

Alcohol consumption and burden of disease in the Americas: implications for alcohol policy

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ABSTRACT

Objectives. To describe patterns of alcohol consumption in the Americas, to estimate the burden of disease attributable to alcohol in the year 2000, and to suggest implications for policies to reduce alcohol-related disease burden.

Methods. Two dimensions of alcohol exposure were included in this secondary data analysis: average volume of alcohol consumption and patterns of drinking. There were two main outcome measures: mortality (number of deaths) and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) lost (number of years of life lost due to premature mortality and disability). Separate estimates were obtained for different sexes, age groups and WHO regions.

Results. Despite regional variations, alcohol consumption in the Americas averaged more than 50% higher than worldwide consumption. Patterns of irregular heavy drinking prevailed. Alcohol consumption caused a considerable disease burden: 4.8% of all the deaths and 9.7% of all DALYs lost in the year 2000 were attributable to drinking, with most of the burden occurring outside North America. Intentional and unintentional injuries accounted for 59.8% of all alcohol-related deaths and 38.4% of the alcohol-related disease burden. Of all risk factors compared here, alcohol accounted for the greatest proportion of risk, followed by smoking.

Conclusions. Interventions should be implemented to reduce the high burden of alcohol-related disease in the Americas. Given the epidemiological structure of this burden, injury prevention including, but not restricted to, prevention of traffic injuries, as well as appropriate treatment options, should play an important role in comprehensive plans to reduce the alcohol-related public health burden.

Key words

Alcohol; risk factor; burden of disease; mortality; disability adjusted life years; America.

Alcohol is one of the major risk factors for burden of disease and social

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harm in both developing and developed countries (1–4). The objectives of this paper are to report the amount of alcohol consumption in the Americas, to estimate the disease burden attributable to alcohol for different regions of the Americas, and to suggest implications for public health policies. Our findings are based on the results of the Comparative Risk Analysis (CRA),

which was part of the World Health Organization (WHO) Global Burden of Disease (GBD) 2000 study (for results for the CRA see references 1–3; for a more general description of the GBD study see references 5 and 6). Because the CRA was restricted to disease burden, the estimates reported here excluded social harm other than the unintentional and intentional injury cate-

gories included in the International Classification of Disease (for an overview of ICD categories to which alcohol is causally related see reference 7).

Two dimensions of alcohol were considered: average volume of alcohol consumption and patterns of drinking. The latter was recorded mainly as the number of heavy drinking bouts and episodes of intoxication (3, 8). Both dimensions were estimated on the country level and then aggregated into WHO regions (9). The burdens of various disease outcomes were estimated at the regional level based on epidemiological research on risk relations between average volumes of alcohol consumption, drinking patterns, and different disease and injury categories (7).

METHODS

Exposure estimates

The regional subgroupings for the Americas defined by WHO (9) on the basis of adult and of infant mortality are shown in Table 1.

The exact procedures used to estimate global exposure to alcohol are described in detail elsewhere (3, 8). As mentioned, two dimensions of alcohol consumption relevant for disease burden were used in this secondary analysis: average volume of alcohol consumption and a summary score for drinking patterns.

The prevalence of different average volumes of intake in each country was estimated for men and women and for four age categories. The categories of drinking were abstainer, category I (women >0 to <20 g, men >0 to <40 g), category II (women 20 to <40 g, men 40 to <60 g), and category III (women >40 g; men >60 g) (10). The prevalence of each category in each country was estimated with triangulation from data for adult per capita consumption, and, when available, general population survey results (8, 11) obtained mostly from the WHO Global Alcohol Database (12).

A score reflecting the riskiness of cultural drinking patterns was calculated for countries on the basis of in-

TABLE 1. Classification of countries in the Americas according to childhood and adult mortality

Region A ^a	Region B	Region D
Very low childhood and very low adult mortality	Low childhood and low adult mortality	High childhood and high adult mortality
Canada, Cuba, United States of America	Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela	Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, Peru

^a Regional subgroupings defined by the World Health Organization (9) on the basis of high, medium or low levels of adult and of infant mortality.

formation from general population surveys relating to alcohol consumption in heavy drinking bouts, outside of meal times, and in public places (8, 11). This score was ordinal and ranged from 1 to 4, with 1 (assuming all other factors are constant) representing the lowest risk of mortality and burden of disease, and 4 representing the highest risk (3). In other words, the score for patterns of drinking reflected the risk for mortality and burden of disease associated with different volumes of alcohol intake. The higher the score, the higher the associated mortality and burden of disease (3).

Surveys on drinking patterns were scarcer, thus the information used to calculate the score for drinking patterns was sufficient for only 7 countries. For another 20 countries the pattern score was estimated by key informants based on social and cultural factors (e.g., type of drinking culture, religion, etc.), on drinking patterns in neighboring countries or on small regional studies (3).

Uncertainty of the estimates for each dimension was also quantified (3) in accordance with the approach used in the Global Burden of Disease 2000 study (2).

Outcome categories

Outcome categories in the CRA were defined to be consistent across

several risk factors (2) and to correspond with the categories used for the GBD 2000 study (6, 11, 13). The GBD 2000 categories of disease used were broader than the ICD codes.

Risk relations

Details of the procedures employed to quantify the risk of disease attributable to alcohol use are described elsewhere (3, 7). In general, for most chronic disease categories, alcohol-attributable fractions (AAFs) of disease were derived from combining prevalence and relative risk estimates based on metaanalyses (3, 10, 14–16). For depression, AAFs were derived from mental health surveys, taking into consideration the rates of comorbidity, time of onset for alcohol use disorders and depression compared to other mental diseases comorbid with alcohol (3). For coronary heart disease the interaction of average volume and patterns of drinking was modeled using multilevel analyses (see reference 17 for methods, and references 3 and 18 for results). For the final estimates relating to coronary heart disease, AAFs were based on these multilevel results for all countries except those in American region A, where data for drinking patterns were based on a metaanalysis (3, 15). For injuries, the same method was used to quantify

the interaction between average volume of consumption and patterns of drinking to determine AAFs (3, 17).

RESULTS

Country-level indicators of alcohol exposure and economic development are summarized in Table 2. Per capita consumption including unrecorded consumption varied almost seven-fold in American countries, from 2.4 liters of pure alcohol (Trinidad and Tobago) to 16.3 liters (Argentina). The population-weighted average value in the Americas was 8.9 liters, well above the global average per capita consumption of 5.8 liters (Table 3). Overall, there was a tendency for higher levels of economic development (as

measured in per capita gross domestic product) to be associated with higher levels of alcohol consumption (Pearson's $r = 0.34$, $P = 0.086$; $n = 27$). On average (for all countries) about 22% of the per capita consumption was unrecorded. Unrecorded consumption varied from -0.5 liters for Barbados (subtraction of estimated consumption by tourists accounts for the negative number) to 4.0 liters in Mexico.

All countries showed substantial consumption in the form of irregular heavy drinking bouts. No country in the Americas had a drinking pattern score of 1, a score found only in Europe and Japan (3). A drinking pattern score of 1, characterized by regular drinking most often with meals and without irregular heavy drinking bouts, has been related to a relatively

lower burden of mortality and disease than other drinking styles. Countries in North America and the Caribbean, along with Argentina, had a drinking pattern score of 2, whereas drinking pattern 4 (the highest level of irregular heavy drinking) was most frequent in Central American countries. Given the properties of the drinking pattern score, this means that in Central America the same volume of drinking was related with a greater burden of disease and mortality than in other American countries. Almost twice as many women (43% of all adult women) as men (24%) were abstinent.

Table 3 gives an overview of alcohol consumption by region, and compares these figures with global estimates. Region A, which includes Cuba, the United States and Canada, had the

TABLE 2. Alcohol exposure and economic characteristics of countries in the Americas, 2000 (from reference 3)

Country (WHO classification)	Per capita consumption ^a	Unrecorded consumption ^b	Drinking patterns ^c	Abstainers (%)		Per capita consumption per drinker ^d	Per capita GDP US\$ ^e	PPP per capita GDP I\$ ^f	Population 15 years and older (thousands)
				Males	Females				
Argentina (B)	16.3	1.0	2	7	21	19.0	7460	10 980	26 767
Barbados (B)	7.4	-0.5	2	29	70	14.8	9250	15 110	214
Belize (B)	6.4	2.0	4	24	44	9.7	3110	5150	145
Bolivia (D)	5.7	3.0	3	24	45	8.7	990	2240	5029
Brazil (B)	8.6	3.0	3	13	31	11.1	3580	7070	121 039
Canada (A)	9.4	1.0	2	17	28	12.1	21 130	26 530	25 248
Chile (B)	8.3	1.0	3	31	47	13.6	4590	8840	10 883
Colombia (B)	8.3	2.0	3	31	47	13.6	2020	6790	28 471
Costa Rica (B)	6.7	2.0	3	45	70	15.9	3810	9260	2721
Cuba (A)	5.7	2.0	2	29	70	11.4	2995	—	8823
Dominican Republic (B)	5.7	1.0	2	12	35	7.5	2130	6650	5688
Ecuador (D)	5.5	3.7	3	41	67	12.0	1210	2960	8368
El Salvador (B)	4.6	2.0	4	9	38	6.0	2000	5160	4042
Guatemala (D)	3.7	2.0	4	49	84	11.2	1680	4380	6420
Guyana (B)	12.1	2.0	3	20	40	17.3	860	4280	604
Haiti (D)	5.4	0.0	2	58	62	13.5	510	1870	4875
Honduras (B)	4.2	2.0	4	9	38	5.5	860	2760	3784
Jamaica (B)	4.3	1.0	2	29	70	8.6	2610	3490	1781
Mexico (B)	8.2	4.0	4	36	65	16.7	5070	8240	66 105
Nicaragua (D)	3.7	1.0	4	9	38	4.9	400	—	2905
Paraguay (B)	9.6	1.5	3	9	33	12.2	1440	5180	3324
Peru (D)	5.4	1.0	3	17	24	6.8	2080	4470	17 094
Suriname (B)	6.0	0.0	3	30	55	10.5	1890	—	290
Trinidad and Tobago (B)	2.4	0.0	2	29	70	4.8	4930	8620	971
United States (A)	9.5	1.0	2	28	43	14.8	34 280	34 280	218 586
Uruguay (B)	9.5	2.0	3	25	43	14.4	6000	8250	2510
Venezuela (B)	9.6	2.0	3	30	55	16.8	4310	5590	15 943

^a Liters of pure alcohol including unrecorded consumption.

^b Liters of pure alcohol.

^c Hazardous drinking score with 1 = least and 4 = most detrimental (see text for further explanation).

^d Per capita consumption per drinker in litres of pure alcohol including unrecorded consumption.

^e Gross domestic product in US dollars.

^f Purchasing power parity in international dollars.

TABLE 3. Characteristics of adult alcohol consumption in different regions of the Americas, 2000 (population-weighted averages across countries, based on Table 2)

WHO Region	Beverage type most consumed	Total consumption (liters) ^a	Unrecorded consumption ^b %	Heavy drinkers ^c %	Drinkers among males %	Drinkers among females %	Consumption per drinker ^d	Average drinking pattern ^e
Region A (Canada, Cuba, United States)	>50% beer, about 25% spirits	9.3	11	11.2	73	58	14.3	2.0
Region B (e.g. Brazil, Mexico; see Table 1)	Beer, followed by spirits	9.0	30	9.1	75	53	14.1	3.1
Region D (e.g. Bolivia, Peru; see Table 1)	Spirits, followed by beer	5.1	34	2.7	74	60	7.6	3.1
World	Spirits	5.8	40	5.1	60	32	12.3	2.5

^a Estimated total alcohol consumption per resident aged 15 years and older in liters of absolute alcohol (recorded and unrecorded).

^b Percentage of total adult per capita consumption (= column 3) estimated to be unrecorded.

^c Estimated % rate of heavy drinking (males \geq 40 g, females \geq 20 g) among those aged 15 years or more.

^d Estimated total alcohol consumption (liters of absolute alcohol) per adult drinker aged 15 years or more.

^e Estimated average pattern of drinking (1–4 with 4 indicating most detrimental).

highest overall volume of consumption, the lowest percentage of unrecorded consumption, and the average drinking pattern with potentially the least detrimental impact on public health. Region B had about the same level of consumption as region A, but had more unrecorded consumption and a drinking pattern with a potentially greater detrimental impact on public health. Region D, the region with the highest overall mortality and the lowest level of economic development, had a lower level of alcohol consumption overall, but high levels of unrecorded consumption and about the same drinking pattern as region B. All three regions had a similar level of abstinence, which was lower than the global level (not shown).

Alcohol consumption caused considerable disease burden: 4.8% of all the deaths (Table 4) and 9.7% of all disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) lost in the year 2000 (Table 5) were attributable to this exposure, with most of the burden in the Americas occurring outside North America. Again, these numbers were considerably higher than the global figures of 3.2% of all deaths (Table 4) and 4.0% of all

DALYs lost (Table 5). Of all regions in the Americas, the burden was relatively highest for men in Region B, where 14.2% of all deaths and 17.3% of all the disease burden was attributable to alcohol consumption.

In all regions mortality and disease burden were higher for men than for women. Injury was the category which accounted for most deaths (59.8%) (Table 4, unintentional + intentional injury) and a considerable burden of disease (38.4%) (Table 5). The latter figure, however, was surpassed by neuropsychiatric disorders (50.1%) (Table 5), a category almost entirely made up of alcohol-use disorders. The difference between deaths and DALYs lost was due to the fact that alcohol use disorders cause high rates of disability but are not necessarily lethal. The high level of alcohol-use disorders in the Americas was recently confirmed by the World Mental Health survey (19), where three sites in the Americas (United States, Colombia and Mexico) showed consistently higher rates of alcohol-use disorders than the average for any other continents including Europe. (See references 20–22 for further evidence of the high level of alcohol-use disorders in

these countries, and in Brazil, Canada and Chile).

Regarding the relationship between vascular diseases and alcohol use, an overall protective effect was predicted for region A, the region with the least detrimental drinking pattern. Relatively regular drinking without many heavy drinking bouts has been linked to protective effects on ischemic diseases (23, 24), and evidence of a protective effect of this pattern of alcohol use has been found in North American cohorts (see the literature cited in reference 15; for evidence from cohorts with a more irregular pattern of heavy drinking, see reference 25). Elsewhere in the Americas the overall impact of alcohol consumption was estimated to cause a substantial amount of vascular disease, as predicted by the different biochemical processes related to irregular heavy drinking (23, 26). Recent epidemiological research has confirmed these estimates (27).

Table 6 summarizes the distribution of the burden of alcohol-related disease in different age groups in the Americas. Alcohol-related diseases and injuries were found to occur relatively early in life, with most of the al-

TABLE 4. Alcohol-attributable deaths (thousands) in 2000 in the Americas and in the world by disease category and region (calculated from data in reference 2)

Disease category	Americas						A, B, and D Total	DALYs ^a lost attributable to alcohol %	World		Total
	A ^b		B ^b		D ^b				F	M	
	F ^c	M ^c	F	M	F	M					
Maternal and perinatal conditions	0 ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	1	2	3
Cancer	7	10	7	10	1	1	36	12.9	86	269	355
Neuropsychiatric conditions	2	7	2	14	0	2	27	9.7	19	91	111
Vascular conditions	-40	-27	16	48	2	4	3	1.1	-124	392	268
Other noncommunicable diseases	2	10	5	24	1	3	45	16.1	49	193	242
Unintentional injury	6	19	5	56	1	9	96	34.4	92	484	577
Intentional injury	2	8	3	55	0	3	71	25.4	42	206	248
All deaths attributable to alcohol	-22	27	39	207	6	22	279	100.0	166	1 638	1 804
Percent of all deaths attributable to alcohol ^e	-1.6	2.0	3.5	14.2	2.5	7.6	4.8		0.6	5.6	3.2

^a DALY = disability-adjusted life years.^b WHO classification.^c M = male, F = female.^d Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand. 0 indicates that there were fewer than 500 alcohol-attributable deaths in the category.^e The percentage of deaths attributable to alcohol (last row) was calculated by dividing the number of deaths attributable to alcohol by all deaths in the region.**TABLE 5. Alcohol-related disease burden in disability-adjusted life years lost (DALYs) (thousands) in 2000 in the Americas and the world, by disease category and region (calculated from data in reference 2)**

Disease category	Americas						A, B, and D Total	DALYs ^a lost attributable to alcohol %	World		Total
	A ^b		B ^b		D ^b				F	M	
	F ^c	M ^c	F	M	F	M					
Maternal and perinatal conditions	1 ^d	1	12	15	1	1	31	0.2	55	68	123
Cancer	79	99	81	116	13	12	400	2.9	1 021	3 180	4 201
Neuropsychiatric conditions	682	2 113	792	2 979	82	305	6 953	50.1	3 814	18 090	21 904
Vascular conditions	-256	-174	162	480	16	38	266	1.9	-428	4 411	3 983
Other noncommunicable diseases	25	165	101	531	20	55	897	6.5	860	3 695	4 555
Unintentional injury	119	498	177	1 815	29	268	2 906	20.9	2 487	14 008	16 495
Intentional injury	53	222	118	1 919	9	110	2 431	17.5	1 117	5 945	7 062
All DALYs lost attributable to alcohol	702	2 925	1 443	7 854	170	789	13 883	100.0	8 926	49 397	58 323
Percentage of DALYs lost attributable to alcohol ^e	3.2	11.9	4.1	17.3	2.2	8.6	9.7		1.3	6.5	4.0

^a DALY = disability-adjusted life years.^b WHO classification.^c M = male, F = female.^d Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand. 0 indicates fewer than 500 alcohol-attributable DALYs lost in the category.^e The percentage of DALYs lost attributable to alcohol were calculated by dividing the number of DALYs attributable to alcohol by all DALYs in the region.

cohol-related disease burden (82.1%) in age groups younger than 45 years.

The burden of disease and injury was greater in men than in women both in the Americas (83.3%) and throughout the world (84.7%).

Table 7 compares the impact of alcohol and other risk factors on the disease burden. In the Americas, alcohol was the risk factor that caused the greatest burden of disease, followed by smoking. Alcohol was also the risk

factor that caused the greatest burden of disease in the two less developed regions, to be surpassed by smoking only in North America. Other risk factors differed across regions, with North America displaying a risk factor

TABLE 6. Distribution of alcohol-related injury and disease burden in different age groups in the Americas in 2000 and in the world (calculated from data in reference 2)

	Age (years)			
	0–14 %	15–44 %	45–69 %	70 and older %
Americas	4.7	77.4	17.0	0.9
World	4.3	68.1	25.3	2.3

profile typical of developed countries. Lifestyle-related risk factors predominated, e.g., smoking, drinking and physical inactivity, and high body mass index, blood pressure and cholesterol levels. The least developed countries showed a considerable disease burden related to undernutrition (the second largest risk factor after alcohol) and environmental factors such as unsafe water and poor sanitation. Region B was somewhere in between, although its risk factor profile was more like that of North America.

DISCUSSION

Although alcohol is a major risk factor in several regions of the world, the Americas are unique in that alcohol surpasses smoking as the most important risk factor for burden of disease. The prevention of alcohol-related harm should therefore be a major public health priority in this region (28).

Before discussing prevention, however, the strengths and limitations of the estimates provided here should be examined. Clearly, the strength of the CRA is that the same method and the same database were used for mortality and morbidity statistics (6). As a result, the present comparison of risk factor estimates yields more information than the risk factor estimates of the 1990 GBD, which could not be compared across risk factors (4, 5, 29).

Global and regional estimates of alcohol-related burden of disease from the CRA require a number of crucial assumptions. First, estimates of per capita consumption and unrecorded consumption for different countries are assumed not to contain substantial measurement error. Second, the distribution of consumption as deduced from surveys is assumed to be similar to the real distribution in the population. Third, alcohol-chronic disease relationships, as deduced from meta-analyses of cohort and case-control

studies, are assumed to be stable across countries and regions.

There is evidence that per capita consumption can be estimated reliably, and per capita information is available for most countries (3). The reliability and coverage of information obtained from surveys are lower; however, since the overall and average volumes of per capita consumption were based on production or sales estimates, the figures for the volumes of alcohol consumed can be considered reliable. The most crucial element of our estimates is thus the stability of the relationships between alcohol and chronic disease.

There are indications that the relative risks for developing countries may not be the same as for developed countries; thus our estimates may be biased. However, newer epidemiological results in the Americas, based on direct assessments, appear to be similar to the results reported here. In addition, there are indications that earlier figures underestimated rather than overestimated the disease burden, due to the general shift in patterns of chronic disease and injury (3). Moreover, cultural elements in South America may have led to more harmful consequences than in other regions (30).

In any case, the disease burden is only part of the public health burden related to alcohol. In some countries the disease burden was actually less when compared to the social harm

TABLE 7. Leading risk factors for disease burden in 2000 in different regions of the Americas ranked by percentage of disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) lost attributable to each factor (own calculations based on reference 2)

Region D (High childhood and adult mortality)		Region B (Low childhood and adult mortality)		Region A (Very low childhood and adult mortality)	
Total DALYs (thousands)	17 052	Total DALYs (thousands)	80 437	Total DALYs (thousands)	46 284
Alcohol	5.5	Alcohol	11.4	Smoking	13.3
Underweight	5.3	Overweight	4.2	Alcohol	7.8
Unsafe sex	4.8	Blood pressure	4.0	Overweight	7.5
Unsafe water and sanitation	4.3	Smoking	3.7	Blood pressure	6.0
Overweight	2.4	Cholesterol	2.3	Cholesterol	5.3
Blood pressure	2.2	Unsafe sex	2.1	Low fruit and vegetable intake	2.9
Iron deficiency	1.9	Lead exposure	2.1	Physical inactivity	2.7
Indoor smoke	1.9	Low fruit and vegetable intake	1.8	Illicit drugs	2.6
Cholesterol	1.1	Unsafe water and sanitation	1.6	Unsafe sex	1.1
Low fruit and vegetable intake	0.8	Physical inactivity	1.4	Iron deficiency	1.0

caused by alcohol (31, 32). Some examples of alcohol-related social harm are family violence, aggression, or alcohol-related criminality (31). Thus, effective policies and interventions aimed at reducing the alcohol-related disease burden may have additional benefits by reducing social harm (32).

Measures to reduce the alcohol-related public health burden are available (31–33). In view of the epidemiological situation in the Americas, four types of intervention should be given special attention:

- The primary focus should be injury prevention, including but not limited to interventions which reduce alcohol-related traffic accidents.
- The overall volume of consumption should be reduced. Different interventions are available to achieve

this goal, with taxation being one of the most cost-effective measures (32, 34).

- Irregular heavy drinking should be reduced. Brief interventions have been shown to achieve this goal, but there are not many proven interventions to change long-term patterns of drinking.
- Given the large numbers of people with alcohol use disorders, evidence-based treatment interventions should be applied. Although treatment is not very cost-effective in reducing alcohol-related harm at the population level, it is effective at the individual level and should be part of an integrated, community-based health system.

Other elements which should be part of comprehensive alcohol policies

include controls over the times when alcohol can be legally sold and its physical availability, density of outlets, minimum drinking age, effective deterrence, legislation to support enforcement and monitoring, regulations on advertising and the marketing of alcohol to young people, and regulating the market to reduce unrecorded alcohol consumption.

Overall, there is a need for national and community leaders to implement effective changes to reduce the burden of disease and social harm related to alcohol. It is up to the responsible policy makers to implement these measures. Without these policy changes, given the patterns of alcohol-related disease in the Americas, we can expect further increases in the alcohol-related public health burden, even if the current levels of consumption do not increase (3).

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RESUMEN

El consumo de alcohol y la carga de morbilidad en el continente americano: implicaciones para las políticas de control del consumo de alcohol

Objetivos. Describir las tendencias observadas en el consumo de alcohol en el continente americano, calcular la carga de morbilidad atribuible al alcohol en 2000 y examinar las consecuencias de políticas encaminadas a reducir la carga de enfermedad relacionada con el consumo de alcohol.

Métodos. Dos aspectos de la exposición al alcohol se abarcaron en este análisis de datos secundarios: el volumen promedio de alcohol consumido y los hábitos de consumo. Se establecieron dos parámetros de interés principales: la mortalidad (número de defunciones) y los años de vida perdidos, calculados en función de la presencia de discapacidad (DALY) (es decir, los años perdidos como resultado de una muerte temprana y de la presencia de discapacidad). Se hicieron cálculos separados en función del sexo, el grupo de edad y la región de la Organización Mundial de la Salud.

Resultados. A pesar de que se observan diferencias regionales, el consumo de alcohol en el continente americano fue, en promedio, más de 50% mayor que en el mundo en general. Se advirtió la tendencia a beber en exceso de manera errática. El consumo de alcohol explica una elevada fracción de la carga de morbilidad: 4,8% de todas las muertes y 9,7% de todos los DALYs perdidos en 2000 se atribuyeron al consumo de alcohol, y la mayor parte de esta carga de morbilidad se observó en países que no pertenecen a América del Norte. Traumatismos intencionados y no intencionados fueron causa de 59,8% de todas las defunciones relacionadas con el consumo de alcohol y de 38,4% de la carga de morbilidad correspondiente. De todos los factores de riesgo comparados en este trabajo, el alcohol aportó la mayor proporción del riesgo, seguido del tabaco.

Conclusiones. Se deben llevar a cabo intervenciones para reducir la elevada carga de morbilidad relacionada con el alcohol en el continente americano. Dada la estructura epidemiológica de esta carga, la prevención de traumatismos —no solo los provocados por accidentes de tránsito sino otros también—, así como la provisión de tratamientos adecuados, debe ser parte importante de todo plan general dirigido a reducir la carga sanitaria asociada con el consumo de alcohol.

Palabras clave

Alcohol, factor de riesgo, morbilidad, mortalidad, años de vida perdidos, Américas.