77 (2009) <a href="http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/CG77">www.nice.org.uk/guidance/CG77</a> Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder: diagnosis and management of ADHD in children, young people and adults. NICE clinical guideline 72 (2008). Available from <a href="http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/CG72">www.nice.org.uk/guidance/CG72</a></p>	Thank you for your comment

				<p>Antenatal care: routine care for the healthy pregnant woman. NICE clinical guideline 62 (2008). Available from <a href="http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/CG62">www.nice.org.uk/guidance/CG62</a></p> <p>School-based interventions on alcohol. NICE public health guidance 7 (2007). Available from <a href="http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/PH7">www.nice.org.uk/guidance/PH7</a></p> <p>Behaviour change. NICE public health guidance 6 (2007). Available from <a href="http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/PH6">www.nice.org.uk/guidance/PH6</a></p> <p>Interventions to reduce substance misuse among vulnerable young people. NICE public health guidance 4 (2007). Available from <a href="http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/PH4">www.nice.org.uk/guidance/PH4</a></p> <p>Schizophrenia: core interventions in the treatment and management of schizophrenia in primary and secondary care. NICE clinical guideline 1 (2002). Available from <a href="http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/CG1">www.nice.org.uk/guidance/CG1</a></p> <p><b>Under development</b></p> <p>Cardiovascular disease. NICE public health guidance (publication expected March 2010).</p> <p>Alcohol-use disorders in adults and young people: clinical management. NICE clinical guideline (publication expected May 2010).</p> <p>Pregnancy and complex social factors. NICE clinical guideline (publication expected June 2010).</p> <p>Alcohol dependence and harmful use: diagnosis and management in young people and adults. NICE clinical guideline (publication expected January 2011).</p> <p>Personal, social and health education focusing on sex and relationships and alcohol education. NICE public health guidance (publication expected January 2011).</p>	
Royal College of Nursing	1	General	General	<p>Nurses working in this area have reviewed the alcohol use disorder clinical guideline and are not aware of any factual errors in the guideline at this stage.</p> <p>Thank you for the opportunity to participate in the development of this guideline.</p>	Thank you for your comment.