
ABCD Human Subject Study

Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development – ABCDSTUDY.org

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Substance Use

October 31, 2018

List of Instruments

Name of Instrument	Short Name
ABCD Parental Rules on Substance Use	prq01
ABCD Parent Community Risk and Protective Factors (CRPF)	abcd_crpf01
ABCD Youth Substance Use Interview	abcd_yсу01
ABCD Timeline Follow-back Survey Calendar Scores (TLFB)	abcd_tlfb01
ABCD Youth Participant Last Use Survey Day 1 2 3 4 (PLUS)	abcd_plus01
ABCD Parent Participant Last Use Survey Day 2 3 4 (PLUS)	plus01
Summary Scores Substance Use	Abcd_suss01

General Information

To access additional detailed information about the instruments administered in this domain, the constructs they are intended to measure and relevant citations for each measure, please see: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29559216>

BCD Parental Rules on Substance Use: Parental Substance Use approval and rules.

ABCD Parent Community Risk and Protective Factors (CRPF): Questions regarding perceived availability (Arthur, Briney, Hawkins, Abbott, Brooke-Weiss, & Catalano, 2007; Trentacosta, Criss, Shaw, Lacourse, Hyde & Dishion, 2011).

ABCD Youth Participant Last Use Survey Day 1 2 3 4 (PLUS): Measures recent OTC, nicotine, caffeine use just prior to neurocognitive tasks or MRI. Will help control for withdrawal effects.

ABCD Parent Participant Last Use Survey Day 2 3 4 (PLUS): Measures recent OTC, nicotine, caffeine use just prior to NP or MRI. Will help control for withdrawal effects.

ABCD Youth Substance Use Interview: Data from this module will provide information in the following domains: lifetime and recent quantity/frequency and patterns of substance use (including maximum dose, first use, first regular use, days of combined drug use) of all major drug categories (alcohol, nicotine, marijuana, caffeine, stimulants, ecstasy, depressants/sedatives, opiates, hallucinogens, steroids, and inhalants) (Sobell & Sobell, 1996; Robinson, Sobell, Sobell, & Leo, 2014), first-use assessment (first sip, first puff nicotine/marijuana), peer group substance use (Johnston, O'Malley, Bachman, & Schulenberg, 2015), substance availability (Johnston et al., 2015), PATH intentions to use (alcohol, nicotine, marijuana) (Pierce, Choi, Gilpin, Farkas, & Merritt, 1996; Strong, Hartman, Nodora, Messer, James, White, et al., 2015), subjective response (alcohol, nicotine, marijuana) (Schuckit et al., 2006; Cappelleri et al., 2007; Chait & Perry, 1994; Agrawal, Madden, Martin & Lynskey, 2013; Agrawal, Madden, Martin & Lynskey, 2013), alcohol hangover symptoms (Slutske, Piasecki, & Hunt-Carter, 2003), alcohol consequences (RAPI) (White & Labouvie, 1989), nicotine consequences (PATH Nicotine Dependence) (Pomerleau, O. F., Pomerleau, C. S., Nameneck, R. J., 1998; Prokhorov, A.V., Pallonen, U.E., Fava, J.L., Ding, L., & Niaura, R. 1996), marijuana consequences (MAPI) (Johnson & White, 1989; Simons, Coreia, Carey & Bursar, 1998), other drug consequences (DAPI).

Timeline Follow-back (Lifetime): At baseline, this will establish whether someone ever used alcohol or drugs (sip, puff, or full use). The TLFB method is used to obtain specific quantitative estimates of drug use over a period of time. (Sobell & Sobell, 1996). - See more at: http://www.nova.edu/gsc/online_files.html#time_followback

Alcohol Low Level Use (iSip): Nine questions assess participants' earliest sipping experience (including when, context, what type of alcohol) and whether or not a full drink was consumed (items adapted from a survey developed by Jackson, Barnett, Colby, & Rogers, 2015).

Nicotine Low Level Use: Ten questions assess first low-level experiences with nicotine products including (e.g., first puff of a combustible cigarette or e-cigarette, first dip of smokeless tobacco), type of nicotine product, where and when this occurred, and whether it led to further use (adapted from alcohol sipping measure).

Cannabis Low Level Use: Eight questions assess first low-level experiences with cannabis products including initial experiences with cannabis (first puff or taste of marijuana), where they obtained the substance, when these experiences occurred, whether it led to further use and subjective experience of feeling "high" (adapted from alcohol sipping measure).

Timeline Follow-back (Continued): At baseline, measures when they first used it, first regular (weekly) use, lifetime quantity (in standard doses), maximum dose (standard), last date of use, and past 6-month quantity/frequency of each drug category. This results in data re: patterns (e.g., max recent use, days of combined use, average dose per occasion, # of binge drinking episodes, drinks/binge, etc.)

Caffeine Intake: Measures quantity/frequency of various caffeine beverage use in past 6 months.

Peer Group Deviance: Measures friends' use of alcohol, nicotine, marijuana, inhalants, and "other" drugs (Freedman, Thornton, Camburn, Alwin & Young-demarco, 1988).

PATH Inventory, Intention to Use: Measures the youth's intention to use alcohol, nicotine and marijuana (Pierce, Choi, Gilpin, Farkas, & Merritt, 1996; Strong, Hartman, Nodora, Messer, James, White, et al., 2015).

Acute Subjective Response to Alcohol: From the Self-Rating of the Effects of Alcohol (SRE): asks the respondent to think back about their drinking and to list the number of standard drinks required to experience the effects of alcohol; the first 5 times of drinking, the past 3 months of regular drinking, and the period of heaviest drinking are queried. (Schuckit, Smith, & Tipp, 1997).

Acute Subjective Response to Tobacco: Assesses early response to tobacco smoking, and it may also be used for marijuana smoking. Seven items inquire about pleasant and unpleasant experiences and ask respondents if they encountered various effects while smoking a tobacco cigarette for the first time (Pomerleau, Pomerleau, & Namenek, 1998).

Acute Subjective Response to Marijuana: Assesses early response to marijuana smoking, Eleven items inquire about pleasant and unpleasant experiences and ask respondents if they encountered various effects while using marijuana for the first time (Agrawal, Madden, Martin & Lynskey, 2013; Agrawal, Madden, Martin & Lynskey, 2013).

Hangover Symptom Scale: Measures frequency of hangover symptoms over the last 6 months. HSS queries 13 hangover symptoms that are manifestations of toxic neurologic effects, measured on a scale ranging from never to 100% of drinking occasions (Slutske, Piasecki, & Hunt-Carter, 2003).

Rutgers Alcohol Problem Index (RAPI): Symptom frequency checklist of alcohol-related problems over past 6 months. RAPI queries how many times in the last year the participant has felt certain consequences for drinking alcohol (White, H.R. & Labouvie, E.W. 1989). See more at: <http://research.alcoholstudies.rutgers.edu/rapi#sthash.DSOTYpnd.dpuf>

PATH Nicotine Dependence: Symptom frequency checklist of nicotine-related problems over past 6 months (Pomerleau, O. F., Pomerleau, C. S., Namenek, R. J., 1998; Prokhorov, A.V., Pallonen, U.E., Fava, J.L., Ding, L., & Niaura, R. 1996)

Marijuana Dependence Index (MAPI): Symptom frequency checklist of marijuana-related problems over past 6 months. MAPI (adapted from the RAPI) queries the frequency of physiological and psychological consequences of marijuana use (Johnson & White, 1989; Simons, Coreia, Carey & Bursar, 1998).

Drug Problem Index (DAPI): Symptom frequency checklist of “other” drug-related problems over past 6 months (Adapted from MAPI).

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