

Focus on alcohol

A guide to drinking and health

**REDUCE THE RISK
KNOW YOUR LIMITS**

GOOD NIGHT OUT

GET HOME SAFELY

SOCIAL DRINKING

CUTTING DOWN

MOUTH CANCER

DEHYDRATION

ROAD DEATHS

HEAD INJURIES

HANGOVER

ALCOHOL

ACCIDENTAL

FIRE DEATHS

LIVER DISEASE

TAKE CARE

OF YOURSELF

WEEKLY GUIDELINES

WHAT'S IN A DRINK?

HOW MUCH IS TOO MUCH?

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COUNTING UNITS



Public Health
Agency

Many of us enjoy a drink when at home or out with friends, but alcohol is a powerful drug and we need to be careful how we use it. Drinking too much can seriously affect our health.

Short-term risks

In the short term, drinking too much can have an immediate impact on our life. The most common short-term effects of getting drunk are vomiting and hangovers. Other, more serious risks from drinking heavily in the short term include:

- fractures
- head injuries
- facial injuries
- scarring
- alcohol poisoning





Drinking too much can also affect our judgement, leading us to do things we wouldn't otherwise do and that we might regret later, for example unplanned sexual activity, or fighting. It can also leave you vulnerable to physical or sexual assault.

In fact, alcohol has been estimated to be a factor in:

- **17%** of traffic collisions where someone was killed or seriously injured
- **14%** of all sexual offences
- **53%** of recorded incidents of domestic violence with injury
- **50%** of non-domestic violence with injury
- **40%** of recorded violence without injury
- **40-50%** of suicides
- **42%** of self-harm presentations to emergency departments



Long-term risks

Over a number of years, regular drinking above recommended guidelines can:

- damage the liver, heart, brain and, especially with spirits, the stomach
- increase blood pressure and blood cholesterol levels, both of which are major risk factors for heart attacks and strokes
- lower the libido (sex drive)
- make it harder for the body to fight off infections

It can also increase your risk of many cancers, including cancer of the:

- mouth
- throat
- liver
- stomach
- breast

Regular, heavy drinking can also have social costs including:

- damaged relationships
- family break-ups
- money problems
- difficulties at work
- trouble with the law

Reducing your risks

Weekly guidelines:

If you drink regularly or frequently (most weeks), then the following guidelines apply to you:

- To keep health risks from alcohol to a low level, it is safest not to drink more than 14 units a week on a regular basis (see page 8–9 for how many units are in common drinks).
- If you regularly drink as much as 14 units per week, it is best to spread your drinking evenly over three or more days.
- If you have one or two heavy drinking episodes a week, you increase your risk of death from long-term illnesses and from accidents and injuries.
- The risk of developing a range of health problems (including, for example, cancers of the mouth, throat and breast) increases the more you drink on a regular basis.
- If you wish to cut down the amount you drink, a good way to help achieve this is to have several drink-free days each week.

The guidelines are the same for both men and women.

14 units = 5 pints



of premium beer/cider/lager

There are also guidelines for single drinking episodes:

If you want to keep your short-term health risks from a single drinking occasion to a low level, you can reduce these risks by:

- limiting the total amount of alcohol you drink on any single occasion;
- drinking more slowly, drinking with food, and alternating with water;
- planning ahead to avoid problems, for example by making sure you can get home safely or that you have people you trust with you.



Other tips include:

- avoid drinking in rounds or using a kitty, as you may drink more than you plan or want to;
- drinking water throughout the evening not only slows down your alcohol intake, but it also helps prevent dehydration, one of the major causes of hangover symptoms, so you'll feel better the next day;
- if you're drinking at home, keep track of how many units you're drinking and use measures for spirits.



Some groups of people are likely to be affected more by alcohol and should be more careful of their level of drinking on any one occasion:

- young adults
- older people
- those at risk of falls
- those with low body weight
- those with other health problems
- those on medicines or other drugs



There are also times when it's just not a good idea to drink at all, like:

- before driving or operating machinery;
- when working with electrical equipment or on ladders;
- when looking after children;
- when taking part in potentially risky activities, such as swimming and other active sports;
- when pregnant.

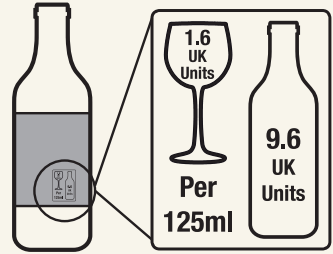


There is evidence to suggest that people who smoke and drink alcohol regularly above the low-risk guidelines may be at increased risk of developing alcohol-related diseases, compared with those who drink the same amount, but do not smoke.

What's in a drink?

Units are the easiest way to keep track of how much you're drinking. One unit is 10ml or 8g of pure alcohol, but don't make the mistake of thinking one drink equals one unit. Alcoholic drinks come in many different strengths and sizes – for example, a 500ml bottle of beer might contain anywhere between 2 and 3.5 units, depending on the strength.*

The number of units a drink contains is often marked on the bottle or can, but the graphics below give you a general guide.



Beer/lager/cider/alcopop



275ml bottle alcopop/
ready mixed drink
1.4 units (5%)



500ml bottle beer
2–3.5 units (4–7%)



Pint of lager/beer
(normal)
2.3 units (4%)



Pint of lager/beer/
cider (premium)
2.8 units (5%)

*The %ABV (alcohol by volume) tells you how strong a drink is – the higher the percentage, the stronger the drink.

Wine



175ml glass
2.1 units (12%)



250ml (large)
glass
3 units (12%)



Small pub bottle
of wine (187.5ml)
2.3 units (12%)



Bottle of wine
(750ml)
9 units (12%)

Spirits



Pub measure of
spirits (35ml)
1.4 units (40%)



Bottle of spirits
(700ml)
28 units (40%)

Alcohol and pregnancy

Drinking in pregnancy can lead to long-term harm to your baby, with the more you drink, the greater the risk.

If you are pregnant or planning a pregnancy, the safest approach is not to drink alcohol at all, to keep your baby's risks to a minimum.

The risk of harm to the baby is likely to be low if you have drunk only small amounts of alcohol before you knew you were pregnant or during pregnancy.

If you find out you are pregnant after you have drunk alcohol during early pregnancy, you should avoid further drinking. You should be aware that it is unlikely in most cases that your baby has been affected. If you are worried about alcohol use during pregnancy, do talk to your doctor or midwife.



Every drink increases your risk of crashing

Although there is a legal limit for the amount of alcohol a person can have in their bloodstream and still drive, **there is no safe limit for drinking and driving.**

- Even one drink affects your judgement and reaction times.
- Someone who drinks a lot in the evening will still have alcohol in their bloodstream the next morning.

The only safe advice to follow is **NEVER drink and drive.**

Alcohol and weight

Alcohol has a high calorie content – weight for weight the alcohol in your drink contains almost as many calories as fat.

- A pint of average strength lager contains a total of 160 calories, so four pints contains around 640 calories – about the same as a quarter pounder and small fries.
- Five vodka and cokes contain around 750 calories – the same as three bars of chocolate.
- One bottle of red wine contains around 600 calories – the same as half a 12 inch pepperoni pizza.



600
calories



600
calories

Mixing drugs and alcohol

As a general rule, alcohol should not be used in combination with any other drugs. There are many dangers associated with mixing alcohol and drugs. Mixing substances, whether they are on prescription, bought over the counter or obtained by any other means can increase the risk of side effects, change the effect of medications and increase the risk of overdose.

It is important you consult your pharmacist or GP if you have any further questions about your alcohol use and any medications you may be taking.

Why not visit the virtual bar at
www.drugsandalcoholni.info/alcohol-units
to check how many units (and calories)
are in your favourite drinks?

Getting help

If you are concerned about your own or someone else's drinking speak to your GP, who may refer you to a specialist service. For further information on where to get help, visit www.drugsandalcoholni.info



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