

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN POSITION IN THE FAMILY AND ACUTE ALCOHOL INTOXICATION

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Background: This study expands on prior research on birth order and risky adolescent behavior. It is unknown whether the presence of siblings and position in the family are also associated with acute alcohol intoxication among adolescents.

Methods: From 2007 to 2017, the Dutch Pediatric Surveillance System (NSCK) used a nationwide questionnaire to collect data from Dutch adolescents younger than 18 years of age treated for acute alcohol intoxication. Birth order distribution was compared between the study population and the general Dutch adolescent population. Furthermore, association between birth order and acute alcohol intoxication characteristics were investigated

Results: The proportion of children without siblings was significantly lower in the study population (6.7%) than in the general Dutch adolescent population (14.8%). In the study population, there was an overrepresentation of middle and youngest children and an underrepresentation of firstborn children. Position in the family was not significantly related to blood alcohol content at admission or age.

Conclusion: The proportion of children without siblings was significantly lower in the study population (6.7%) than in the general Dutch adolescent population (14.8%). In the study population, there was an overrepresentation of middle and youngest children and an underrepresentation of firstborn children. Therefore, the presence of older siblings forms a risk factor for acute alcohol intoxication.

Biography

Loes de Veld has started studying Medicine at the Leiden University Medical Center (LUMC) in 2012 and completed the Bachelor's programme in 2015. During the Master's programme, she did a Research Internship on Acute Alcohol Intoxication among Dutch adolescents at the Paediatric Department of the Reinier de Graaf Hospital (RdGG). This internship was supervised by Dr. Nicolaas van der Lely, who has been researching alcohol (ab)use among Dutch adolescents since 2000 and initiated the opening of multidisciplinary alcohol outpatients clinics to prevent repeated hospital admissions. This clinic has played a key role nation-wide in creating more awareness on the problem of youth and alcohol and eventually resulted in a change of the Dutch law raising the minimum age to buy alcohol to 18.

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